

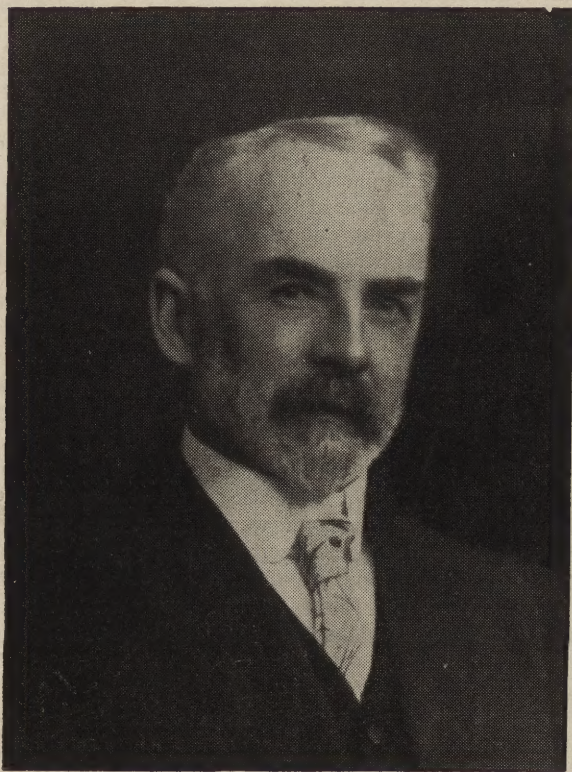


# The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI.

MONROE, MICH JANUARY, 1908.

NO. 1



HON. FRANK A. LEECH,  
Director of the Mint.



## The Beginnings of Reform in our Coinage.

The American Numismatic Association will go on record as endorsing the new ten and twenty dollar gold issues, and while we may recognize that there are both commercial and artistic defects, both these will be remedied in due season. In fact, the commercial and economic faults although simply those of convenience, have been already remedied, and the artistic and numismatic will come in due time we have full faith. As numismatists we hail the innovation with much interest and satisfaction, even if it has begun with what we have always considered our best types of coinage, and hope our worse types, the twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, will next receive earnest consideration, and the efforts at improvement and artistic realization be continued until we have a series of coins worthy the great nation they represent.

At this time we offer no apology for devoting so much space in *The Numismatist* to a subject of so much general interest and importance.

As was to be expected the mass of criticism is from purely a sentimental source mainly owing to the leaving out of the legend "In God We Trust." The reason for this elimination as given by the authorities, is best given by President Roosevelt, and we are pleased to give the.

### PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

Washington, November 13.—In answer to numerous protests which have been received at the White House against the new gold coin without the words "In God We Trust." President Roosevelt has written a letter which he today made public. The letter follows:

"When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant therein for putting 'In God We Trust' on the coins. As the custom, although without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should again be put on.

"Of course the matter of the law is absolutely in the hands of congress and any direction of congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed. At present as I have said, there is no warrant in law for the inscription.

### THINKS IT SACRILEGE.

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit.

"Any use which tends to cheapen it, and above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted. It is a motto which it is indeed well to have inscribed in our



great national monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls, and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis—in short, wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon. But it seems to me eminently unwise to cheapen it by use on postage stamps, or in advertisements.

#### HIS OWN EXPERIENCE.

“As regards its use on the coinage, we have actual experience by which to go. In all my life I have never heard any human being speak reverently of this motto on the coins, or show any sign of its having appealed to any high emotion in him, but I have literally hundred of times heard it used as an occasion of, and incitement to the sneering ridicule which it is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase should excite.

“For example, throughout the long contest extending over several decades on the free coinage question, the existence of this motto on the coins was a constant source of jest and ridicule; and this was unavoidable. Everyone must remember the innumerable cartoons and articles based on phrases like ‘In God We Trust for the Eight Cents,’ ‘In God We Trust for the Short Weight,’ ‘In God We Trust for the Thirty-seven Cents We do not Pay,’ etc., etc. Surely I am well within bounds when I say that a use of the phrase which invites constant levity of this type is most undesirable. If congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect, but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country will prevent any such action being taken.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

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## A Consideration of Our New Gold Coins.

FARRAN ZERBE

The new ten and twenty dollar gold pieces have commanded more attention and comment than any previous issue of coins in this country. Unlimited space in the general press with “news” dispatches, editorials and “letters from the people” and the oral discussions in and out of assemblies in reference, indicates the critical interest that an innovation in coin designs can command, even at a time when “the people” are in a receptive mood for any kind of coin.

The earnest endeavors on the part of organized numismatists for an improvement in our coin designs has been a subject commanding press space for many months; their appeals for the interest of the national administration and the approving answer received from the President that new coin designs were under development, commanded more publicity; the death of the noted sculptor-artist, Augustus Saint Gaudens, brought prominently before the people the fact that his last completed work had been a commission from the President for new coin designs and that coins of his conception were then in process of



transition for coinage purposes and that St. Gaudens, the man of talent and genius, would be memorialized on our national coinage, all of which, very naturally, created and caused to live a feeling of expectancy, those capable to suggest and judge had given voice, the President had commissioned, and a great artist had executed. The anticipation of the many was intensified for eye pleasing effects only without consideration to expressive symbolisms, commercial utility, and practical mechanical production. That it was the purpose of the government, and that the designer aimed for the greatest artistic effects, is attested by the fact that for many months the mint has patiently labored to impart the artists conception within the bounds of utility and practical production, and even after these months of experiment the first emissions of the \$10 are not regular in edge level, and the first issue of the \$20, artistically perfect as it is, did not conform to economical production and commercial requirements, and modifications enter into the second issue which may be considered the adopted type.

The numismatist and the medalic artist reads in the longest chain evidencing mans products—the coins of the world—an inception, rise, zenith, decline, loss, and more than a thousand years struggle for development, and knowledge that modern artists have not approached the perfection of the ancients of more than two thousand years ago: such is his consideration of medalic art. That the greatest nation of the world should strive to acknowledge no art lost is indicative of its talent, its genius, and its aims. The examples in high relief that is so pleasing on the products of the period of finest art in metal, do not combine the commercial requisites of today for a coin: utility in handling and keeping, and long life and usage with a minimum of loss thru abrasion, and producable with time and process economy, surrounded with reasonable safeguard against the abstraction of any part of its precious metal. Could the producers of the finest specimens we know have surrounded their high relief with a milled edge sufficient to protect the design from immediate abrasion and capable of being “stacked?” Could they have produced a planchet stamped in high relief that would be regular in the lines of a circle and with its periphery inscribed for protection? We have no evidence that they could, and in accepting that they could not, we must acknowledge the new gold coins as the greatest achievements in medalic art for their intended purpose.

The \$20 piece surpasses the \$10 in its approach to perfection. Unfortunately the \$10 coin was issued first, anticipation had been too great and momentary disappointment brought forth criticisms. It seems natural for man having anticipated the works of others, to criticise the product unless it exceeds expectation and surpasses applied tests and comparisons. A decided departure from any known in our country's commercialism, the new coins found an exaggerated expectancy from the many, and numerous critical, satiric and humorous expressions followed, but there were expressions of approval and they came from those most capable to judge and they were explicit in pointing out the merits, causing those who had not given detailed consideration to look again, to find that their criticisms had been too severe.



The new coins are in higher relief than any modern coinage, the type standing out boldly from the free field that surrounds, the lettering is concentrated in small space, the motto "In God we trust" omitted, and the long used so called "reeded edge" is supplanted with embossed stars and letters. These in the main, are what make the new coins so very new.

The omission of the motto brought forth a storm of protest from those who were sincere in believing it was a national disregard of recognition of the only Sovereign we know. There were protesting resolutions from religious assemblies and many similar expressions from pulpit, platform and press until the president in a public letter presented the reasons for its omission in substance. That its appearance on our coins gave cause for levity approaching sacrilege, more than it led to thoughts and practices of reverence, and that it should be preserved for portals where it would be held sacred. A second thought caused most of the disapproving ones to decide that the President was right, the omission appears to be generally approved and I do not believe the bills introduced in congress for its restoration, complying with the demands of "my constituents" will receive material support.

The compact lettering in liberal field space may not appeal to those who find satisfaction in an excess of ornamentation, but the unoccupied field contributes pleasing effects to the central figure that are appreciated by the art critic. The ornamented periphery, appropriately expressive, is decidedly more pleasing than the long used reeding, the \$10 pieces present forty six stars denoting the states of the Union, heralding Oklahoma before it was officially admitted to statehood. E PLURIBUS UNUM and thirteen stars contribute to the perfection of the \$20 piece.

Of the four general designs, two obverses and two reverses, the only one that appears to me deserving of anything but commendation is the obverse of the \$10 piece. Liberty, as portrayed in the female head, suggests the question, why was it seriously considered, much less adopted? The female profile and the Indian head dress do not harmonize in presenting anything typical of our country. The features do not express the force, power and beauty to typify American womanhood, and the big feathers cannot transform those features to that of an Indian, and 'tis not the squaw but the "big chief" that wears the many head feathers.

A Liberty head to present in human features, and head dress, suggesting what the word implies to us and those who know us, is yet to be pictured. We now have the late artists conception, contributing one more type to the many and in the consideration of these and some yet to come we may ultimately, have a suggestion of an ideal. If you would see an artistic, stately, graceful full figure Liberty look at the obverse of the new \$20. piece. It is not my purpose to attempt a descriptive reference to the double eagle, a description is not within the provinces of words or picture. It must be seen and viewed with an understanding of its significance to be fully appreciated, and its designs in any material but gold would be less pleasing.



The reverse of the \$10 piece talks for itself. No coin type of our country has ever approached it in expressiveness. That eagle is full of silent exclamations: "I am it!" "Cock of the walk!" "A gay old bird!" "Pleased with myself and at peace with the world!" Defiant, commanding, powerful, protective. This type of eagle, new to our coinage, is recognized by the numismatist taking him back to the emissions of ancient Greece, and the days of Ptolemy. The position of the feathers around the eagles legs has been cause for comment: to picture an eagle in that position and expression, and feather it otherwise, would not be true to nature. The flying eagle depicted on the reverse of the \$20 piece is not the first flying eagle on our coinage, but it is decidedly the best. In accepting the reverse of the new double eagle, we displace what to me has been the most beautiful design ever employed on a United States coin, the reverse of the now retired design double eagle, graceful, well balanced and artistic, but in its type of eagle it was simply ornamental, the new type is full of typical suggestions and expressions

The coin stars of six points believed to have been adopted from British headry more by accident than for a purpose are continued: If we have a national star, and I believe we have or should have, it is that on the flag, and the national coat of arms, with five points. The first coins of our country officially recorded are the silver half dimes, a limited issue minted in 1792 and for which Washington supplied the bullion from his silver plate. These coins mentioned in his fourth message to Congress, were as much the coins of "The father of our country" as are the new gold pieces the coins of the present administration and which we in approving reference call the President's coins. The star on the half dime had but five points, why the five pointed star was not the adopted star for our coins is yet to be answered. It should have been.

The new gold coins, considering the four types together, symbolize more than any previous emissions of our country, and never before has art in design and production of our coins been so well portrayed. If the \$10 piece in its head of Liberty presented as an expressive type of our people's characteristics as the reverse does of the country politic, it would be a gem; and if the \$20 piece can be improved, I only perceive it, by giving its reverse the eagle (only) of the \$10 piece, and with its stars five pointed.

Columbus, O., Dec. 19, '07.

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### Side Notes on the New Double Eagle.

One of the features attending the issue of the new twenty dollar gold pieces was the speculative interest the new pieces caused. It has been so many years since a new piece has been distributed to the public, that from the moment of its inception it was destined to be rare, both on account of the limited number issued and its novel peculiarities. An index of the rise of the Stock Exchange, and especially of the Curb Market is exemplified in the speculation of these pieces among the curb brokers and bankers and clerks.



A few thousand only of these "high relief" pieces were struck, and were distributed by the Philadelphia Mint to the different Sub-Treasuries the first week in December. Five hundred were allotted to Boston and only five pieces were allowed to each bank and individual that asked for the new coins. The allotment was exhausted in Boston in a single day. But a short time after this word was received that no more of these pieces would be struck and that the Government was anxious to get back as many of these new pieces as possible. This was on account of the sharp wire edge on the majority of those coined, caused by the metal being forced up between the die and the collar. A false rumor gained currency that the government would pay a premium to get these pieces back and the prices of double eagles consequently began to soar. The various Sub-Treasuries were besieged by a host of eleventh hour bargain hunters and the tempers of the redemption clerks were sorely tried by the repeated inquiries for the new twenties. The crowd then turned their attention to the clerks in the banks and the attendants in the Federal buildings. On Dec. 11 the following notice was posted in the Sub-Treasury in Boston "Clerks having a copy of the new \$20.00 gold piece are forbidden selling the same at a premium." During the second week in December active trading in the new twenties was carried on in the various Curb Markets in the country, prices quoted ranged from \$26 to \$35. Telegraph and long distance telephone orders were executed on the N. Y. Curb for deliveries in other cities. Fifty changed hands in one day on the Boston Curb at prices ranging from \$26 to \$31. One broker sold five pieces "short" at \$26 and later was obliged to pay \$30 each to "cover in." Up to date the activity seems to be among brokers rather than among collectors, the latter appearing to be indifferent whether they got hold of these coins or not. It is too early yet to tell just what the prices of the pieces will settle down to, but there is no doubt but that the new twenty will command a substantial premium and that as time goes on the piece will gradually increase in rarity. Just at present the bulk of the pieces are in non-collectors hands, such as individuals that are holding on to a single piece for their novelty and beautiful appearance, others that are intending to make use of them for Christmas presents, and still others who are hoarding several of them for an ultimate rise in price. Many collectors and semi-collectors in the larger cities are doing this.

Many episodes in this recent flurry in double eagles has come to light. One coin dealer got hold of about a dozen of the pieces the first day and sold them at \$20.50 each, he had not got through patting himself on the back when he realized that he could get several dollars each for them after he had sold them all. He later bought back a few at several dollars advance and is now deliberating whether to sell them again at a few dollars profit or to hold on to them.

It is related of another dealer from one of the larger cities the other day who stepped into a specie broker's office and in the course of conversation remarked that he heard that the new twenties were out, and that he thought that he would get a few, if the broker could get him some he would expect to pay him a little something for his trouble. The broker said that he thought that he could accommodate him but that he would have to get about \$10 on each piece for his trouble.

J. B. C. Jr. & H. W.

Room 882 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 10, 1907.

To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Honored Sir:—The American Numismatic Association, through its Committee, wishes to commend you for the active interest you have taken in the movement to secure a better and more artistic coinage for the United States.

We beg to express our high appreciation of your efforts resulting in the issuance of the beautiful eagle and double eagle by Saint Gaudens. These coins we regard as possessing high artistic merit though with some faults in detail and technique—and as greatly superior to those of the old type, and as marking an advance in American numismatic art.

We also express the hope that you will continue to use your influence toward securing an entire new series of artistic coins for the United States.

We would venture to offer our humble services, as experienced numismatists in suggesting the names of competent artists or in criticising their designs, and believe, with our knowledge of the coinage of the world, of every period, we could be of some service.

Very truly Yours,

(Signed) Thomas L. Elder,  
Chairman of the Committee.

(Signed) Samuel Hudson Chapman,  
Secretary of the Committee.

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## The New Administration.

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### A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:—

It is with the appreciation of the honor and its opportunities, and with the desire and purpose of effort for achievements that I receive the office of your president to lead the administration of our Association's seventeenth year. The Association—not so much in the number of its membership, but the quality of membership, its honorable personnel, the unselfish interest displayed by many and the good results evidenced—is now approaching a sphere of recognition and influence far greater than was pictured for it by its fathers; if we have comparative co-operation and earnest effort from all, that is now evidenced by the productiveness of a few of our members, the near future of our organization may be as far in advance of its present scope and usefulness as it is today in advance of the early years of its existence. It is with anticipation of greater things within our field to be achieved through the medium of your Association. that will guide me in my appointments, recommendations and acts during the present administration. The harmony, unity of purpose and good fellowship that is now so evident, is not only gratifying to me; but should be appreciated by all, and with endeavors for its continuance, which is so essential for good results.

It is in a greater membership that we can hope for greater achievements, and it should be the endeavor of all members to solicit for enrollment as a member of the Association every numismatic worthy in the United States and Canada. My observations cause me to believe there are at least three thousand within our active territory that have some interest in numismatics; and I believe a good portion of this number would become members of the Association if they had its objects and advantages presented to them. Our present membership is less than five hundred; my hopes are for a thousand strong by the close of 1908. I feel satisfied that if each member will contribute in the effort by immediate and continued interest in the work, our next convention will represent a membership of double the present number. The faithful workers of the past promise continuance for the future; and their expressed increased interest is promising of many acquisitions to membership. With the evidence of co-operation from our inactive members by the proposal of at least one candidate, and with results from the active campaign of endeavor I hope to make, our membership will pass the thousand mark within a few months. Every member is commissioned for this purpose and I hope they will feel it their duty to propose at least one new member during the next two months. An exploitation folder and application blank, briefly presenting the objects and advantages of the Association is now prepared for distribution. These may be obtained from the general Secretary or any of the Local Secretaries. In our endeavors for acquisition to membership we must not sacrifice quality for quantity. It should be our endeavor to make a membership in the Association a badge of recognized honor. The Association has been an influence between the dealer and collector to the advantage of both. Among our active members today are the leading dealers of this country; this interest, which has been in a measure tardy; is appreciated and is promising of mutual good. Our collecting members evidence a desire to favor the dealer who is contributing to the improvement of the Association. The dealer has every reason to contribute to the work of organization, as it is through organization that interest is promoted and converts made to our subject; and it is from the new and live interest that the dealer can look for continued and increased patronage.

It appears that some of our members do not understand that the Association in its benefits and opportunities is purely mutual. Every officer serves without compensation of any kind, not only does he give his time, but incidentally he is at some expense. The membership fee, fifty cents, paid but once with application, is in our treasury fund for stationary, postage, etc. The annual dues \$1.00 is exclusively devoted to the publication of our Official Organ, and the more dollars the better will be that publication. The member who may believe we should have a better publication, should consider that its field for circulation is with a limited class, and if they will familiarize themselves with the cost of printing and mailing, cuts and time for editing and preparation, I believe they will agree with those who know, that the publication to the editor is a labor of love and not one of profit. We all want a better publication, but there is only one way to obtain it: Get members! members mean subscribers, subscribers mean dollars, and dollars will produce the publication we desire.



The Association's members remotely located, as a portion of them are, do not enjoy that feeling of brotherhood that is created by those who greet each other in convention or meet members in travel. To them we are little more than a corresponding society with our Official Organ the medium of communication. I desire to see and will endeavor to encourage more personal talks thru our publication and more frequent communication between officers and members who have only corresponding acquaintance. I believe it is lack of affiliation that leads to the lapses of membership. Recent years have been the most numismatically active in the history of our country, and while the Local Secretaries and many of our members have been active in proposing candidates, our membership does not show material increase in numbers. Acquisitions have been offset by lapses during the years that should have been most productive. Our present constitution does not provide for any service by the Vice President during the tenure of office by the President. I have no desire to cause a vacancy, but the worthy members who enter the new administration as Vice Presidents are too willing and capable for achievements that the Association cannot afford to not give them opportunity for work. I believe valuable service can be rendered the organization by them occasionally writing to the remotely located and indifferent members, letting them know the interests of the Association, and that their membership is appreciated. First Vice President Mr. Henrie E. Buck should seek to hold the interest of members in the United States, and Second Vice President Mr. P. O. Tremblay will find his territory across the geographical border, which is the only line the Association knows between the United States and Canada.

The Chairmanship of the Board of Governors continues with a long time faithful member and officer, Dr. B. P. Wright. The membership of the Board is composed of interested members who will co-operate with the chairman for the advancement of the Association. In recent months the Board of Governors have in a measure been imposed upon and their duties increased by numerous trivial complaints against members. The Association is neither a collecting agency or a clearing house for disputes. When the evidence justifies, it will act as arbitrator between members, or dealer and customer, but it is not its purpose to be a part to differences of opinion and incriminating accusations when there is not positive evidence of acts unbecoming a member. The Association will not tolerate unprincipled practices by its members, but a complaint to give cause for action should be more than the written statement of an accuser.

The Association is fortunate in having the continued service of Mr. Howland Wood who has efficiently served as General Secretary during the past three years. Renewed effort and continued good results are anticipated from the Secretary's office during the administration.

Doctor Heath continues in charge of the exchequer and is willing and anxious to have more dollars to care for. As the receipt of membership renewals are divided between the Secretary and the Treasurer, but all ultimately reach the Treasurer, I recommend, that the lieu of a receipt for annual dues that a membership card be issued. Said card to be of convenient size for car-

rying in the pocket and be neatly printed on good material and to indicate the name and term of "good standing." Cost of cards to be paid for out of the general treasury. There are many occasions when a card of this character will not only serve a member in travel as an identity to membership but provide an entree for serving the interests of the Association.

An interest in keeping with the opportunities of the office has been manifested by our Librarian and Curator, Mr. Ben G. Green who continues in office. I would like to see a greater interest in our library, and thru donations acquisitions it may grow to a useful reference, and source of information for our members. As now constituted it is of little service, and we cannot expect to make it immediately valuable, but by a general interest and frequent additions thru donations and acquisitions by solicitation, a few years should make it one of appreciated service. There are many official publications of state and nation that would contribute to the library and which may be had for request; among them; the annual reports of the Director of the Mint, the Comptroller of the Currency, and various other publications that are from time to time published by the government relating to currency. Priced catalogues if donated by the various dealers would be appreciated valuable acquisitions. The daily press and periodicals in general presents much within our field worth preserving; with the donation of clippings and a receptacle for their convenient classification and filing, a good library feature would be inaugurated.

The efficient work of the Local Secretaries, all of which continue in office, has not only contributed to lessening the arduous duties of the General Secretary but has produced that much needed stimulation of interest, and has proven a magnet for new members. A quantity of new literature will be forwarded to them within a few days. A continuation of their active interest will be appreciated and is important for advancement.

In keeping with the By-Laws I appoint the following committee: Finance, Mr. V. M. Brand, Chicago, Ill., Chairman; Mr. J. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.; and Mr. J. M. Clapp, Washington, D. C.

Library and Cabinet, Mr. A. C. Gies, Pittsburg, Pa., Chairman; Mr. S. H. Chapman Philadelphia; and Mr. William A. Ashbrook, M. C. Johnstown, O.

Printing and Official Organ, Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y. chairman; Mr. Lyman H. Low, New York City, and Mr. Frank C. Higgins, New York City.

While there does not appear to be any immediate need for activity by our Committee on Finance for increasing our treasury fund, yet, if the Association had the money at command there are various publications that could be produced and would prove advantageous and which are more specifically referred to in my recommendations to the Publication committee. Our present Treasury of about \$100.00, will, in a large measure be used by present plans for literature and its distribution, but it is believed the membership fees to come from the exploitation effect will more than replenish the present treasury fund. Our committee on finance can in ways other than service to the Association's treasury, con-

tribute to national interest in our organization. Now that the currency system of our country is one of general discussion, they could, as students of finance, formulate suggestions and proposals which could be offered and fostered by the Association.

The committee on Library and Cabinet are directed to co-operate with the Librarian for improvement of the library as mentioned in my reference to the office of Librarian. The Association does not have a cabinet, and while the benefits of one may not now seem apparent, the future may suggest it an omission that a cabinet had not been encouraged and fostered. If the committee can formulate a practical plan for the formation and installation of a cabinet. I will heartily co-operate with them and, I believe numerous specimens will be donated with the promulgation of ways for their reception and care.

The committee on Printing and Official Organ had been selected conveniently located that they may meet as occasion may require. The Chairman, Rev. Owen, has in his communications to me evidenced decided interest in numismatic publications. Dean Low, the sage of numismatics among our active members, should contribute valuable aid to the work of this committee. Mr. Higgins has given us evidence of his ability in verse, his serious products make good reading and his rime in lighter vein is mirthful. The first entry on the program for our next convention smoker is a product from Mr. Higgin's poetry machine. It is recommended that this committee co-operate with the editor of our Official Organ, the Numismatist, assisting him as he may advise, for a regular monthly issue on a specified date, and that the publication may approach typographical perfection, It has been proposed that a pamphlet be issued during the year to contain the new Constitution and By-Laws, a complete list of members, and the final reports of the special committees appointed at the late convention, together with some general numismatic information. This publication will come under the direction of this committee. The profitable uses for a publication of this character are readily apparent and I trust it can be produced. The committee should anticipate its form, character and approximate cost and communicate their probable needs to the committee on finance. A publication of this character, while demanding no considerable amount of money, should be considered as an extraordinary expenditure and from an extraordinary fund provided for the purpose. This committee can contribute to the prestige and recognition of the Association by its interest in numismatic literature in general. Erroneous and misleading statements on numismatic subjects, which are the rule in the daily press should command their attention by way of correction. The Encyclopedia Britannica is now being revised and re-written, their interest should be directed to investigation and recommendations that its part relating to numismatic subjects be prepared and edited by competent authorities. An observing and suggestive interest of this character should be directed to all publications intended for general reference. I should like to see introduced into the Official Organ an Inquiry Department, with a capable Secretary of Information in charge, only questions presenting new subjects or believed of general interest to be answered, and it is not expected that the officer in charge answer



all questions but to refer those relating to a particular division, to the member who specializes or is believed best informed on the subject in question.

To the special committee appointed on a Uniform Classification of Coins, I suggest that they include in their report a recommendation for a standard coin scale. The use of two scales as is now in practice is confusing, and many of the printed scales do not conform to the measurements that are intended.

To the special committee for the Improvement of our National Coinage, I suggest that they give forceful approval to display every meritorious improvement in the new gold coinage, and specifically state where greater improvements are possible. I suggest for their consideration that they recommend that the star on our future coins be the national star as shown on the flag and seal, five pointed instead of six.

It has been suggested that the special committee on Emblem give consideration to a design adaptable for a seal and that its center be one of the historic early coins of America. Personally, I believe our present and long used seal fully indicative and expressive for its purpose.

Several members have said that the Association should be incorporated. I do not reason any immediate benefits from incorporation, but if it could be attained at no considerable expense, it may have its advantages for the future. An expression from our members, particularly those versed in the law, is solicited on the subject.

All committees to report to the president. Officers, committees and members desiring official information and a prompt reply should address the General Secretary.

Our next convention to be held during the early autumn at Philadelphia is being anticipated with interest, and all who conveniently can should look forward to being present and contribute to its program. The benefits and pleasures of our late convention has created an enthusiasm that promises greater results at our next meeting. As the time approaches, the date will be definitely fixed and a convention committee appointed.

Our Association thru the expressions of its officers and members has in recent weeks received the recognition of the national administration, followed by many general press references. Recognition of this character is not without its weight, and the expressed interest by our members on public matters within the field of numismatics is to be commended and encouraged that we may make our field of usefulness and productiveness larger than the present mutual benefits between members.

I trust that our members and officers will give their interest and endeavor for the improvement of the National collection in the mint cabinet at Philadelphia. Our national collection is inconsiderable when compared with the national collections of foreign countries. The amount of money available for new specimens is but a mite compared with what is necessary for valuable acquisitions. Each year sees rare historic specimens removed beyond the hope of future obtaining. I do not believe that an amount commensurate for the purpose can be obtained thru Congressional appropriations, but I do believe a

very considerable sum could be produced by the striking of an annual mint souvenir medal, as an educational demonstration at close view of the process of coining to the about one hundred thousand visitors that are received at the mint each year, and to be sold at a nominal price for the benefit of the cabinet. An artistic designed medal, a new type each year, would not only be purchased by the visitor but would be sought by the numismatic collector. This, in operation, would bring to a worthy public institution the revenue that is now solicited by mint employees for private gain, and the little medals they sell are not mint products or evidences of art.

I wish you all a happy new year, and trust I shall have the hearty support of all members by co-operation and effort that will make 1908 the banner year for the A. N. A.

FARRAN ZERBE.

Tyrone, Pa., Jan 1, 1908.

## American Numismatic Association.



### Report of Corresponding Secretary.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

930, William A. Ashbrook; 931, E. M. Parker; 932, E. C. Bayha; 933, Horace Gunthrop; 934, George W. Parent; 935, James Reid; 936, L. J. Kreiger; 937, F. J. Loer; 938, John H. Larcom; 939, J. H. Ripstra; 940, Edward T. Newell.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Corresponding Secretary. If no objections are received prior to Jan. 20, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

G. C. Blunt, Charles City, Iowa.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath & Mr. Ragan.

J. A. Johr, Meadow, Va.

Vouchers: Heath & Wood.



- N. C. Nielsen, Cairo, Nebr.,  
Vouchers, Ben G. Green & M. P. Carey.
- H. B. Alexander, Chillicothe, Ill.  
Vouchers: Ben G. Green & H. Wood.
- W. H. Woodin, 127 East 69th St., New York, N. Y.  
Vouchers: J. C. Mitchelson & Geo. F. Heath.
- Ludger Gravel, 28 Jacques Cartier Sq., Montreal, Can. . . . .  
Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay, C. E. Belanger & Dr. Courteau.
- Rev. Fr. Cyprien, 267 Desery St., Montreal, Can.  
Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay & C. E. Belanger.
- William M. Furber, 900 W. Hancock St., Manchester, N. H.  
Vouchers: W. G. Jenness & J. B. Chase, Jr.
- R. W. McLachlan, 55 St. Monique St., Montreal, Can.  
Vouchers: Dr. Courteau, Henry Chapman & H. Wood.
- George J. Bott, 1081 Hunter Ave., Columbus, O.  
J. M. Henderson, N. P. Gifford & J. W. Lyday.
- Christ Sorensen, 3745 Wallace Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Vouchers: Ben G. Green & Wm. Herzstock.
- Cyrille Tessier, Union Bank Building, Quebec, P. Q. Can.  
Vouchers; P. B. Murphy & Dr. Heath.
- Major E. S. Horton, Attleboro, Mass.
- R. Kohler, 80 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.
- W. E. Slavens, Granville, N. Dak.
- M. C. Getchell, 100 Quincy St., Hancock, Mich.
- C. I. Erickson, Union Nat'l. Bank, McKeesport, Pa.  
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & H. Wood.
- J. L. Kelly, 30 N. Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- John A. Lewis, 54 N. Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- E. W. Hoague, 1423 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- H. T. Wilson, 224 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Vouchers: T. E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.
- E. W. Jeffrey, Elmdale Kan.
- Robert Hosbury, Traffic Manager, Box 480 Toledo, O.
- Walter I. Dawkins, Atty. at Law, 408 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
- C. G. Ricker, Vice Pres. Yates Center Nat. Bank, Yates Center, Kans.
- Edith Tobitt, Librarian Public Library & Museum, Omaha, Neb.  
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and J. L. Zerbe.
- Geo. L. Tilden, 377 Main St., Worcester, Mass.  
Vouchers: John E. Morse and Geo. F. Heath.
- Edgar H. Bristol, Salem, Ind.  
Vouchers, Heath & Wood.
- J. Everett Alden, L. B. 193, Torrington, Conn.
- Jesse W. Potts, 342 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- Henry Kephart, Berrien Springs, Mich.
- Fred D. Bardon, Madison, N. Y.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & Wood.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS

- 669, Richard Benjes, 1819 N. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.  
 286, George H. Burfeind, 1115 F. St., N. W. Washington, D. C.  
 553, Is. G. Pitman, 21 Congress St., Savannah, Ga.  
 445, J. F. Trowbridge, 400 West High St., Piqua, O.  
 921, B. H. Saxton, Register Life Ins. Co., Davenport, Ia.

ADDITIONS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST.

- 312, P. N. Breton, 230 West St. Catherine St., Montreal, Can.  
 554, N. Macfarlane, 33 Arlington Ave., Montreal, Can.  
 116, W. H. McDonald, 1392 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.  
 92, Howard R. Newcomb, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 8, Charles W. Stutesman, Peru, Ind.

RESIGNED.

- 115, S. Schachne, Chillicothe, O.

We are now embarked upon another year, a year that from present indications will be the banner one of our history. The majority of the members of the A. N. A. look to the officers to do the whole work of the Association, or else think that the association of itself can reel off the thread of progression unaided. This tendency to leave the propaganda work for the Society in the abstract to do is a fallacy, for, "a society is nothing in itself, and can do nothing by itself." Each individual member is a working unit; the labors and accomplishments of each member causes a society to progress. Therefore it is the duty of each member to do something for the Association,—to contribute numismatic data and knowledge to the official organ, to spread the desire of collecting and numismatic lore to his friends, and to persuade anyone worthy to be a member to join this Confederation of coin collectors. The Secretary and the Local Secretaries stand ready to help you.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., Dec. 20. 1907.

Adolph Hess Nachf, of Frankfurt-a-Main, announces that some time next March he will sell the remainder of the collection of the late George Ulex of Hamburg. Our readers will remember that his United States series was sold in New York some time in 1902. Those remaining include medals and tokens of the U. S. some 3,000 in number, besides the coins, medals and tokens of Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. The remainder of the collection now to be sold numbers upwards of 10,000 pieces, and is said to compare favorably with the famous Fonrobert collection. The cataloguer may be addressed at Mainzer Landstr. 49, Frankfurt-a-Main, Germany.



## The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 47th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, Dec. 6th, Pres. W. F. Dunham presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein, Dr. Merrill, Chester Dunham, Huber, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Leon, Ripstra and Green. Messrs. Edward R. Heissler and Howard R. Newcomb were elected to membership.

A resolution was offered commending the course of President Roosevelt in his endeavor to improve the appearance of our current coinage. The sense of the Society was found to be favorable to the St. Gauden's designs on the twenty and adverse to those of the ten dollar gold pieces. On motion a committee was appointed to rewrite or substitute a resolution on the subject and report at a special meeting to be held Dec. 20th.

The election of officers for 1908 resulted as follows:

President—Virgil M. Brand.

Vice President—J. B. Holmes,

Secretary—Ben G. Green.

Treasurer—F. Elmo Simpson.

Librarian, Chester Dunham.

Curator—M. P. Carey.

Censor—Harry F. Williams.

Executive Board; W. F. Dunham, Ben G. Green and W. H. McDonald.

A silver proof coin was won by Mr. Brand as a prize for test of memory in regard to the U. S. standard dollar. McKinley Memorial medals were distributed at cost, and one placed in the cabinet.

Magazines received since last report were: The Numismatist, Spink's Numismatic Circular and Numismatische Correspondenz; auction catalogs from S. H. Chapman, Elder, Green and St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; catalog with fixed prices from Sears; and a priced catalog of the Cartwright collection in London.

Mr. Brand exhibited two specimens of the earliest Roman aes; and Mr. Leon some Territorial gold.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 3rd. 1908.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary,

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On Dec. 20th, 1907 a special meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, the purpose of the meeting being to discuss and present resolutions in the matter of efforts to improve the appearance of our current coinage. Three draughts of resolutions were presented by the committee consisting of Messrs. Brand, Leon and Holmes. After a full discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the commendable efforts of President Theodore Roosevelt to improve the artistic appearance of our coinage have brought about the adoption of new designs on the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces,

WHEREAS, the new designs have been severely and unfavorably criticised by the people and in the public press, therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the Chicago Numismatic Society, that, in the opinion of its members, such unfavorable criticism is, for the most part, unwarranted and not well considered; that coins constitute the best medium by means of which progress the medallie art can be illustrated to all the people, and that therefore the great progress which has been made in this art since the designs heretofore in use were first adopted, should receive recognition on our coins; that the new designs, with the exception of the obverse on the ten dollar piece, are improvements, artistically, over those which they displace; that the reverse designs of both pieces might be further improved; that the obverse of the twenty dollar piece is the most beautiful design which has ever appeared on any authorized coin of our country; And be it further

RESOLVED, that the president be heartily commended for his labors in connection with the improvement of the artistic appearance of our coinage, and respectfully urged to continue his efforts until all of our coins are impressed with designs exemplifying the highest and best type of modern medalic art.

A motion was carried, instructing the Secretary to spread the resolutions on the minutes and to have a copy engrossed and forwarded to President Roosevelt.

The 48th monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Jan. 3rd, President W. F. Dunham in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Carey, W. F. Dunham, Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Sorensen Loer, Sears and Green.

The following officers elect were installed for the coming year:

President, Virgil M. Brand  
Secretary, Ben G. Green  
Treasurer, F. Elmo Simpson  
Librarian, Chester Dunham  
Curator, M. P. Carey



An interesting talk was given by the retiring president, Mr. W. F. Dunham reviewing the work of the society for the past year. Mr. Leon exhibited encased postage stamps and Territorial gold; and Mr. W. F. Dunham some rare Canadian tokens.

Stevenson's Dictionary of Greek Coins was added to the library.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 7, 1908.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.



## The Boston Numismatic Society.

The December meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held in their rooms in the Old State House, Thursday afternoon, December 12th. On account of the absence of the president, Dr. Green, Mr. Wheeler was chosen to preside. The following members were present: Messrs. Marvin, Wheeler, Crosby, Trowbridge, Stearns, Chase, Wood and Dr. Storer.

Mr. Wood reported progress as chairman of the committee on the revision of the By-Laws and brought up several subjects for discussion relating to the same. Mr. Crosby exhibited several dies.

The new eagle and double eagle was then brought up for discussion, newspaper comments reviewed, and the question of the use of the Golden Eagle in place of the Bald Eagle was taken up. A favorable vote on the new coinage was passed and a committee composing of Messrs. Wheeler and Wood was appointed to draw up resolutions commending President Roosevelt for his efforts at a change of the National coinage. Specimens of both the new and the old coins were shown by various members. Adjourned to meet the second Friday in January.

Mehl's Numismatist Monthly is the name of the latest numismatic periodical just announced. The first number will make its appearance about January 1st. Mr. Mehl is capable of making it an interesting periodical, and he asserts that one of its main objects will be to boost the A. N. A. This certainly is a worthy object and we wish it God speed.

## The S. H. Chapman Sale of Nov. 29 and 30.

Fairly good prices were realized in this sale at the Davis & Harvey auction rooms, in Philadelphia. The bidding was particularly brisk on early and rare American specimens for which numismatists are always greedy. The American quarters of from 1796 to 1805 ranged from \$3.75 to \$15, and dimes starting with 1796 at \$13.50, ran up as high as \$55 for a fine specimen of 1802 and down as low as \$2 for one of 1811.

Half dimes sold at all rates of prices, a rare one of 1802 being bid up to \$21. In copper cents there was a wide range of price and condition. A wreathed cent of 1793 went at \$20, and also did a Liberty cap cent of the same date, while the "chain" of that year, a fine specimen, was bid up to \$50. Prices for cents ranged from a few cents up to \$50 bid, which was the highest of the day. A half cent of 1795 brought \$30, while one of 1793 brought only \$5. Some of the English coins back as far as Edward the Confessor brought only \$1 each, and one of them only 10 cents. A rare Elizabeth crown, with a profile of the queen, brought \$16; a half crown of the same reign, \$12, and a half crown bearing the stamp of Cromwell, \$11.

A silver half dollar, dated 1796, was sold for \$66. A gold Daric, one of the earliest coins in the world, was snapped up at \$17. The Daric is a Persian coin, and was issued under the reign of Darius I.

For other pieces of currency, coined in the days of Darius, Nero and Julius Caesar, it was a bad day. Some went for as little as four cents.

The highest price obtained was \$195, this amount being paid for a \$50 United States gold piece of 1852 from the San Francisco Mint. It was purchased by Thomas L. Elder, a New York numismatist. One hundred and fifty dollars was paid for \$10 gold piece of the California Miner's Bank.

The coins sold disposed of the collections of the Rev. J. Zimmerman, D. D.; James Bindon, Charles Zug and the Work collection.

Proof sets, Colonial and Continental money, Congressional currency, Virginia currency, State bank bills and duplicate cents from Dr. Beckwick's collection were also sold, with others from the collection of F. Thunder. The sale was concluded with a number of volumes of works on numismatics.

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## Columbus Numismatic Society.

A Purely Social meeting of the Society was held on the evening of the 12th of December in the society's room, President King Presiding.

The following members were present:

Robt. King, J. W. Lyday, A. B. Coover, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Henrie Buck, Farran Zerbe; C. E. Radebaugh, G. J. Bott and H. Warren Phelps.

Mr. L. E. Kirk of Cols; and Mr. Groves, of Delaware, Ohio; were guests at this meeting, which was almost entirely a digression from Numismatics.



Mr. A. B. Coover favored the society with a most interesting and instructive paper on the subject:—"Manufacturing of Implements and Ornaments of Prehistoric Man." This was most beautifully illustrated, throughout by specimens of the old indians work and also by many pieces made by himself. The hearers, in general, I think were left with the impression that the skill of Mr. Coover in making these implements excelled that of the most skillful indian. Among the many pieces displayed the most interesting perhaps was a small arrow head made from a fragment of a broken beer bottle with no other tool than the handle of a worn out tooth brush.

This study of the Indian aroused the curiosity of some regarding the Indian's money. The discussion on this subject brought many things well worth remembering.

Following this Mr. Farran Zerbe, President-elect of the A. N. A., addressed the society on the subject; Gold. This, too, was extremely interesting, giving us many new ideas concerning gold. Quite a number of coin, bank notes, etc., were displayed by Messrs. Zerbe, Henderson, King and others.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at call of the President.

J. W. LYDAY, Secretary.

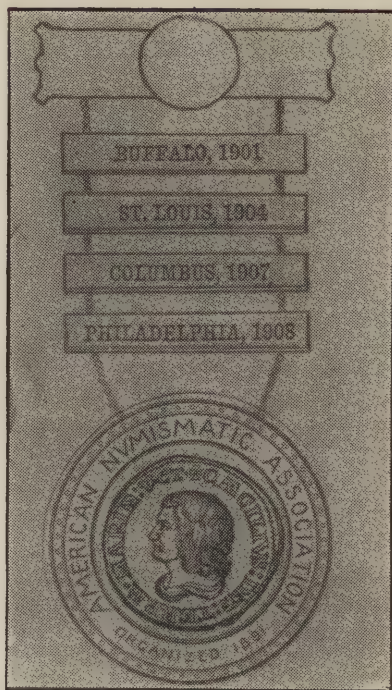
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### In Way of Correction.

The mis-statements that entered into the publication of Mr. Zerbe's tribute to the late Mathew Stickney in the December number are regretted. The writer, the editor, the proof reader and the compositor have passed the "kick" on to the office "devil." It was not our purpose to present Mr. Henry Chapman as a "youthful cataloguer"—faithful, was the word. Mr. Chapman is only "youthful" in activity; many years of research, study and experience leads him in the realm of numismatics far beyond the youthful in his service to clients, and two years hence he will bow to the half century mile post of life. Contrary to a wish and hope, the venerable Mr. S. S. Crosby was mentioned as "the late". May he, a recently elected member, live for many years to grace the honor roll of numismatists.

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Brother Lighthouse informs us that a former member of the association, Mr. Charles P. Barry of Rochester, N. Y.; died in that city on Sept. 14th last, after a long illness. He was a member of the firm of Ellwanger and Barry, the well known nurserymen. In his younger days he possessed quite a collection of coins, but some years since his collection was destroyed together with his beautiful residence, since which he has done little. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.



We take pleasure in showing our readers the so called Duffield design for membership badge of the A. N. A. The committee in charge, while not committed to its ultimate adoption, agree that it has many good points, and seems to carry out the sentiment of the members as expressed at the Columbus convention.

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“Would it not be a good plan to have a page of questions and answers? Am sure there are many members who would be glad to enquire regarding coins if they could do so without troubling you to answer by mail.” Alfred S. Twichell, Alameda, Cal.

Fire them in. We will try it. If we cannot answer them ourselves, will try and find someone that can. To begin: A correspondent asks for the number of half dollars struck at the Philadelphia mint during 1905.

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Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Will you please give me some information about 1905 half dollars without mint work? I did not see any of them, except one which I have over two years in my possession.



"I have more pleasure in reading the Numismatist than any other magazine I receive."

Truly Yours,

John H. Vich,  
1450 E. 65th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa., 12-7-1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath,

My dear Sir,—In reply to your favor of the 6th inst., I am pleased to say that there were \$331,363.50 or 662,727, silver half dollars coined by this mint for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1905.

Very Truly Yours,  
S. W. Brown.

Utica, Dec. 10, 1907.

My Dear Doctor:

I have recently come into possession of a Nova Scotia token not described by Breton. It has a "Starr & Shannon, Halifax" obverse, as illustrated in No. 884, but the reverse is that of a United States copper cent coined between 1844 and 1847. The obverse of the cent has been ground off before the design on it was struck, but traces of the word "Liberty," appear just above the head of the Indian. Breton informs me that he never heard of the piece. He suggests that somebody, who got hold of an old Starr & Shannon die experimented with it. Possibly some reader of the Numismatist can give me some information about the piece.

W. H. D.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Secretary of Treasury and tells its own story; but it does not tell the long story that lies behind it, the story of steady and effective work on the part of the persons closely connected with the Numismatic Collection in the mint at Philadelphia. A great deal of the credit for getting recognition for the institution is due to Mr. Geo. E. Roberts, formerly director of the Bureau of the Mint, now president of the Commercial National Bank in Chicago. Behind Mr. Roberts, however, are others that have not been idle.

"The collection of historical coins in the Philadelphia Mint has heretofore been allowed the sum of \$500 per year for the purchases. The collection is a very good one for its size, and may be made the foundation of one of great educational value. It is impossible, however, to do much at building it up unless more money is available in the purchase fund. The annual Assay Commission which met at the Mint in 1907 volunteered to pass a resolution urging that the annual appropriation be increased to \$5,000 per year, and as such national collections are supported in other countries this sum is of only moderate proportions. The director of the mint also urges that authority be given the superintendent of the Mint to strike a small souvenir medal to be sold to visitors and the profits turned into the purchase fund. There is a popular demand for such a souvenir, and a medal bearing upon one side the head of the president and upon the other a view of the mint edifice would doubtless bring considerable income and be highly prized by purchasers. I recommend that such authority be granted." (Report p. 24.)

## Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

**WANTED:**—The Numismatist, for January 1903, March and August 1904. Geo. J. Schwartz, Wooster, O.

**WANTED:**—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654, 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

**WANTED:**—Priced catalogs from all dealers—whole collections purchased. Wanted gold fine cents and half cents. For sale or exchange proof silver—B. B. Bills, Shinn plaster new and crisp—duplicate cents,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents—minor proof coins—\$1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and \$5.00 gold mint marks. Dr. Alvin J. Fink, 604 South Jefferson St. Dayton, O.

**TO EXCHANGE:**—"I have a fine \$20 Clark Gruber 1861 to trade for any of the following coins \$3.00 gold 1875, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  John Parsons & Co., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Templetan Reid, \$10 Oregon, \$10 Utah or \$50 Kellogg & Co." Address, H. O. Mann, Denver, Colo., Room 226 Coronado Bldg.

**"WILL EXCHANGE:**—for coins not in my collection complete volumes of the Numismatist for the year 1901-2-3-4-5-6-7 and nine last copies of 1900. What have you to offer. Also 1859 and 1872 S. mint standard dollar, good. 1877 and 1876 S. mint trade dollar unc. 1880 trade dollar proof and Isabella quarter unc." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

**TO EXCHANGE:**—for coins Frossard's Monograph of cents and half cents, illustrated with nine heliotype plates, half morocco, in perfect condition." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

**WANTED:**—The following U. S. cents and half cents in very fine or uncirculated condition: 1793, 95, 96 and 99. 1800, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 36, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 50. Half cents—1793, 5, 6, and 7. 1800, 2, 5, 6 and 11. State lowest cash price. Fictitious values will not be considered. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library Court House, Columbus, Ohio.

**FOR SALE:**—The Numismatist complete for years 1894-5-6-7-8-1901-2-4-5-6-7 all in fine condition at one dollar a year's Vol. cash with order. Theo. E. Leon, 350 W 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

**TO EXCHANGE:**—I have 120 uncirculated 1883 nickels without "cents" three and five cents nickel 1868 both unc, fine half dime 1800, fine half cent 1794, fine half eagle 1840 G. mint fine lat half dollars Columbian 1892 Japan 2 bus. gold oblong very fine. Will exchange any or all for gold dollars, any date or colonial silver coins. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

**"FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:**—A brilliant proof dime of 1827. Exeessively rare. Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa."

**FOR EXCHANGE:**—Hard Times Tokens—U. S. medals, war cards of 1863, English  $\frac{1}{2}$  d tokens, Australian tokens and foreign copper coins. Some confederate scrip; also coin sale catalogue to exchange for any coins, medals or tokens not in my cabinet. Send list of what you have to exchange and list of wants to C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb., R. F. D. 2.

**FOR EXCHANGE:**—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.



TO EXCHANGE:—Fine U. S. Cents for Gold Dollars. 1793, 1799, 1804, 1809, 1811, and many others, some in uncirculated condition. W. N. Yates, 6118 Lensen St. Philadelphia, Pa., (Germantown.)

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To purchase encased stamps. Duplicates for sale and exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED:—A late edition, good German Dictionary not the pocket edition. Also books on coins. Have Beautiful gift books, "Amateur Boat Building," Silver Ore, Copper Ore, Coins and old maps to X. Dr. Hassler, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana., Cal.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

WANTED—Massachusetts State Bank bills also fractional currency issued by storekeepers around Boston, Lynn, Salem, etc. Send with lowest cash prices to Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

WANTED—Confederate and Georgia State bills, crisp to fine, singly or whole sale and C. S. A. stamps, also a Mexican gold dollar, and a Spanish Doubloon. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Any specimens of the so called Blacksmith tokens. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Can.

WANTED—To buy Bronze Proof Lincoln 5c pieces of 1866 (A pattern. B. Johnston, No. 1 State St., Chicago.

"I expect to take the Numismatist as long as you publish same." E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To hear from collectors especially interested in the Vermont coinage, or having any of the rarer varieties or particularly fine specimens for sale. H. C. Whipple, Manchester Center, Vt.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

"Hope that you will continue many years to give the numismatic world the benefit of your monthly budget of news." S. C. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A copy of The Numismatist of January 1907. Will buy or exchange for fractional currency. Walter G. Jenness, 103 Pearson Ave., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Bretons No. 501, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23, 5, 34, 5, 6, 7, 9, 42, 3, 4, 5, 8, 60, 4, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. No. 600, 2, 4, 5, 60, 73, 5, 7, 8, 81. No. 703, 12, 22, 48, 758 9, 63, 66, 70, 5, 89, 90, 1, 5, 8. No. 805, 8, 10, 15, 29, 30, 7, 9, 42, 6, 8, 55, 6, 61, 2, 72, 9, 82, 98. No. 905, 6, 14, 16, 23, 4, 5, 33, 4, 5, 6, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 50, 4, 68, 73, 5, 6, 30, 98, 9. No. 1000, 7, 8, 11. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Scarce or uncommon Canadian coins and tokens. Collectors having some to offer should write to me. I mean business. Numbers according to Breton's cat. or Dr. Leroux coin cabinet. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogs—Americana my specialty. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL:—Canadian Rarities, all in very fine condition, Breton 534, 540, 542, 543, 545. What am I offered for same? William Hesslein, 67 Elm St. New Haven, Conn.

WANTED:—To purchase 1794 cents in Hay's Nos. in fine or very fine condition. J. L. Howland, Grand Island, Nebraska.

FOR SALE:—If interested in Ancient Greek and Roman coins send for my Catalogue No. 3, 752 lots. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 11 6th St., N. Y.

## Don't Stand on Your Head

To read this advertisement, but I have what you want below.

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# The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., FEBRUARY 1908.

No. 2.

## GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS.

(Side Lights on German Pfennigs.)

F. A. HASSLER, M. D. Ph. D.

### XI.

It has long been a source of wonder to the writer that so few people take and interest in any other part of the world than their own country. Out of ten numismatists in our own land probably nine collect U. S. coins only, but it is a fact that many do not know much even of the history of the land of their birth, and cannot tell where their ancestors lived or how, by honest toil or like the robber knights of old. To such coins of a foreign country have but little interest. Any student that knows that histories of our days are very different from those of old time and it is not a hard matter to find such volumes as entertaining as any novel. But this was not always the case as can be seen by comparing the following from the "Chronicle of Fabius Ethelwerd" with any portion of Green's "History of the English People," or that magnificent work "Duruy's History of Greece."

"A. 756. In the revolution of the same year, Offa succeeded to the kingdom, a remarkable man, son of Thingferth; his grandfather was Enwulf, his great-grandfather Osmod, his great-grandfather's father Pybba, his great-grandfather's grandfather was Icel, his sixth ancestor Eomær, the seventh Angeltheow, the eighth Offa, the ninth Wærmund, the tenth Wihtlæg, the eleventh Woden," (Woden, an Anglo Saxon deity," Webster). This is not true history. The king is often the rudder of the ship of the state but the people, what they did, how they lived, were they happy or unhappy, did they advance in culture and civilization, these are the chief questions the true historian has to deal with. But it must be remembered that as are the people so are their rulers. The great Charles could not have slain "the perfidious Saxons" had not the people been willing, nor could Albert the Bear have taken the stronghold of the Wends with his own strong arm. But in our study we have seen that the early Germans were little more than savages and when one who was stronger in mind and body arose he subdued those who were not as able as he was and when one still stronger appeared he became a leader of the inferior chiefs, and in that country it became a custom for these chiefs; nobles so called; to choose one to rule over all as king of emperor. Here we see the foundation of the feudalism of the middle ages. One man who has shown himself to be superior in certain ways to those around him, either by force or by general consent, be-





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comes a leader and he sees, and those under him see, that it would be well to have some strong walls behind which they can retreat when forced to do so by a stronger enemy. So some willingly, build a castle for their chief on some commanding hill. This, which at first was a good thing for all, becomes in the end a very bad thing for the great majority. The various tribes of the slavs attacked the Germans on the eastern borders of the empire, the Scandinavians on the north and other tribes on the west and south, and instead of scampering off into the woods when forced to retreat they could go into the stone fort or castle (Of. Hesse Cassel, or Castile in Spain) of their chief and defy their enemy, but it is not in human nature for one in such a position as was the owner of the castle to hold those who were dependent on the strength of his walls as his equals. So in the course of time the peasants became reduced to a kind of slavery. If they held land it was with the consent of those above them, and on many conditions, one being that they must fight for their lord even at the risk of life. He must become the lord's man. He performed *homage*, this very word coming from *homo* a man shows us what was expected when one in a lower position in life swore fealty to the one above him. And so it was from the peasant to the highest noble below the king or emperor, those below were bound by oath and by numerous customs to those above. When a lord trusted land to one below him it was granted by "investiture" and some object, a clod, or stone or some other symbol passed from the lord to the vassal, the higher the personage the greater the symbol, "a standard for a province, a sword for a kingdom." There were obligations on both sides, but as a rule they were in the favor of the lord, the duke, the count, or other in authority. The custom of dividing the domains of a ruler on his death, giving each of his sons a portion of his possessions resulted in making an immense number of small countries each under its count, duke or other ruler and all under the king. This we have seen in the case of Henry the second count of Anhalt at whose death the territory over which he ruled was divided into three parts. As long ago as 1771 Salmon said "There are in Germany near 300 princes and states; every one of which is vested with sovereign power." As one writer truly says Germany was but a bundle of states. And so it was not only in Germany but in the greater part of Europe for several hundred years, innumeral petty rulers had others under them and so on down to the poor hard working peasant. The condition of these people can be best seen by imagining a pyramid of five steps on the top of which stands the emperor and he says "All other sustain me." On the step below a soldier stands and declares "I am paid to fight." The third step holds a lawyer who remarks "I plunder all alike." Below him a parson is seen who says "I live on the tithes," and the first step holds a noble who declares, "I pay no taxes," This pyramid is held up by a number of peasants each one letting the world know that "All these are sustained by me." Now this is no fancy picture but the bare and solemn truth, and this picture very rudely printed, could be seen in thousands on thousands of peasants, so-called, homes throughout Germany for (it is said) hundreds of years.

We cannot understand the history of the times we are studying unless we know how the people lived and the writer feels that he is justified in giving a detailed account of these years of oppression and superstition when the feudal lords had their massive castles, surrounded by a moat, approached only over a drawbridge and having loop holes in the walls through which arrows could be shot, battlements on the top from which rocks, hot pitch and melted lead could be thrown on any enemy bold enough to come near. These castles (as we have seen was that of Count Zollre) were upon the hills and near important roads. Many of them belonged to the high clergy, who were often immensely rich, because the superstitious people imagined that by giving to them they paved a smooth and easy path to heaven. Though they did not do that they did one thing that helped to advance civilization, that is by giving money to the church they enabled the monks to spend their time in study and in preserving the literature of by-gone ages. Though this was true, when the peasants arose in their wrath at that terrible time known as "the peasants war" an immense amount of this stored up learning was destroyed, for we read that at the sacking of one monastery alone the infuriated people waded through valuable manuscripts knee deep before they set fire to them and other valuable matter. The monks were opposed to all secular writings, the people were exceedingly ignorant, ignorant to a degree almost inconceivable in our day and superstitious beyond belief. It has been well said that in the ninth and tenth centuries German literature slumbered and although the time of the reign of the Hohenstaufens (1138-1294) was "a golden era of German poetry" still a man or woman who could read and write was almost as rare as the proverbial hen's teeth, and as late as 1427 a lady writing a letter to a friend said "I believe I am the only woman in Augsburg who can read and write." During this period of history the so-called nobles were constantly at war with each other and as we have seen the peasants were bound to fight for their lord, so the fields often went untilled, want and starvation, crime and evils of all kinds stalked through the land when in the middle of the fourteenth century the plague of the Black Death almost depopulated the land, and we do not wonder when we read that the high and mighty lords as well as the common people took no thought of sanitary matters, filth of all kinds being allowed to accumulate in and around their dwellings, the peasants being kept from their fields "to hunt fleas in the beds of the count and countess, or beat the moat at night so that the frogs might not keep her ladyship awake." Kept from work that would bring food, ground down under the iron heel of petty tyrants is it any wonder that when the worm turned it turned with avenging might? The writer has not drawn on his imagination for his facts, the condition is not exaggerated, the misery was not, nor was the ignorance an affair of the imagination, they were real every day facts and we cannot understand the history of the country unless we recognize them as such. Napoleon said "Imagination ruled the world," and Professor Mathews and the historian Mungor tell us that unless this faculty is brought into play history is but a dry cold chronicle of facts that will lack vital power and give neither satisfaction nor knowledge to anyone.



The writer has supplied the facts and hopes that the advice given when studying the coronation of Otto the Great will be followed by all interested in this history. The general review of the times we are trying to bring before our minds has taken up so much space that we will defer the study of the reign of Henry the Second until the history demands our attention again.

Before leaving Brandenburg, the place "where the Hohenzollern spider in 1411 began to weave his web," it were well to remember that quite a number of the ancient tribe of Wends still remain and keep up many of their old customs. Not only so but they have attracted a great deal of attention from writers the volume by M. Victor Tissot, and "Our Wherry in Wendish Lands," by Doughty being both very interesting and instructive, while for history the German student will turn to "Bradenburgisch Polik und Kriegfuhrung," Kassel 1896 and "Wanderungen durch die Mark Brandenburg," four volumes, Berlin, 1892.

It may be well to notice that the great seal of Albert the Bear is still preserved showing us the knight (if we may call him by this name) standing clad in armor and holding a shield on one hand while the other supports his standard. A Maltese cross is seen just above his head and around the edge within the border is the legend, "ADALBERTUS DI GR BRAN—DENBURGHGENSIS MARCHIO." The letter M. in the last word looks like an H. and is joined to the A. Pinkerton in his Essay on Medals gives a plate showing the "Letters of Anglo-Saxon coins," and in it we see several letters meant for M. that look like an H. and an H. combined with other characters, these letters may have been brought over by Albert's countrymen when they invaded England. Webster tells us that Adalbert, Albrecht and Albert are from the Latin Albertus and in Old German meant." Nobly bright; illustrious," which Albert truly was. Wendish names are still common in Brandenburg and some say the word Berlin comes from Wehrlin, a little fortress and Potsdam; also Wendish, denotes "under the oaks," though they have disappeared.

In our last study we noticed the later rulers of the Mark and as the names and dates of those who came before are seldom seen in history the writer may be pardoned for giving them here.

Frederick 1, 1415-1440.

Frederick 11, 1440-1470.

Albert Achilles 1470-1486.

Johh Cicero, 1486-1499.

Joachim 1, 1499-1535.

Joachim 11, 1535-1571.

John George 1571-1598.

Joachim Frederick, 1598-1603 then follows the list as given in our last study.

As a traveler ascending a mountain sees the landscape ever extending so it is with any study we take up. Truly has it been said "There is no little thing," and as we study this subject it is as though the historical and numismatic landscape were ever spreading out and the horizon getting farther and farther away. The editor has kindly expressed the hope that the writer's health and strength will allow him to finish these articles, but when we look around we remember that God only finishes, and the history of mankind and of science seems to point out that He has just begun.

(To be continued.)

## California Private Mint Gold Dollars.

A. G. HEATON.

*Continued.*

1870.

No. 1 Octagon: OBVERSE—A seventh and poor variety of the Grecian head quite small with more curve to coronet. The eye is too high. There are different back hair loops and fine lined neck curls. The bust has long point passing beyond stars and indications of necklace. THIRTEEN medium stars are nearly regularly spaced in entire circle.

REVERSE—Fine low struck wreath branches (7th variety) with very slender ends, arched loop of ribbon, almost parted in the middle. Ten berries are on each branch. In wide opening at top between them is a large "I" and below it "DOLLAR 1870."

No. 2 Octagon: OBVERSE—An eighth and large variety of Grecian head, a vigorous well designed face, broad coronet, high twisted back hair, which descends in a succession of curls, and notably abundant side hair with comb like line back of ear. Point of neck touches star. THIRTEEN well struck stars, nearly regular. "G" close beneath the head.

REVERSE—A smaller wreath (eighth variety) of smaller than usual circuit but with larger leaves. No ribbon. Four berries on right branch and six on left, two being under the date. A large "I" is between close upper ends of branches and "DOLLAR 1870" is written (date being below) while outside of wreath is "CALIFORNIA GOLD." Reverse rim nearly lacking. Altogether a handsome coin well lettered and designed.

No. 3. Round: OBVERSE—A ninth variety of head, fine, rather small, very wide coronet, back hair something like the crest of a helmet and lower hair abundant but close to neck. THIRTEEN sharp stars nearly regularly spaced occupy three quarters of the circuit but, in space below, the date, "1870" sharply and well engraved, appears for the first time on the obverse. "G" is between it and the bust, rim very narrow.

REVERSE—A wreath (ninth variety) of small circuit has large leaves, five berries on each stem and a ribbon with upright top and out-turned ends. An immense "I" is between the close branchtips. "DOLLAR" is within the wreath beneath and "CALIFORNIA GOLD" encircles it. A sharp handsome reverse.

No. 4. Round: OBVERSE—A tenth Grecian head variety—a small poorly designed head with face resembling No. 1, 1870 but a wider curve and more projection to coronet, a flatter tangle of black hair and broader side locks. THIRTEEN small stars form a nearly regular circle about the head, bust point is between two of them.

REVERSE—A wreath (tenth variety) of usual circle (larger than last two) has six berries on each branch. The tying ribbon has one small loop and small

straight ends diverging within those of the branches. The left branch is remarkable for a lower offshoot not far from the bow. A good sized "I" is between the tips and below it "DOLLAR 1870." Outside the wreath is "CALIFORNIA GOLD." (note the period.)

No. 5. Round: OBERSE—An eleventh variety of head closely resembling the preceding but with a more forward slanting coronet and the hair lines finer and less massed. THIRTEEN very small but sharp stars entirely encircle the head. The bust is a trifle shorter than the last.

REVERSE—An eleventh variety of the wreath, very closely resembles that of No. 4 and has also twelve berries but the offshoot is replaced by a leaf close to the branch. There is a dot before "CALIFORNIA" and after "GOLD." The R of DOLLAR is further from the leaf above than the preceding in the usual "I DOLLAR 1870."

No. 6. An Octagon piece of THIRTEEN stars is said to exist but our informant has not given particulars.

1871.

No. 1. Octagon: OBERSE—A twelfth variety and large head of Grecian type with the face, coronet and neck of No. 2, 1870 but the back hair is a large wad with diagonal hair lines and neck somewhat like No. 1. '53. THIRTEEN large irregular stars nearly encircle the head below which is "G" and "1871" in short figures widely spaced. The border is strong and regular. The point of bust touches star.

REVERSE—A small wreath of twelfth variety has long leaves in four clusters and four berries on each branch, one on inside of the right with remarkably long stem. An upright ribbon loop slants to left and the short ends diverge close under the stems. "CALIFORNIA GOLD" partly surrounds the wreath, some letters touching it. A large "I" is nearly touched at top by the branch tips and "DOLLAR" is within wreath.

No. 2. An octagon piece of this date with ELEVEN stars is reported to us but without further particulars.

1872.

No. 1 Octagon, OBERSE. Indian Princess Head, the first of the type and thirteenth head variety. A classic face with beaded coronet having nine feathers, the first upright and nearly touching a star, the last short and close to hair at back of neck. Point of bust prominent with a ridge at base of neck. THIRTEEN very large flat stars nearly surround the head but are badly placed on left field, "1872." beneath head, border slight.

REVERSE—A thick large wreath, (thirteenth variety) with ten large berries on each large leaved branch, has an upright square ribbon loop with two short ends between the stems. The branch tips nearly meet and below them is a rather large I and "— DOLLAR\*" the sharp star being over the loop. "CALIFORNIA GOLD" arches above the wreath. The writers piece has angular breaks running from the rim into both of the Ls.



No. 2. Round: OBVERSE—The head is exactly like preceding but the THIRTEEN large flat stars form a more regular curve and intrude less on the left field. Below the head is "1872" without period and with close figures.

REVERSE—A large thick wreath (fourteenth variety) somewhat resembles the preceding but has eleven large berries on left branch (an inside one being on long stem) and twelve on the right. The ribbon loop is wider and more rounded with short ends below diverging stems. A rather large "I" is just beneath the close branch tips and below it is "—.— DOLLAR\*." Above the wreath arches "CALIFORNIA GOLD." The writers specimen shows no breaks in the die. There is hardly any rim on either side.

1873.

Octagon: OBVERSE—Head of the preceding date (flatter struck) except a shorter point of bust just over the "I" of date and more down turned. THIRTEEN large flat stars are irregularly placed. The feather is nearer sixth star than fifth and the second and third stars intrude on field. Below the head is "1873" figures close. Rim slight.

REVERSE—A large thickly leaved wreath forms the FIFTEENTH variety. It has fourteen berries on left branch and thirteen on right. The ribbon loop is low and the ends short between long divergent stems. A rather large "I" is quite below the very close branch tips and beneath it is "—.— DOLLAR\*" the star being larger and flatter than in pieces of 1872. "CALIFORNIA GOLD" encircles upper part of wreath.

(To be Continued.)

## Shall Our Proxy System Be Abolished?

At the Columbus convention a committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the A. N. A. The present constitution was adapted only a few months ago, and is an improvement over the old one which served the Association for so many years, and is much better adapted to our present needs. Perhaps no radical changes are contemplated, the revision being intended to make more clear the meaning of certain sections and to remedy conflicting passages. There is, however, one feature to which I desire to call the attention of not only the committee, but the entire membership—namely, our system of proxies.

This system, which has been in use since the Buffalo convention (1901) was given its first fair trial at Columbus in the election of officers, and as one who witnessed its practical workings I have no hesitation in condemning it as one of the worst features of our organization, and possibly fraught with danger.

Perhaps my opposition to the system will be adjudged to be due to dissatis-  
faction at the result of the election. To those who think thus let me say that such is not the case, for the very system I condemn had the effect of electing several gentlemen in whose success I was much interested. It is not the result

of the system at this particular convention with which I am dissatisfied, but with the system itself.

The only reference I find in the constitution relating to proxies is in Article 5, Section 2, which provides that a quorum at a convention shall consist of one-third of the active members either present in person or represented by proxy.

The giving of a proxy carries with it the right of the holder to vote in the giver's stead on all questions that may come before the convention. At Columbus this right was exercised only in the election of officers. In fact, there was no question before the convention on which there was any great difference of opinion, except in the manner of selecting the place for holding the next convention, and this was more in the nature of a parliamentary tangle or question of procedure than a real division of opinion.

The attendance at Columbus was about 30 or 35. Enough proxies were held by three or four gentlemen, who, had they seen fit to make use of the power conferred by their proxies, could have controlled every act of the convention. Some six or seven gentlemen held practically all the proxies, and their combined voting strength was probably 250 votes. With these gentlemen the writer has not a word of fault to find. They exercised no power but that which is conferred upon them by the constitution and by convention usage, and are gentlemen who have taken and who are taking an active interest in the Association. Under the provisions of the constitution no one can question the right of a member to solicit the proxy of another. But the most unjust part of the system is that many members give blank (in whole or in part) proxy ballots, to be filled in and voted by the holder in accordance with his sympathies. And just here the writer wishes to state that he is guilty of participation in this unfair system, for he not only solicited a few proxies himself, but also gave his own (blank) to another member to be voted in the event that he was unable to attend. This only goes to show that I have been obliged to change my opinion after seeing the possibilities for injustice that lie in a system I had heretofore thought harmless.

The giving of these blank proxies constitutes the objectionable part of the system. It places in the hands of a few the power to name the officers, and the votes of those attending the convention do not constitute a factor in the election. At the meeting it was possible for one or two men to have cast probably 100 votes for or against any matter that might have come before it, and yet no one will say that had those 100 members been present they would have voted as a unit the way the holder of their proxies might have voted, and no one believes that the giver is really represented. In giving their proxies they only increase the holder's representation of himself two, ten, fifty or a hundred-fold. In the election of officers, if one has given a blank proxy, he never knows for whom he has really voted—perhaps for an enemy, perhaps against his best friend.

Our members are located in almost every state in the Union and in Canada and in foreign countries. No matter where conventions are held it will be im-

possible for a majority to attend. It is only by holding frequent conventions in various cities that an opportunity is given many to take part in them. And because a member is unable to attend he should not be deprived of his right to vote for the officers. But I believe he should not have the right to cast a blank ballot, to be filled in by the holder.

The system can easily be remedied by substituting a mail ballot for the proxy. This plan was in use by the Association until the Buffalo convention, I believe. Let the constitution be changed to provide that a quorum shall consist of 20 members. A city would hardly be selected for holding a convention where there were chances of having less than that number present. The place of meeting should be selected by the preceding convention and the approximate date fixed. (This precedent was established at Columbus.) Two or three months preceding the convention let the proper officers call for nominations for all offices through the Numismatist. The ballots could be sent out thirty days before the meeting, as now, and every member would know who the candidates were and could vote intelligently. No vote should be counted for anyone who has not been regularly nominated, and if a member did not express a preference for some particular office, no one should be permitted to fill in the blank portion. The ballots could be mailed to the Secretary during the month preceding the convention, or in case this additional labor should be too burdensome in connection with his other duties at this particular time, some other member who expects to attend the convention could be appointed to receive the ballots, to be known as the judge of election, and they could be tabulated by him as received. Two additional judges could be appointed at the convention to go over the ballots and certify to the result. The plan is practical and is in use by many organizations in this country. I have in mind one with 45,000 members in which the plan, with some modifications, has been in successful operation for several years.

At first thought the doing away with the proxy system might seem like depriving our members of some right or privilege of representation at conventions. But instead of this it is really giving them greater privileges. Real representation never existed under the system, hence cannot be taken away. The establishment of the mail-ballot system and having all nominations made prior to the convention gives them a real chance to take part in the election. Perhaps the reason for the giving of blank proxies is not so much a lack of interest by them in Association affairs as it is a lack of knowledge as to who the candidates are or will be.

The committee on credentials at Columbus had a different task to perform. It was stated by one of the members that on those ballots where a choice was expressed the vote was widely scattered. This would not happen if nominations were properly made in advance, as the vote would be concentrated. Members who expect to attend a convention could also cast their ballots prior to the meeting, or they could withhold them until just before the close of the polls at the convention. If a member desires to be a candidate for any office, he has some friends who would willingly place him in nomination, or he might simply



announce himself through our official organ, for a desire to hold office in the A. N. A. is a laudable ambition, and if he so desires he can solicit votes (not ballots) through the mail or in any way he thinks proper.

The proxy system has had a fair trial. Has it been successful in recording the sentiment and wishes of the majority of our members? And is not the principle of unequal representation un-American?

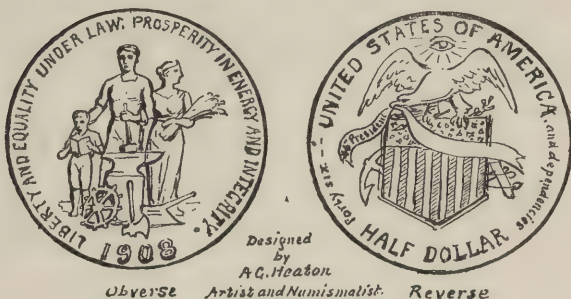
It may be that my view of the matter is wrong. It may be right that I shall have 100 votes and someone else shall have 1 vote. It may be right that I shall have the power, by a few strokes of the pen, to say that someone shall or shall not be an officer of the Association. It may be right that I shall have the power (whether or not I see fit to exercise it) to dominate every act of the convention. These things may be right, but even their suggestion should be sufficient to put us on our guard against the danger that lies behind them.

Shall our proxy system be abolished? Shall each member have but one voice and one vote? Let us hear from others.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27, 1907.

F. G. DUFFIELD.

### Correspondence.



(THE COIN TO BE SIZE OF PRESENT HALF DOLLAR.)

Washington, Dec. 14th, 1907.

My dear Dr. Heath:—

At your request I enclose suggestive sketches for new designs upon our national coinage. The French have adopted Millet's figure of a woman sowing grain. Why may we not dismiss meaningless Greek and Indian heads and have a group indicating labor, woman's aid and the education of youth—the spirit of our progress—with the date beneath and the legend—"Liberty and Equality under law: Prosperity in Energy and Integrity."

On the reverse is the national shield and a spread eagle with a scroll in his beak on which is the number and name of the current President. This would be a historic record and give very interesting variety to our monotonous series.

As a substitute for the contested "In God we Trust" the Divine Eye (as used once by the Mormons) would be more impressive to old and young and not subject to trivial perversion.

The mention of the number of our states and of our dependencies would also be desirable. The anchor and telegraph pole top suggest commerce and electrical progress of communication. Some of the details of these designs could be condensed or omitted on the smaller silver coins.

Yours very truly,  
A. G. HEATON.

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#### RUBBINGS OF COINS.

Rubbings of coins may be successfully made by folding a piece of tissue paper of good quality, placing the coin at the bottom of the fold, and holding it firmly to prevent slipping. Rub the surface of the tissue paper lightly with a soft blue pencil, and you will bring out clearly all of the type. Without removing the coin, rub the other side. Pieces in high relief, as in case of some medals cannot be brought out by this process.

LYMAN H. LOW.

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Syracuse, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1908.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath:

My dear Friend:—Many thanks for the January Numismatist. I am settled again in my old home after several years around the world of knowledge, and I shall welcome the familiar visitor. I am pleased to see that you are so rapidly approaching the number of 1000 in membership.

The proposed badge has good points, but too many appendages. Why not make it classic, for I love the beauty and the history of the medallic art among the ancient Greeks. Let us have something more concrete and expressive of the beauty of the Greeks. I have spent so much time among the great collections of coins in the famous museums during my five years of travel around the world for study that I may be critical and hard to please, but I feel that the best design possible is what the badge of the A. N. A. should be, and we cannot afford to make a mistake.

The Chicago Numismatic Society has a very attractive medal, and we must do even better, although one may do much worse, and hence I write. Let it be distinctive,—a badge of a Numismatic Society—and not a conventional badge, something that would answer for a score of other kinds of organizations.

Yours sincerely,  
JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN.

Boston, January 16, 1908.

George F. Heath, Esq., M. D., Editor,

Dear Sir:—The January number of the Numismatist is at hand and is a very interesting number. On page 26 I notice the so-called Duffield design for the membership badge of the A. N. A.

Personally it does not appeal to me as a fitting badge. I consider the subject local and provincial and not in the least artistic. I believe that the matter of selecting a design for a badge should be gone into very thoroughly and without haste. I believe we should get out something fine or nothing at all.

Yours very truly,

J. B. CHASE, JR.



Mr. P. B. Murphy of Quebec writes us regarding a valuable Indian medal in his possession and sends us a photograph of it. The medal is described in Betts Colonial History (American), page 177, as follows:

No. 396. 1753. *Obv.* GEORGIVS. II. D:G:MAG:BRI:FRA:ET. H: REX. F. D. (George II. by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith). Bust of the King, laureate, facing the left, without drapery.

*Rev.* The Royal Arms within the Garter and with supporters, helmet, crown and crest; upon the garter, DIEU. ET. MON. DROIT. (God and my right).

Silver, cast and chased, with loop and ring. Size 30. A.J.N., VI., 98. Med. III. Geo. II, 42.

Sir Danvers Osborne, Governor of New York in 1753, brought from England thirty silver medals for presents to the Six Nations, with loop and ring, and broad scarlet watered ribbon, etc. See Hist. Mag. for Sept. 1865, p. 285.



This piece was found in 1900 on an old Indian trail near Hamilton Cove on the Labrador coast. Mr. Murphy wrote the Messrs. Spink of London regarding the medal and they informed him that a specimen was in the National Collection, the only one they knew of. So far no others are known and Mr. Murphy holds it as an exceedingly rare piece, and thinks it worthy a place with the Brashier doubloon and 1804 dollar. We give probably the first illustration of the medal.



### Boston Numismatic Society.

The January meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held in their rooms in the Old State House, Friday afternoon, January 17th, Dr. Green presiding. The following were present: Dr. Green, Messrs. Marvin, Crosby, Wheeler, Trowbridge, Stearns and Wood.

Mr. Wood submitted to the members the committee's revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, which was voted upon and carried. A resolution was passed for the Secretary to send a letter of congratulation to the American Numismatic Society or New York on the occasion of their 50th Anniversary and the completion of their new club house.

A vote was passed to postpone the election of new officers until the February meeting. Mr. Wheeler on behalf of the committee of resolutions presented the following:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States by enlisting the services of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, whom the world has recognized as one of its great artist, has taken a long deferred and very desirable initiative in the endeavor to secure an artistically coinage for the country; and

Whereas, In the new eagle and double eagle the President and Artist have succeeded in producing two coins remarkable for their stateliness and general excellence;

Therefore, Be it by the Boston Numismatic Society

Resolved, That in the judgment of its members the eagle and double eagle first made in the year 1907 are magnificent and superb in design, and the most satisfactory coins ever issued from the mints of the United States; and that

this great improvement in our coinage will remain among the conspicuous success of the President's administration; and be it

*Resolved*, That this Society earnestly hopes the other denominations of the country's coinage may soon show in distinctive designs for each, the same beauty and dignity; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Society hereby expresses to the President its high appreciation of what he has already been instrumental in accomplishing for the improvement of our coinage, and conveys to him its gratitude therefor.

This motion was carried with instructions to spread the resolutions on the minutes and have a copy engrossed and sent to the President.

In an article on ancient Babylon, Mr. Friedrich Delitzsch, Professor in the University of Berlin, in the December number of Harper's Magazine, has this to say:

"Commerce, like the crafts, was centralized in the cities. The dwellers on the plain came into the towns to make their purchases, although there were travelling merchants or agents who went around to the villages to buy wool, oil, and other products, to negotiate loans, and to transact other business of the sort.

As far back as the monuments allow us to go we find Babylonian commerce favored by three great evidences of civilization; by the possession of a kind of money, by the wide spread use of writing, and by a well regulated system of laws, which have come down to us in codified form in the code of Hammurabi—the oldest law code of the world, and which was brought to light by the French excavations in Susa.

In spite of the occasional recent finds of bars of silver bearing the inscription of the Assyrian King "Bar-rekub, son of (bar) Panammu" of the eighth century B. C., we must probably still hold to the view that the subjects of Croesus, the Lydians, were the inventors of stamped coins. But we may none the less be sure that the Babylonians and Assyrians not only weighed silver, but continued it too, and we may perhaps the more safely conclude that they had shekel pieces of a definite form, since in the later Babylonian contracts the condition is frequently made that if Money is loaned in good shekel pieces of full value, it must be returned in just such pieces. The value of food stuffs and of other necessities of life was fixed at the city gate, which corresponded to our stock exchange."

## Domestic coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during 1907—pieces.

GOLD	Philadelphia	San Francisco	New Orleans	Denver	Total
D. E.	1,824,781	2,165,800		842,250	4,832,831
E	1,443,397	210,500		1,030,000	2,683,879
H. E.	626,192			888,000	1,514,192
Q. E.	336,448				336,448
SILVER					
H. D.	2,598,575	1,250,000	3,946,600	3,856,000	11,651,175
Q. D.	7,192,575	1,360,000	4,560,000	2,484,000	15,596,575
Dimes	22,220,575	3,178,470	5,058,000	4,080,000	34,537,045
PHILIPPINE					
Pesos		10,278,000			
50-centavos	1,200,625	2,112,000			
20-centavos	1,250,651	3,165,000			
10-centavos	1,500,781	4,930,000			

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—The total output at the United States mint in this city for the year, 1907, according to reports compiled today was 183,598,943 coins representing a value of \$73,263,104.93.

For the year of 1906 the output was 166,653,233, therefore, there is an increase in this year's production over last year of 16,948,710 pieces.

During the past year there were 4,230,800 gold pieces coined, representing a value of \$54,901,490. The total coinage of silver was 32,011,725, or a value of \$5,319,488, and in the base coins—pennies and nickels—the production was 147,353,418, denoting a value of \$3,042,126.18. Of the new design of eagles, and double eagles, with high relief and modified, 612,073 pieces were coined, representing a value of \$9,849,900.

For the Philippine government, the following number of coins were struck off: Fifty-centavos, 1,200,625, value, \$203,085; 20-centavos, 1,200,651, value, \$84,618; 10-centavos, 1,500,781, value, \$50,771; total, 3,952,075; total value, \$338,457.

For the Panama government these coins were made: 1-40 balboas, 800,000 value in the United States money, \$40,000; 1-200 balboas, 100,000, value \$25,000 total, 1,800,000; total value, \$65,000.

## “LUNISMATICS.”

Ed. Numismatist:—It would be interesting to have some of our A. N. A. wisecrackers recount the worst case or two of “Lunismatics” they have ever struck. A symposium on the subject would furnish weird reading. I do not suppose a day passes but one of us hears a hair raising coin query from people who ought to know better—for instance—The writer was stopped last week by an otherwise

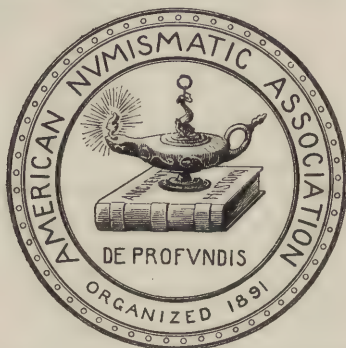


highly gifted professional man. Hello Higgins, I've been looking for you—a lady friend of mine has a coin of the "Three Caesars," which she says is worth a thousand dollars. It looks like a rare one because its made in two pieces and joined together, what from the description I imagined to be an electrotype of some scarce *aureus* turned out to be a *cast* in white metal from a very much worn first bronze of Emp. Trajan, of the *Fortuna* type. A curiosity shop man on Third Avenue, this city displays in his window five New Jersey Cents pasted on a card, all worn so thin that I expect next summer's sun will fade out the last identifying traces. He has figured them out from the remnants of legends as follows and offers them to Connoisseurs as "Coins of *Cuesar* dated 787 and 788 VERY RARE, \$1.00 each. Can any one beat that?

New York,

F. C. HIGGINS.

### American Numismatic Association.



#### REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

##### NEW MEMBERS.

941, G. C. Blunt; 942, N. C. Nielsen; 943, H. B. Alexander; 944, W. H. Woodin; 945, Ludger Gravel; 946, Rev. Fr. Cyprien; 947, William M. Furber; 948, R. W. McLachlan; 949, George J. Pott; 950, Christ Sorensen; 951, Cyrille Tessier; 952, Major E. S. Horton; 953, M. C. Getchell; 954, C. I. Erickson; 955, J. L. Kelly; 956, John A. Lewis; 957, E. W. Hoague; 958, H. T. Wilson; 959, George L. Tilden; 960, Rud. Kohler; 961, W. E. Slavens; 962, E. W. Jeffrey; 963 Edith Tobitt; 964, C. G. Ricker; 965 Walter I. Dawkins; 966, Robert Hosbury; 967, J. A. Johr; 968, Fred B. Bardon; 969, Edgar H. Bristol; 970, J. Everett Alden; 971, Jesse W. Potts; 972, Henry Kephart.

##### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Corresponding Secretary. If no objections are received prior to Feb. 20, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

- Luis Hershowitz, 229 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington D. C.  
Vouchers: Geo. H. Burfeind & B. H. Collins.
- Harvey L. Garretson, 22 West 23rd St., Wilmington, Del.  
Vouchers: Dr. Geo. F. Heath & Wood.
- George F. Ireland, Fort Totten, N. Y.  
E. C. Clay, 29 State St., Boston, Mass.  
Vouchers: Howland Wood & J. B. Chase, Jr.
- N. H. Chance, 2035 So. 8th St., Tacoma, Wash.  
H. S. Burgin, 558 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & Theo. E. Leon.
- Gustav Provo, Guardians Savs. & Trust Co., Cleveland, O.  
J. P. Dunne, 160 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.  
Author M. Smith, 249 Henn Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.
- George E. Baldwin, Box 243, North Adams, Mass.  
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe, John A. Duggan & G. W. Russell.
- F. R. Putnam, Morris, Minn.  
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe, F. A. Miller & W. J. Stewart.
- Charles C. Volkmaen, 37 East Main St., Torrington, Conn.  
Vouchers: John N. Brooks & H. Wood.
- C. P. Buswell, Meridan, Iowa.  
Vouchers: Dr. Heath & Mr. Ragan.
- C. A. Blodgett, 1619 Sharp Ave. Spokane, Wash.  
Vouchers: A. R. Frey & H. Wood.
- H. W. Starnes, Independence, Kansas.  
Vouchers: Homer J. Hendricks & Theo. E. Leon.
- Otto L. Smith, 204 Upper Third St., Evansville, Ind.  
Vouchers: W. E. Deeds & Geo. F. Heath.
- Raymond Ziekell, Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, O.  
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon & Dr. J. M. Henderson.
- W. G. Curry, Baraboo, Wis.  
Vouchers: Dr. Heath, H. E. Cole, & Dr. Roger Cahoon.
- Carl E. Overby, Rice Lake Wis.  
L. Howe, Point Arena, Calif.  
Rev. Fred J. Hillig, S. J., St. John's College, Toledo, O.
- T. C. Stean, Lock Box 291, Liberty, Mo.  
William F. Wilson, M. D., Port Lavaca, Texas.
- Miss Caroline Allinson, R. F. D. 2, Robbinsville, N. J.  
D. C. Recanzone, Box 332, Tombstone, Ariz.  
W. P. Innes, 123-131 North Main St., Wichita, Kansas.  
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & H. Wood.
- R. O. Montambault, Box 394, Quebec, Canada.  
Vouchers: P. B. Murphy & Dr. Heath.

## CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS IN MEMBERSHIP LIST.

- 707 Otho J. Bierly, 6217 Station St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
261 C. W. Cowell, 806 Santa Fe Ave., Denver, Col.  
866 Henry C. Drumm, 2306 Mono St., Fresno, Calif.  
408 Norman G. Fite, Box 1, Bridgeburg, Ont.  
290 David R. Gibson, 122 Victoria Ave., N. Hamilton, Ont.

- 120 Basil G. Hamilton, 1012 7th St., W. Calgary, Alberta.  
 473 Burdette G. Johnson, 115 No. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 168 Don Maguire, 549 25th St., Ogden, Utah.  
 315 W. F. Sandroch, Cor. E. Water & Juneau Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 795 Theodore J. Garlic, Commercial Hotel, Coffeyville, Kansas  
 149 James Schofield, North Grafton, Mass.  
 906 Frederick Stevens, Prince Bay P. O., S. I., N. Y.  
 34 W. C. Stone, 21 Princeton St., Springfield, Mass.  
 64 Joseph M. Yates, Sharon, Wis.  
 349 A. W. Walworth, 801 Park Building, Cleveland, O.  
 40 Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, 107 South Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

The Secretary regrets to announce the resignation of Mr. Milton P. Lyons as a Local Secretary, the duties covered by this office will be handled from the main office until a new Local Secretary is appointed.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., January 22, 1908.

### The New Mint Opened.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—The first Canadian coins to be minted in the Dominion were turned out at three o'clock this afternoon at the new Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint, which was officially opened by his Excellency Earl Grey in the presence of members of the Government, prominent officials of state and a large crowd of Ottawa people who were invited to witness the formal opening. There was no speech-making in connection with the opening, his Excellency merely declaring the Mint to be formally opened, and starting the machinery which coined the first silver fifty-cent piece. The stamping machinery for the copper cent pieces was started simultaneously, and a souvenir copper coin was presented to each person present, after a tour of the building had been made, and the various processes explained by the officials in charge. The Mint will be kept in daily operation from now on, and will furnish a ready market for the product of Canadian copper and silver mines.

Among the guests at the opening this afternoon was Lord Middleton, formerly Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary for War in the Balfour Ministry who is a guest of Lord Grey at Rideau Hall. On Saturday next Lord Middleton will address the Canadian Club of Ottawa on British rule in India, with special reference to present conditions.

It is the intention of the Government to build a refinery in connection with the Mint in order to insure that gold and copper which is brought in for minting will be of the proper degree of purity for coinage. The cost of the refinery will be about fifteen thousand dollars.

Canadian metal, of course, is used. For the first run silver and copper coins were minted. The silver bullion was the product of the Cobalt mines. The copper coins were made from the output of British Columbia. Later the minting of gold coins will be started. In addition to minting coins of the de-



nominations current in Canada, such as the one cent copper, the five, ten, 25 and 50-cent silver pieces, gold five dollar pieces will be made. Besides this, gold coins of the same denominations, designs, weight and fineness as gold coins made in the royal mint in England are to be produced at the Ottawa branch, and after separate inspection these coins shall pass current in England as if coined there.

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As Librarian of the A. N. A. I wish to announce the receipt of the following books for the library; Catalog No. 21 Coins & Medals from Adolph E. Cahn, Frankfort, Germany; Vol. VII Masonic Medals of America; Vol. VIII Masonic Medals of Germany from 1742 to 1905 from Carl Wiebe, Hamburg, Germany. Wishing you a prosperous New Year. BEN G. GREEN.

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### Our Delegate in Congress.

Probably but a few of our readers are aware of the fact that the A. N. A. has a representative in Congress. To be sure, few if any of us had the pleasure of voting for him, but if we had there is no question but that the unanimous vote would have been given to him and his majority been several hundred more than it was.

Mr. William A. Ashbrook is one of the new democrats in Congress. He was born on a farm near Johnstown, Ohio, July 1, 1867. Before he was eighteen years old he began publication of the Johnstown Weekly Independent, which he still owns. Ten years ago he became interested in banking and is now connected with three banks. He was elected in 1906. He is married, has no children, is counted well to do, and never mixed in politics until 1905. Speaker Cannon has placed him on the Committee of Coinage, Weights and Measures, and the President has just selected him as a member of the Assay Commission. He is No. 930 in the Association.

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Otho J. Bierly, of Pittsburg, is back in business again and will be pleased to hear from any interested in coins, particularly his old customers. His address is 6217 Station St.

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### Mehl's Fifth Auction Sale.

The following prices were realized at this sale held on the 16th of November last. Three dollar gold, Dahlonga mint, 1854, about fine, \$24.00; 1863 gold dollar, ex. fine, \$21.50. 1865, same, \$15.00. California, 1851, Augustus Humbert, octagonal \$50.00, good. \$135, Eagle cent, 1856, copper nickel, proof, \$9.25. Carolina gold, A. Bechtler, Rutherford, \$5.00, very good 35.50.

P. R. Murphy of Quebec writes us "I saw by the last number of the Numismatist that an 1806 over 5 American quarter dollar, sold for over one hundred and sixty dollars, one of which I have. I have in fact both this one and the 1806 as well, which I would be glad to sell at anywhere near the figures mentioned."

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We are pleased to call attention to the two eminent Canadian numismatists who are applicants for admission into the Association: Mr. Cyrille Tessier of Quebec and Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal. Mr. Tessier is one of the oldest collectors of the Dominion, and has succeeded in accumulating one of the finest collections of Canadian coins, medals, and Paper money of the provinces, in existence. Mr. McLachlan is the well known numismatic author and curator of the museum in the old Chateau de Ramezay in the city of Montreal. We remember with much pleasure a delightful visit with him in the Chateau a couple of years since. Mr. Breton, whose monumental work on The Coins, Medals and Tokens of Canada is well known to all our readers, also returns to the Association.

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The Numismatist is pleased to give its readers illustrations of our new gold ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, the latter in both the high relief and as finally accepted. To the better show relief effects and details, the drawings are enlarged about one third. The coins are the same size as the ones they supersede.

This is the season of the year when ye editor has a great deal to be thankful for. It is the time when many annual subscriptions fall due and the way the fraternity have so promptly and almost universally fulfilled their pledges has been a pleasure to us, and the many good words of cheer and appreciation have been a delight. If there is a publisher or publication anywhere that stands closer to the hearts of its readers than the Numismatist, then we envy him and it. We feel very unworthy of all these good words, for we know there are many things we have left undone and done some things we perhaps ought not to have done. We realize that we have often failed to acknowledge our obligations to our friends. We have found it impossible to respond to each and all who by their pleasant communications have contributed to and aided us in our work. And yet the inspiration that comes with good words and cheer from you all still leads us on. We hope and trust that the year 1908 may be very kind to you all.

A new ruling of the Post Office Department will prevent all publishers from sending copies of their publications to unpaid subscribers beyond the period of three months. We do not wish to violate this ruling of the Department and we hardly believe any of our subscribers would wish us to.

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### Coins for the King.

ROME, Jan. 17.—King Victor Emmanuel today received in special audience the American ambassador, Lloyd C. Griscom, who presented him with some new American gold coins of the \$10 and \$20 variety, sent by President Roosevelt personally to his majesty for his great collection of 60,000 coins, one of the greatest in the world.

The king greatly admired the design on the coins, and the cases which were purposely made for them, and said he would telegraph his thanks direct to President Roosevelt.

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### Rare Coin Lost to Italy.

Rome, December 21.—A Sicilian peasant found in a field he was plowing last summer what appeared to be an old silver coin. He sold it for a couple of francs to a dealer who discovered that it was an Abacaenum, a coin belonging to the ancient town of Sicul called Abacaenum, situated between Messina and Tyndaris, and that it was the only existing specimen of the kind, which up to the present had been completely unknown.

The coin was examined and illustrated by the leading experts of Italy, who pronounced it to be the rarest and most valuable coin in the world. A conscientious government inspector of excavations hearing of its rarity and value had it sequestered and sent a long report to the ministry of public instruction describing the find and asking for instructions.

Six months passed but he received no answer. Then he returned the coin to the owner.

The coin is now at Paris, where the director of the Louvre had offered a large sum for it. The owner notified the Italian government of the fact and offered to sell the coin in Italy, but his offer has been left unanswered. The Abacaenum is irrevocably lost for Italy.

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### A Find of Ancient Coins.

Excavators at Luxor, in lower Egypt, have found a number of coins more than two thousand years old. They were found in an earthen jar hidden in the side of an ancient well, where they had laid undisturbed for over twenty-two centuries. These pieces are very thick, and the silver is of great purity. They correspond in weight to the half dollar. The obverse bears the head of Hercules in a lion's skin. The reverse shows Zeus seated in a chair, and all bear the



name of Alexander in Greek. Many interesting monograms and mint marks were found in this lot, and some of the pieces bore the Greek word designating the towns or cities where they were struck. Some of them had the arms or symbols of the cities, such as the forepart of a ram, a bow, a warrior, a plow, a helmet, and so on. They have lain in their hiding-place doing no good all these years, a mute testimony of the folly of hoarding. They have been found at last by men of different race, who thus become heirs of him who may have acquired the treasure by hard labor.

### Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

WANTED:—The Numismatist for March 1907. Robert S. Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

WANTED:—The Numismatist, for January 1903, March and August 1904. Geo. J. Schwartz, Wooster, O.

WANTED:—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—Priced catalogs from all dealers—whole collections purchased. Wanted gold fine cents and half cents. For sale or exchange proof silver—B. B. Bills, Shinn plaster new and crisp—duplicate cents,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents—minor proof coins—\$1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and \$5.00 gold mint marks. Dr. Alvin J. Fink, 604 South Jefferson St. Dayton, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—"I have a fine \$20 Clark Gruber 1861 to trade for any of the following coins \$3.00 gold 1875, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  John Parsons & Co., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Templetan Reid, \$10 Oregon, \$10 Utah or \$50 Kellogg & Co." Address, H. O. Mann, Denver, Colo., Room 226 Coronado Bldg.

"WILL EXCHANGE:—for coins not in my collection complete volumes of the Numismatist for the year 1901-2-3-4-5-6-7 and nine last copies of 1900. What have you to offer. Also 1859 and 1872 S. mint standard dollar, good. 1877 and 1876 S. mint trade dollar unc. 1880 trade dollar proof and Isabella quarter unc." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—for coins Frossard's Monograph of cents and half cents, illustrated with nine heliotype plates, half morocco, in perfect condition." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

WANTED:—The following U. S. cents and half cents in very fine or uncirculated condition: 1793, 95, 96 and 99. 1800, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 36, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 50. Half cents—1793, 5, 6, and 7. 1800, 2, 5, 6 and 11. State lowest cash price Fictitious values will not be considered. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library Court House, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE:—The Numismatist complete for years 1894-5-6-7-8-1901-2-4-5-6-7 all in fine condition at one dollar a year's Vol. cash with order. Theo. E. Leon, 350 W 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—I have 120 uncirculated 1883 nickels without "cents" three and five cents nickel 1868 both unc., fine half dime 1800, fine half cent 1794, fine half eagle 1840 G. mint fine lat half dollars Columbian 1892 Japan 2 bus. gold oblong very fine. Will exchange any or all for gold dollars, any date or colonial silver coins. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

"FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—A brilliant proof dime of 1827. Exeessively rare. Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa."

FOR EXCHANGE:—Hard Times Tokens—U. S. medals, war cards of 1863, English  $\frac{1}{2}$  d tokens, Australian tokens and foreign copper coins. Some confederate scrip; also coin sale catalogue to exchange for any coins, medals or tokens not in my cabinet. Send list of what you have to exchange and list of wants to C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb., R. F. D. 2.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE or for best offer, an extra fine Canadian medal, LeRoux No. 610, Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Fine U. S. Cents for Gold Dollars. 1793, 1799, 1804, 1809, 1811, and many others, some in uncirculated condition. W. N. Yates, 6118 Lensen St. Philadelphia, Pa., (Germantown.)

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  1860 and 1861 for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

"I expect to take the Numismatist as long as you publish same." E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E Cleveland, Ohio.

"Hope that you will continue many years to give the numismatic world the benefit of your monthly budget of news." S. C. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED,—The Numismatist, 1904 volume, E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED:—Denarii of Julius Caesar, Pompey, Brutus, Lepidus and Cleopatra in fine condition, also U. S. copper cents of 1813 and 1814, uncir. or fine. Theo. J. Garlic, Commercial Hotel, Coffeyville, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE,—150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

FOR SALE:—If interested in Ancient Greek and Roman coins send for my Catalogue No. 3, 752 lots. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 11 6th St., N. Y.

If Mr. Robert Low of Chicago who answered a "want ad" in the Numismatist will give me his address (street and number) he will hear of something to his advantage. J. B. Johnston, 188 East 54th St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE:—From famous Marquis Strozzi collection of Florence. Greek copper of the Bruttii (282-202 B. C.) Large variety. List on demand. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 116th St., New York.

WANTED:—British copper and bronze. Regals and Colonials in extra fine condition, or to hear from collectors interested in this line. John B. Wood, 66, Burton St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A copy of The Numismatist of January 1907. Will buy or exchange for fractional currency. Walter G. Jenness, 103 Pearson Ave., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Bretons No. 501, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23, 5, 34, 5, 6, 7, 9, 42, 3, 4, 5, 8, 60, 4, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. No. 600, 2, 4, 5, 60, 73, 5, 7, 8, 81. No. 703, 12, 22, 48, 758, 9, 63, 66, 70, 5, 89, 90, 1, 5, 8. No. 805, 8, 10, 15, 29, 30, 7, 9, 42, 6, 8, 55, 6, 61, 2, 72, 9, 82, 98. No. 905, 6, 14, 16, 23, 4, 5, 33, 4, 5, 6, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 50, 4, 68, 73, 5, 6, 30, 98, 9. No. 1000, 7, 8, 11. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Scarce or uncommon Canadian coins and tokens. Collectors having some to offer should write to me. I mean business. Numbers according to Breton's cat. or Dr. Leroux coin cabinet. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

WANTED:—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogs—Americana my specialty. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL:—Canadian Rarities, all in very fine condition, Breton 534, 540, 542, 543, 545. What am I offered for same? William Hesslein, 67 Elm St. New Haven, Conn.

WANTED:—To purchase 1794 cents in Hay's Nos. in fine or very fine condition. J. L. Howland, Grand Island, Nebraska.

## Elder Auction Sale XV.

This fine sale will be held about February 20th, and will include among other rarities U. S. Dollars of 1794, 1836, "Gobrecht in the field," 1839, 1851 and 1858 Uncirculated 1793 cent, Chain Ameri; Uncirculated cent of 1796, with liberty cap. Rare half cents of 1793, 1848, 1849, small date and 1852, all uncirculated or proof. A fine collection of foreign gold coins, a fine lot of ancient Egyptian, Babylonian Greek and Roman weapons, scarabs, seals, tablets, vases, jewelry, coins, etc. Small ancient pottery made by the Roman workmen during the occupation of Cologne, Germany. This will be a two days sale, and will contain much of interest to the general collector. A priced catalogue of the sale will be \$1.25. There will be about 20 varieties of 1794 cents in this sale, several very fine: Send me a card for a catalogue, which will be sent free to anyone interested. A rare Lincoln medal, struck in 1907 will be sent postpaid for \$.25 Thomas L. Elder, 32 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.



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Same, 1795, unc. light olive, from the same collection,.....	2 00
Washington cent, 1791, large eagle, very fine.....	4 50
HALF CENTS.—1802, good, rare, .....	2 25
1833, brilliant proof, rare.....	4 00
CENTS.—1793, wreath type, sprig points between 7 and 9, fine, .....	7 00
1794, Hayes 10, very fine, dark, rare,.....	8.00
1794, Hayes 13, fine, scarce, .....	5.00
1794, Hayes 14, about fine,....	2.00
1794, Hayes 14, Maris 10. In an original envelope endorsed by Dr, Maris as fine with his signature attached, a rarity, ...	5.00
1794, Hayes 20, struck without a collar, leaving edge plain, very fine but has suffered from corrosion, rare, ....	5.00
1794, Hayes 43. obv. very fine, a few light nicks in field, rev. fine.....	5.00
1794, Hayes 45, with breaks in both dies strongly marked, fine,.....	3.00
1794, Hayes 51, very good, .....	2.50
1794, Hayes 54, fine, scarce,.....	4.00
1795, ONE CENT, high in wreath, fine strong impression,.....	3.00
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1798, Doughty, 119, fine, desirable,...	1.25
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1800, large planchet, size over 30 m. very good,....	1.00
1801, UNITED, 1-000, one stem to wreath, about good,.....	1.50
1801, same type, but in better condition,....	2.00
1801, 1-000, die break on bust, fine, .....	1.25
1801, same type, about good,....	.50

1801, very good, Doughty 162, rare type.....	1.00
1802, stemless wreath, fine, a light brown,.....	1.00
1802, fine,.....	1.00
1803, small 1-100, fine, .....	1.00
1803, large 1-100, very good,.....	.50
1818, connected stars, ex. fine, brown.....	.50
1820, connected stars, small 2, unc. bright red,.....	1.25
1821, good,.....	.50
1821, very good .....	1.00
1821, better than fine, an unusual specimen, rare, ...	2.50
1822 over 22, fine, steel color, rare .....	3.00
1824 over 22, strictly fine, rare, .....	2.25
1824, close date, very fine,.....	1.50
1825, double profile, fine, but two edge dents, rare, ...	2.00
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1838, uncirculated, bright red, very rare state,.....	3.50
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HALF DIMES.—1796, about good, two small dents on obv .....	4.00
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DIMES.—1798 over 97, abt. very good but scratched on obv. very rare,...	5.00
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1803, attempted puncture otherwise, very good, .....	4.00
1807, fine,.....	2.00
1809, good, rare,.....	2.00
QUARTER DOLLARS.—1805, abt. fine,.....	1.50
1805, strictly fine, much above the average,.....	2.00
1806, very good, ...	1.00
1806 over 5, very good, scarce, .....	1.25
1815, very fine .....	1.25
HALF DOLLARS.—1794, fine, file marks on face as is very usual, rare....	12 00
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CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Quarter dollar, 1866, hd. 1. 9 stars, ex. fine, oct....	2.00
Quarter dollar, 1866, hd. 1. 7 stars, unc. round,.....	2.00
Quarter dollar, 1868, hd. 1. 7 stars, unc. round, rare, .....	2.50
Quarter dollar, 1868, same type and condition,.....	2.50
Quarter dollar, 1868, hd. 1. 9 stars, unc. oct .....	2.00
Half dollar, 1868, hd. 1. 10 stars, unc. round, .....	2.00
QUARTER EAGLES.—1853, fine, 54, very good, 61, fine, 73, fine, 77S, abt fine, each,.....	3.25
1851, very fine, 52, very fine. 73, very fine, 78S, very fine, each,.....	3.50
HARD TIMES TOKENS.—Low 10, extremely fine,.....	2.00
Low, 113. uncirculated, .....	.60
ENGLAND.—Chas. II, halfpence, 1673, very fine .....	1.75
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# The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., MARCH 1908.

No. 3

## Unusual Numismatic Specimens.

B. P. WRIGHT, M. D.



Obv. A representation of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, above the inscription in two lines, "VENI, VIDE, VIVE, 1588," "Come, See, Live, 1588." The Legend, TV DEVS MAGNVS, ET MAGNA FACIS VT SOLVS DEVS" Thou are the great God, and doest great things as the only God.

Rev. A representation of a conclave of the Catholic Princes, all blinded by bandages, being seated with their feet rested upon spikes, above the inscription in two lines, "O COECAS HOMINUM, O PECTORA COECA" O the blind minds of men, O hard their hearts, The Legend "DVRVM EST CONTRA STIMVLOS CALCITRARE" It is hard to kick against the pricks.

This medal is rare.

Silver size, 33.

The invincible Armada consisted of one hundred and fifty vessels, 2430 large guns, 4575 quintals of powder, nearly 20,000 soldiers, 8000 sailors and more than 2,000 volunteers, together a large number of adventurers which enrolled for the sake of loot, making a grand total of over 30,000 souls.

The Armada arrived in the English channel July 19, 1588. Admirals Howard, Drake, Hawking and Frobisher, commanded the English fleet. On the morning of July 20, eight fire ships were sent among the Spanish fleet which caused great disorder. Howard seeing this, ordered an immediate attack which was carried on, in so vigorous a manner, that many ships were sunk, captured and disabled. Howard maintained a running fight from July 21st to the 27th. The English fought so effectively that the Spanish became panic stricken and at-



tempted to make an escape by the English channel, but contrary winds forced most of the ships to sail around the Orkneys. A severe storm was raging at the time, which wrecked many vessels, on different parts of the Scottish and Irish coasts, and history records that nearly all, wearing the dress of a Spaniard were butchered by the local inhabitants as they came ashore. Some of the ignorant fishermen stated afterwards that they "regarded the Spaniards as devils, and by killing them as fast as they came to land they were rendering the Lord good service."

The records do not mention just how many were in the Armada: but it is recorded that "upwards of 5000 men only returned to Spain," and only 53 ships out of the 150 came back and many of these were not fit for further service, while England lost only one ship.

While considering a medal commemorating such an important event in the worlds history it is quite pertinent that we take a brief view of the ruler behind the movement whose motto was "non sufficient orbis" (one world does not suffice.) Philip II, of Spain at this epoch was sovereign of nearly one half of Europe, all of the great Portuguese possession in India and South America, together with whatever portion of North America he might consider worth, the taking. He had the largest navy, and the mightiest army the world ever saw. Alexander the Great conquered nearly the whole of the world of his time with an army of half the size.

Philip was almost overwhelmed by the constant stream of gold that came from the New World. Gallions so heavily laded that they were "fit to sink with gold" sailed into every port, thus laying at his feet unageable wealth. It is no wonder the common people regarded such a ruler with awe, and had the "Bard of Avon:" lived in those days, well might he have asked "What meat doeth this our Caesar eat that he hath become so mighty."

Philip was the son of Charles V, a bacchanalian madman; a Vitellius in gluttony; a Claudius in intellect; and a Caligula in cruelty.

Philips grandmother the "Mad Jonna" introduced into the Bourbon stock a taint of that most horrible insanity; known to physicians as psychoneurosis. There is not a single individual in the long line of the Spanish Bourbon house, but what show some of the fearful manifestations of this dire malady. In Philip we see the ugly long jaw, the large impending under lip, drooping forward from a misshapen mouth, the flat nose with widely distended nostrils, placed under fixed, staring eyeballs, that shot forth fierce gleams of lustful passion, then surmount all this with a sloping brow, which culminated in protruberance directly over the organ of self esteem, proving that he was a hopeless and incurable maniac of the sadistic type. (The white chapel murderer and all so called "Jack the Rippers" are sadists and when the disease is well developed all are inhuman monsters.) Epilepsy and Asthma held Philip in a state of chronic invalidism and after each attack of epilepsy he became more gloomy and homicidal. He was unable to express his pleasure by laughter, for we are informed that "He never laughed once in his life." but derived maniacal pleasure in

watching the fires of the Inquisition. Cruelty and acts of beastiality produced in Philip an intense exaltation, a frenzy of delirium.

When Duke and Alva boasted that he had roasted nearly twenty thousand Hollanders, Philip said it gives "me inexpressible pleasure." Nero and Tiberius were Sadists, but being all powerful we are unable to estimate the true amount of their crimes. In the case of that Monster, Marschalls Gilles de Rays (see Jacob "Curiosities de l'histoire de France" Paris 1858) who was executed in 1840, on account of Mutilation and Murders which he had practiced for eight years on more than eight hundred victims, mostly children. We have an actual record for he confessed and left a written account of his crimes.

The Sadistic tendency may lay dormant until some excitement throws the Psycho moter sphere of the brain off the balance.

Grillparzeor describes a soldier who was a "latent" Sadist until the din of battle overthrew his brain balance. These are his words, "Then as the signal rang out, the armies met, breast to breast, lust of the gods, here, there, the murderous steel slays foe and friend alike.

Given and taken, death and life, with wavering charge wildly raging in frenzy."

This is the medical history of the insane Spanish King that planned the Invincible Armada. Not so much on account of religious beliefs, but rather to satisfy the homocidal lust of a diseased brain. Even his own motto of "Non Sufficient Orbis," shows an unsound mind.

A celebrated historian has left us the



statement that "when remnants of the Armada were staggering home, he would leave the council chamber to go forth to prey on garbage and offal" and others have called him an "unutterable monster and brute," even accusing him of "murdering his own son Carlos" and then laying the blame upon an innocent courtier that he might enjoy seeing him cruelly tortured until lingering death released him from a mad man's power. This is not a pleasant picture but it proves that the world is growing better, for today we place the majority of these individuals in asylums where they may receive the most skillful care, and are restrained from acts of violence.

It would almost seem as though the wrath of a just God was visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children to not only the fourth generation but throughout the entire Bourbon line, as the Spanish Nation is now so reduced that it is but a race of beggars."

Queen Isabella, who sold her jewels to get funds for Columbus was descended from "Pedro the Cruel" who was also a Sadist, and Isabella was the mother of the "Mad Jonna" that ingrafted "the Bourbon Curse" into the dynasty.

2. Obv. Bust of Philip and Anne of Austria vis a vis. Legend, "PHILIP ET ANNAE AVSTRIACIS 1571."

Rev. Belgia seated holding a Victory bearing two crowns in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. Legend, "OPTIMIS PRINCIBVS." Most distinguished princes. In exergue "BELGIA." Copper size 19.

This jeton records the historical fact that Philip enjoyed his full measure of the good things of this world.

3. Obv. The name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, within a glory field shield from which extend hands grasping swords, above the shield is the date 1598. This date may be a die cutter's error as the "Medallic History of England" gives the date "1590" see page 23-No. 5, but the cut illustrating the Jeton on plate IX bears the date of 1598. The Legend, "MVTNA DEFENSI TVTISS" Mutual defence is safest.

Rev. The Arms, France, England and Holland amid laurel twigs. Legend, "DEO DVC COMTE CONCORDIA." God being the leader, Concord, the attendant.

A Historical jeton, Copper size, 18.

About 15 years ago T. Forster of Colchester England, published a magazine which he called "Numismatology," in the Jan. (1892) number A. M. Jarmin asks for an attributive of this specimen which he calls a "medal." The following month (Feb. 1892) J. Henry answering the query states the "medal" to be a very rare jeton on the defection of Henry IV of France who concluded a peace without the consent or knowledge of his allies."

Here the subject is dropped.

Henry IV of France, by his marriage with Margurite de Valois is giving the credit of causing the St. Bartholomew massacre. He was a rival of Guises for the succession and defeated them at Arques and Ivry but could not conquer Paris, without becoming a Roman Catholic. This was not difficult as Henry be-



longed to the French branch of the Bourbon dynasty and his history shows that he had the taint, after he secured Paris, he concluded peace with Philip II at Vervins and issued the famous "Edict of Nantes." This complact with Philip was called the "Defection of Henry IV" for Holland, France and England had been allies, as the three shields on the jeton denote.

Note the following.

4. Obv. Three men in armour representing Holland, France, and England swearing an alliance at an altar inscribed "LIBERT | PATR" The liberty of our country. The legend, "COMMVNIS QVOS CAVSA MOVET SCOIAT"—Whom the common cause moves, and unites.

The common cause, in this case, was religious liberty.

Rev. A column bearing a cross piece inscribed: "ODIVM | TYRANNIDIS" Hatred of tyranny. Legend, FOEDERIS CIOIOX C VI-TITVLVS.

Copper size 19.

This method denoting the date is somewhat puzzling at first, C followed by I and a C reversed denotes 1000 I preceded by another C reversed denotes 500 then followed by XCVI-96 give us 1596 as the date that Henry IV made the alliance which he broke two years later, or as the jeton stated in 1598.

5. Obv. Queen Elizabeth of England, seated on her throne holding an immense sword. A deputy from Holland stands at her right presenting a petition, two others kneel at her feet at the left, just beneath is the date 1586. Legend, "EVM. E. R.—EST ALTRI ESVRIENTIVM."

Queen Elizabeth is the nourisher of those who hunger after Him (God.)

Rev The name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, in a glory, a large sword occupies the center of the field. Legend, "SERMODEI QVO ENSE ANCIPI ACVTIOR." The word of God, is sharper than a two-edged sword.

A historical jeton.

Copper size: 19.

This was issued while Philip was fitting out the Armada and upon the occasion of the English queen giving an audience to the deputies sent from Holland.

The following is another jeton of interest in this connection.

6. Obv. Bust of Archduke Albert and the infanta Isabella vis. a vis. Legend, "ALBERTVS ET ISABELLA D. G."

Rev. An eagle perched upon a mace above a pair of balances dividing the date 16-12, Legend, "AQVA POTENTIA."

Copper size, 16.

When Archduke Albert married Isabella, daughter of Philip II, he received with her the Low Countries in dowry. In the year 1602 he laid seige to Ostend then in the possession of "heretic Hollanders." Isabella attended him in his expedition and there made a solemn vow that "she would not change her clothes until the city should be taken."

The seige lasted three years, and all this time Isabella did not once change her linen, as she had a superstitious fear of breaking her vow. The hue of the princess linen was much admired and was adopted by the court fashionables under the name of the "Isabella Color." This can be better imagined than described, but the "Isabella Color" passed into history and adds another item of proof of the insanity taint of the House of Bourbon.

## GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS.

### (SideLights on German Pfennigs.)

F. A. HASSLER, M. D. Ph. D.

#### XI.

#### GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS.

etc.

In studying Brandenburg we have seen that the rulers thereof accumulated territory, money, power, whenever and wherever they could and it is interesting to note that the present ruler follows in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors to such an extent that in addition to government affairs he has established a pottery, a model farm and the "Hohenzollern Stores" in Berlin, sees to these personally and whenever possible acts as drummer for his factory of china ware. Taking all that has been said of the rulers of Brandenburg we may get good ideas of their character and this will give us reasons for many a historical action. It was this desire to possess that caused the family long years ago to branch off and establish themselves in other parts of the empire, so we have to study the coins of Anspach (Brandenburg, Onolsbach, bach, a brook,) in Bavaria, and if we were taking into consideration larger coins might examine those of several other places. If we take up a European coin catalog we will probably find the Brandenburg coins divided into those of Prussia and those of "Brandenburg in Franken", the former treating of the coins of the Askanian House and that of the Hohenzollerns, while the latter tells of the money of the Old Frankish Line, that of Baireuth (Bayreuth) and of Ansbach. Among the Askanian coins we see a Bracteate of "Albrecht der Bar" (1134-70) having his bust, a sword, a flag and a bow. Surely an historical piece showing the weapons of warfare in his day. This bracteate is scarce being valued at about \$2.40 in our money, while another somewhat similar is not much cheaper, and one of Otto 1, (1170-1184) having the legend BR-AND-EBV-RG-OT-TO in quaint letters closely resembling many seen on so called Anglo-Saxon (Old English) coins. These bracteates are 27 and 28 mm. in diameter and the last mentioned is rarely seen.

When studying Bamberg we saw that it is in Ober, or Upper Franken in Bavaria, Baireuth is in the same Circle (Kreise) about thirty miles east and a little north while Anspach is about forty-five miles south-east in Mittel (Middle) Franken. These two Circles are in part the Marquisates of Cullembach and Anspach as seen on an old map (1736) which lies before me. Cullembach (Culembach) is on the Main about fifteen miles north-west of Bayreuth which is on a branch of that river known as the Rothe (Red) Main. When studying the history of the Hohenzollerns we saw that in early days (1486) a younger branch of the family settled in Cullembach (Kulmbach,) and produced many

notable men, one of them, the Margrave Christian moved his capital to Baireuth in 1603 and his descendants ruled from there from that date to the year 1769. In 1810 the city became Bavarian and is the capital of Upper Franken and is a beautiful city of about thirty thousand inhabitants, having been enriched in many ways by the Margraves, especially by Frederick (d. 1763) who married Wilhelmine the sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. There are numerous palaces, statues and notable buildings, but the attention of all lovers of music was for many years directed to this city because here Richard Wagner lived and moved. Here also, lived and died Franz Liszt the composer and Jean Paul Richter the great German writer. The city is noted for Music, art and literature, but not for manufacturies.



Of Baireuth Scott gives five Hellers, and a half, and one Kreuzer all having their value and date on reverse, and initials in script, the Hellers being worth about 25cts each and the Kreuzers exceeding rare.

The earliest Heller is that of Christian Ernst who succeeded Christian (1603--55) in 1665 and ruled till 1712. The initials are "C. E." and the dates 1696-7. The initials on all the Hellers are crowned.

The other coins are as follows:

I HELLER 1723-4 "G. W.", for George William, 1712-26.

I HELLER 1730 "G. F. C.", for George Frederick Charles 1726-35.

I HELLER 1738 53 "F", for Frederick 1735-63.

I HELLER 1767 "F. C.", for Frederick Christian, (Both the Scott's catalogs have "C. F.")

The other two coins in Scott are the half and one Kreuzer struck in 1752 by Frederick. They bear the initial "F" and 28 Stuck |  $\frac{1}{2}$  Marck and "14 Stuck | 1 Mark." If we read *piece* for "stuck" the meaning is plain. These are the pieces given in Scott, but these rulers issued quite a number of small coins, for instance, Christians (1603-55) Three and Four Kreuzer pieces are not very rare, the three and four Kreuzers of 1623, 1630 and 1632 being worth about eighty cents each and the four Kreuzer of 1630 bearing the double shield and the eagle is even of less value, and other minor coins have been issued. (Scott, old, p. 102, new, p. 100.) As was the case with the "Linie Bayreuth" so it is with the "Linie Ansbach" there have been other minor coins issued than those given



in Scott, (old p. 93, new p. 91.) Joachim Ernst issued several varieties of three Kreuzer pieces in 1622-3-4 with arms, eagles, etc., a four Kreuzer in 1622, and a six Kreuzer in 1625, the last mentioned piece being worth 3 Marks 50 Pfennings. (A Mark equals 24 cents or 100 pfgs.)



On page 258 of the Numismatist for 1900 there is a short account of Brandenburg—Ansbach with illustrations of a one and a two pfennig piece as described by Scott, and one other is mentioned but as we have seen there are several other small coins. Coins were issued by

Joachim Ernest, 1603-25

Fred, Albert and Christian 1625-34

Albert in 1652

John Fred, 1667-86

George Fred, 1692-1703

William Fred, 1703-1723

Christine Charlotte, 1723-29

Charles William Fred, 1729-1757

Alexander, 1757-91

In 1769 Bayreuth and Ansbach were united. The old name of Ansbach was Onolsbach which accounts for the "B. O." on some of these coins. The city is beautifully situated on the Rezat, in the midst of park like woods, and contains about twenty thousand inhabitants. A traveler in Germany often notices that many of the cities are built either around some old castle, the reasons for which we have seen, or where trade routes cross, or, as is the case with Ansbach, in what might be called a choice position for beauty, these latter are nearly always found to be where the old monks once possessed vast estates and many an ancient building once inhabited by them, or the ruins thereof, attract the tourist. Such is Ansbach, a city sprung up around a Benedictine Monastery built where the river, or brook Holzbach joined the Rezat. If we remember how frequently the letter H is dropped from the names of places (old maps of India read Hindustan and there are many similar) and other letters changed it may be that here we see the origin of the old name, Onolsbach. We might expect that the great church here would not be Protestant but the Hohenzollerns have been of that persuasion and the church of St. Gumbert was built, in part, by the Elector Albert Achilles (1470-86) who wished to make it the central point for the Knights of the Order of the Swan. In Northern Germany Lutheranism prevailed while in the South the people generally remained Roman Catholic,

but this city is decidedly Protestant, one of their churches containing all that was mortal of several of the Margraves. Anspach was the capital of the Principality which for three centuries was ruled by the Franconian Branch of the Hohenzellern family.

The traveler will find much to interest, the old castle with its great picture gallery, numerous old buildings, the statue of the Margrave George the Pious (d. 1543) the home of the poet Aug. von Platen (1796-1835), the frescoes which tell in graphic form the history of the Margraves, the monument to that curiosity of human nature Casper Hauser, and other interesting objects, or he might visit the factories where cotton and silk goods are made, the playing card, or the cuttlery works, and find much to instruct or amuse.

The sons of Frederick the First, Elector of Brandenburg (1415-40) possessed Bayreuth and Anspach in 1420 and the former margrave passing away the Anspach ruler took possession of both principalities.

The last margrave of Bayreuth died in 1769 when the two states were united. In 1791 the Margrave sold the principalities to Prussia, and when Napoleon altered Europe they were given to Bavaria.

In Scott's account of the small coins of Brandenburg Anspach the heading reads "Chris., Fred, Chas., Alex., 1759-95." This does not agree with anything the writer has been able to find out about the rulers, as to their succession and the dates thereof, and the two coins mentioned are both dated 1757 the year Alexander began to rule. They are described as follows, 1 "P. 1757. Crowned arms. Ex. date, Brandenburg—A., etc. R. Value, 3 lines in cartouche, Fair 30, Good, 50, and, "11 P. 1757. Similar, Fair 35, Good 50." As in most cases, these coins can be bought for about two thirds these prices and often for less money.



The two Pfennig piece is seen in our illustration, and a one Pfg. of 1752 which according to all authorities I have consulted must have been issued under Charles, Wm., Fred, and, as we have seen, there were others before his day.

Having studied so much about the reigning family of Germany if I had not already trespassed on my readers patience I would investigate the history etc. of "the first seat of the reigning house of Prussia", Hohenzellern, formerly a principality until it was incorporated with Prussia (1849.) If circumstances permit we may study it at some future time. Now I will merely call attention to the Hohenzellern arms on the eagle's breast on the last coins we have studied and state that they may be seen on the one Kreuzer of 1842 on a small base coin

of the same denomination and date while the Prussian eagle is on that of ten years later. (Scott, old p. 101, new p. 99.)

As I have said before there have been coins issued for Brandenburg and Prussia from over forty mints, the chief of these and the various mint marks were as follows. A. Berlin, B. Hanover, C. Frankfort, A. M., D. Munich, E. Dresden, F. Stuttgart, G. Carlsruhe, H. Darmstadt, J. Hamburg. For these and other mint marks see *The Numismatist* for 1902. The weight and value of the silver (depending somewhat on the market value of that metal) in the German small coins is as follows, that is if the figures in "Smiths Encyclopedia" are correct.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Silver Groschen, Silver 3 grains worth $\frac{1}{2}$ cent U. S. Money.
1	" " " 7 " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents U. S. Money.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	" " " 12 " " 3 " " "

These figures do not seem to agree one with another and when we turn to the table in Scott's Stamp Catalog we are told that the Groschen is worth two and forty hundredth cents while Webster says "about two cents." Twelve Pfennigs are equal to one Silver Groschen, a Pfennig being valued at about one fifth of a cent. A fifty Pfennig silver piece should weigh 42 grains.

When speaking of the early coins of Brandenburg it should have been mentioned that Three Kreuzer pieces of 1554 are offered for 40 cents, and a "penny" of the Teutonic Order 1382-90 for 25 cents. (Such a "penny" is not mentioned in any but one catalog I have seen and the identification may not be correct.)

The writer wishes to acknowledge kind assistance in the way of rubbings and notes from Mr. Charles Miller and Mr. S. S. Heal. He would thank any numismatist for similar favors.

#### CORRECTIONS FOR FEBRUARY NUMBER.

Page 40 line 5 for "slavs" read Slavs.

" " " 9 " "Of" read Cf.

" 41 " 10 for "pave" read paved.

" 15 " "account" read amount.

" 14 from bottom add semi-colon after "wonder."

" 3 " " " comma after "Mathews."

Page 42 add Semi-colon after "writers" on line 10.

#### England Coins Aluminum.

For the first time in its history the royal mint last year used aluminum for coinage purposes. In all 31,872,134 coins were struck from this metal, these comprising half cent pieces for use in Uganda and one-tenth of a penny pieces for circulation in the Nigerian protectorates.



A good deal of imperial silver finds its way to the west coast of Africa, much of it goes to northern Nigeria. Bronze coins also circulate to some extent on the coast but it is rare for them to be met with in the interior.

In these regions the little shells known as cowries, the value of which is continually fluctuating, being highest in the remoter districts, have hitherto formed the medium for exchange.

"It is hoped that these small aluminum coins will gradually take their place as the medium for exchange," said Ellison Macartney, deputy master of the mint. "They have a fixed value, which ought to be great advantage to the native as well as the general trade of the country."

Mr. Macartney explained that the low value of the coins and the immense number of them required rendered it necessary to make them of some extremely light metal—hence the adoption of aluminum.

"The smaller the amount the greater the cost of coinage," he remarked, "Half pence are much more costly to coin than pennies, and yield far less profit. So far as I know, these are the only aluminum coins in the world."

Both the new coins are perforated in the center to permit the natives to string them together as has been their habit with the cowries from time immemorial.

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Mr. F. G. Duffield of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed Local Secretary for the following states: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

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## Correspondence.

My Dear Dr. Heath:—

I write further to agree with you in disapproval of the St. Gauden's designs of the new ten dollar piece

The deceased sculpture was a great artist in the usual productions of his art but was unequal to this emergency. The Indian head taken from an Irish girl is not appropriate to this age of white denomination and subjections of the red man whose past costume even is prohibited. Then, artistically, it is badly placed, ill centered and too low on the field.

The figure on the reverse is more a vulture than an eagle, the head is entirely too small in proportion and the feathered legs are ridiculously large and ungainly in aspect. An effort after dramatic monumental style results in comic monumental failure. Then again St. Gaudens vainly attempted a pompous imitation of classic Greek coin designs, with disdain of any practical requirements.

His models offered were not only in bad taste but in such high relief, as a consequence, that pieces could not be stacked and the relief had to be much reduced to make the pieces available for any use. At times high art goes crazy and the claque of a celebrity will rave over everything, but true high art ever conforms to nature, reason and purpose.

Some years ago, our French imitators made greenback designs that were much more suitable for theatre curtains, and failed from similar lack of common sense.

Yours very truly,

A. G. HEATON.

### The New Gold Pieces.

Dear Dr. Heath:

Can you kindly inform me why the flying eagle on our new gold coins is depicted flying stiff-legged, with feet swung back under the tail? Fact is that no eagle carries his feet in that way, he bends the joints of his legs and brings his feet up close to his body. Eagles, falcons, hawks, owls, all those birds which grasp their prey in their talons, bend their legs in flight, carrying their feet hidden in the feathers of the body; while storks, cranes, herons, ducks, geese, and all waders fly stiff-legged, with feet in rear of the body.

In discussing this point of course we at once refer back to the flying eagle dollar of 1836, and the flying eagle cent of 1856, and we find the same error; we have now but perpetuated the same old erroneous device; for it was erroneous then, and is a bigger error now, for being older now we ought to have known better. If this device had been first issued by our own excellent President we might well have called this stiff-legged bird a "stork-eagle," but it is not his device, and he is not responsible for it except in that he has approved and issued it again.

One point more: as to the feather head-dress on the ten-dollar piece, why are the feathers all clipped, leaving the webs pointing backward like the featherings on the shaft of an arrow? And, further, are we to believe, when we look at the profile, that the most graceful and dignified mouth is the open one, and the most artistic upper lip is the curling supercilious one.

No, I do not admire the designs on these coins, except the obverse on the twenty-dollar piece; that figure is fine, admirable, yet in a way seems somewhat of a copy of an old Roman device, for with a victor's wreath in place of the olive branch it would be a pretty close copy. But the Indian head, and the flying, stiff-legged eagle are both old and worn out or rejected designs.

Medals, ocellas, and souvenir pieces may well enough be designed primarily for ornament and for artistic object lessons, for they are not expected to endure much wear, but commercial coins for this strenuous age are not primarily for ornament, but for use, hard and continuous, till they be worn out. A prominent numismatist whom we all know, in speaking of these new gold coins, says,

"The slightest attrition injures them," and we can readily see that when they are but a little worn they may perhaps remind us of the fine raiment in rags. Coins competent to resist heavy wear must have large, flat designs to receive the rubbing, and in that respect our old coins are better than the new ones.

W. G. W.

---

New York, February 4th, 1908.

Editor Numismatist:

As Mr. Duffield invites dissension from his proposition to abolish proxies at A. N. A. elections permit me to ask why he assumes that a vote recorded through a proxy does not represent the will of the voter just as if he voted by mail direct.

Would he abolish the electoral college and have every citizen vote directly for a president of the U. S.

I submit that when the citizen votes for the members of the electoral college he knows who they are pledged to elect to the office.

So many of us know as we knew in advance before the last A. N. A. election that our proxies would vote for certain in preference, for others if it should appear that it should be wiser to do so, but that in any case they should not vote for candidates named. In a widely scattered organization, the privilege of giving ones voting power to a proxy under considerations which although between the parties are entirely expressive of the will of the voter and effective in exercising it is very valuable. Where voting is done by mail not one voter in ten knows who or what he is voting for and in very many cases does not vote at all, leaving it up to a small coterie to manufacture a majority consisting of themselves and their friends.

In the last A. N. A. campaign certain issues were uppermost which were well understood by all concerned and a struggle actually took place between the principal sets of candidates to influence the most proxies. The most popular men were elected and their opponents were not. If there is not enough *VOX POPULI*, *VOX DEI* in that for Mr. Duffield what else can we offer him? To allow anybody to nominate anybody else they choose, on the pages of the *NUMISMATIST* would serve to fill the air with nominations and so scatter votes that a very few united voters could elect their men on a very few votes. The rank and file of the A. N. A. nearly had to use dynamite to get an election at all last year and effect the alterations they wished for and it was the proxies in the hands of energetic champions which achieved the desideratum. This is a little early to politic for the Philadelphia Convention in any interest but we have all read about "The Spider and the Fly," Mr. Duffield.

FRANK C. HIGGINS.



## BIDDING AT AUCTION SALES.

### or the Paper Money Collector "Stung Again."

The collecting of antiquated paper money has of late become a new department to a number of coin collectors in addition to those who like myself make a specialty of collecting broken bank notes. The dealer advertises and the buyer bids and nine times out of ten the buyer is the loser. At present, with but two exceptions, dealers either list Broken Bank Bills as a lot of junk, or they list them in such manner as to make it impossible for any one to make an intelligent bid. To illustrate:—At a recent auction sale a lot of broken bank bills were listed as follows:

"Broken Bank Bills. Various States. Unassorted Very poor to new Average fair, 210 pieces."

On the word of the dealer who advertised them as Broken Bank Bills I bid on this lot—and got it. (I now wish the other fellow had it.)

On receipt of the package I opened the same with some expectation of at least a couple of good bills and this is how it checked up.—79 pieces which could be classed as Broken Bank Bills—average condition very poor, and the remaining 131 pieces were Sight Drafts issued by the Central Mining Company at Eagle Harbor, Michigan. I would suggest that the dealer give us some show for our money, by trying the following or similar classification in cataloguing Broken Bank Bills, which I think would give the best results to both dealer and buyer alike.

Broken Bank Bills.—Michigan, 17 notes representing 5 banks average condition fine. Ohio, 3 notes, 2 banks, poor. Virginia, 50 notes, 7 banks, good. Tennessee, 22 notes, 5 banks, fair. Kentucky, 2 notes, 1 bank, good. Total 94 notes, average condition good.

This would give the collector who bids by mail some idea of how to bid, as many collectors do not care for the bills of more than one state.

If it is desired to cut down catalogue space it could be abbreviated to something like the following.

Broken Bank Bills.—Mich. 17-5-Fi. Ohio 3, 2, P. Va., 50, 7, G. Tenn., 22, 5, F. Ky. 2, 1, G. Total 94, Av. Good.

In classifying condition, POOR, should represent torn or mutilated bills of which a part is missing or from which the printing has become so worn as to be illegible. Fair, is a note from which no part is missing and all printing legible, this includes notes having torn or frayed edges. GOOD, notes which have been in active circulation, clean and whole. FINE, uncirculated notes.

Confederate notes, script, drafts, checks and engravers proofs are not Broken Bank Bills and should not be listed as such.

Columbus, O.

ARTHUR B. COOVER.

## American Numismatic Association.



## REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## NEW MEMBERS.

973, Luis Hershowitz; 974, Harvey L. Garretson; 975, George F. Ireland; 976, N. H. Chance; 977, H. S. Burgin; 978, Gustav Provo; 979, J. P. Dunne; 980, George E. Baldwin; 981, F. R. Putnam; 982, Charles C. Volkmann; 983, C. P. Buswell; 984, Carl E. Overby; 985, L. Howe; 986, Rev. Fred J. Hillig; 987, T. C. Stean; 988, Dr. William F. Wilson; 989, C. A. Blodgett; 990, Miss Caroline Allinson; 991, H. W. Starnes; 992, Otto L. Smith; 993, Raymond J. Ziekell; 994, D. C. Recanzone; 995, W. P. Innes; 996, W. G. Curry; 997, Author M. [Smith]; 998, E. C. Clay; 999, R. O. Montambault

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

F. H. Croxall, 514 Washington St., East Liverpool, O.

Samuel S. Sargent, 73 Pugh Ave., Columbus, O.

Vouchers: Dr. J. M. Henderson and Farran Zerbe.

William V. Baker, care of Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, O.

Vouchers: Dr. J. M. Henderson and A. B. Coover.

S. N. Brown, Clarksburg, Ross Co., O.

Vouchers: Dr. J. M. Henderson and Farran Zerbe.

George W. Huff, Sanford, York Co., Me.

Axel Julius de Lagerberg, 70 Park Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Vouchers: Howland Wood and J. B. Chase Jr.

Thomas Wilson, 31 Tupper St., Montreal, Can.

Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay and P. N. Breton.

Rudolph G. Mueller, 7243 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers, Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

P. C. Peterson, Pendleton, Ore.

Frank B. Morse, 834 Boyer Ave., Walla Walla, Wash.

Vouchers: B. N. Rooks and Dr. Heath.

- T. M. Dillman, Norwalk, Los Angeles Co. Calif.  
 Vouchers: Dr. F. A. Hassler and Dr. A. B. Smith.
- J. R. Strouse, 803 Fifteenth St., Denver, Colo.  
 Vouchers: H. O. Mann and Dr. Heath.
- E. Webbles, Mechanicsville, Iowa.  
 Vouchers: C. E. Briggs and Dr. Heath.
- Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Skulik, LaSalle, Ill.
- H. L. Torrence, 430 Oxford St., Portland, Ore.
- S. H. Jarrett, Connellsville, Pa.
- R. H. Lindauer, R. F. D. 6, Newkirk, Okla.
- Philip Giebel Jr., 4934 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and H. Wood.
- George J. Thomas, Fornielt, Mo.
- John W. Haarer, Deputy State Treasurer, Lansing, Mich.  
 Vouchers: Dr. George F. Heath and A. B. Ragan.
- William G. Goodhugh, Box 991, Montreal, Canada.
- L. Laurin, Pointe Gatineau, Prov. Quebec, Canada.  
 Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay, Geo. W. Parent and E. C. Belanger.
- William Frederick Schulz, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
- Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois St., East St. Louis, Mo.  
 Vouchers: Dr. Heath and A. B. Ragan.
- H. D. Stroud, 7309 Vincennes Road, Chicago, Ill.  
 Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

## DECEASED.

- 47, Peter Mougey, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 13th.

## CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

- 666, Peter Halquist, Buckley, Mich.
- 696, Fred R. Fancher, 129 East Third St., Long Beach, Calif.
- 21, Herbert E. Morey, 15 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.
- 152, Thomas Burnett, 518 Elm St., Camden, N. J.
- 418, Frank C. Higgins, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., February, 20, 1908.

We have received the January and February issues of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly. It is a bright newsy publication devoted mainly to the interests of the embryonic collector in numismatics.

Brother Arthur W. Westhorp of Yankton, S. D. on February 10th, suffered the loss of his wife. The sympathies of the Association we are sure will be with him in his bereavement.

The Elder Monthly of New York has changed its name to the Elder Magazine and is now issued Bi-monthly.



## The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 49th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Feb. 7th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Tracy, Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Huber, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Heissler and Green.

The resignations of Elmer S. Sears and Geo. Froelich were received and accepted. A communication was read from T. Louis Comparette, Curator of the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia, expressing his kindly regard for the Society and offering some valuable suggestions. Messrs. Marvin A. Barlow and J. de Lagerberg were elected to membership.

Mr. Williams read a paper on specializing, and Mr. Brand read a paper on the Pilgrim's Rest mint where the last of official coins of the South African Republic were struck, and exhibited one of the pieces. Mr. Holmes showed English gold of the values from one-fourth to five guineas. Mr. W. F. Dunham exhibited the United States eagles from 1795 to 1804, all in superb condition.

The President installed in office J. B. Holmes, Vice President, H. F. Williams, Censor and W. H. McDonald, a member of the Executive Board for 1908, these gentlemen having been absent from the last meeting. The President appointed Messrs. Holmes, Excell and Sorensen as a Membership Committee for 1908. An informal auction of medals netted \$5.83 for the binding fund.

The following magazines were received since last report: Numismatist and Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for Jan. and Feb.; Philatelic West, Spink's Numismatic Circular, Numismatischer Verkehr and Numismatische Correspondenz for January; a catalog of Green's 36th auction and a catalog with fixed prices from Majer.

A motion was carried authorizing the Censor and Executive Board to issue a bulletin before next meeting of not less than four pages.

Adjourned to meet March 6th.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.



MONTREAL "CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY," JANUARY 17, 1908.

The first monthly meeting for 1908 was held this evening with Judge Sicotte presiding.

Minutes of meeting held December were read and approved, also minutes of Council Resolution was passed approving the movement for the preservation of the Plains of Abraham and the battlefield of Ste Foye. J. B. Archambault was elected a member of the society. After other exhibits Mr. McLachlan exhibited about 200 coins, medals and tokens added to his Canadian collection during 1907, accompanied by a short paper commenting thereon. After discussing several historical facts the meeting adjourned.

### After a Brief Illness.

Peter Mougey, the well-known wholesale grocer at Sixth and Main streets, died of pneumonia, at his home, Reading Road, Avondale, yesterday afternoon, after a few days' illness. For many years past Mr. Mougey and his partner, F. M. Boyer, were the sole owners of the Colter & Company grocery, at Sixth and Main streets, one of the oldest in the trade, not only in this city, but in the Ohio Valley, having been established in 1844. Mr. Mougey and his partner purchased the interests of the heirs when Mr. Colter died about 25 years ago.

The deceased was 67 years old and is survived by his widow, three sons—Edwin, Gilbert and Gordon, who were associated with him in business—and two daughters, Miss Lillian and Mrs. Fred Gilsey, of New York City.

Brother James McDonald sends us the above clipping from the Cincinnati Enquirer of February 14th. Mr. Mougey was one of those quiet unostentatious collectors of whom the most of us knew but little of or his collection. Those who met him speak kindly of him and the very few who have been privileged to examine his collection of coins agree that it is among the best in this country and the first in his state. His collection, very rich in the United States series, remains in the family. Mr. Mougey was No. 47 in The Association, an early member, without a break in his membership.

Worcester, Dec. 16.—Edwin W. Bond is to night \$900 richer than he was a few hours ago, or at least \$900 richer than he thought he was, which amounts to the same thing. Bond had a collection of old coins about the house and decided that a good way to raise his Christmas money would be to realize on the discarded coins, so he sought out a money exchange for the purpose.

Many of the coins were of the vintage of long ago, some were worth slightly in excess of their face value and others less. Finally from the depths of his pockets he dug up an old silver dollar, made in 1804. The exchange clerk looked at it, rang it on the counter a few times and then passed it back to the astonished owner.

"What's the matter?" asked Bond anxiously, "isn't it any good?"

"It's good enough," came the unexpected reply, "but we haven't money enough in the place to buy it. It's worth \$900." Bond took the coin home and now he's looking for a purchases. There are but four genuine 1804 dollars in the world.

Editor's note.—A Boston collector got into communication with Mr. Bond on the "Long Distance" and Mr. Bond came post haste to Boston with the dollar. A glance at the supposed rarity showed the dollar to be an altered date, and very poorly done at that. Mr. Bond is a theatrical manager and has had the dollar for over twenty years, and as he did not appear very disappointed when told the piece was no good, we are inclined to think that the appearance of the piece was but a bit of advertising.

### With the Cataloguers.

St. John's College, Toledo, O., favor us with a catalogue of its collection of Roman Coins. There are 881 specimens in this collection all struck between about 300 B. C. and 412 A. D.

Catalogue of the Collection of Gold Coins in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society, New York 1903. 19 pages.

Catalogue of Coins and Medals of the American and West Indies, 1452 numbers, priced. 1 plate. J. Schulman, Amsterdam.

Catalogue of the Greek, Roman and French coins of M. Hauet. Auction sale, Feb. 20, 667 lots. Plates VI. Mme Raymond Serrure, Paris.

Sale Catalogue of U. S. and Foreign Coins, various properties. Feb. 20. 808 lots. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia.

Catalogue of the Collection of the late Dudley R. Child of Boston. Mostly U. S. and Colonial. Feb. 25, 623 lots. Lyman H. Low, New York.

Fifteenth public Auction Sale, general collection, various properties, Feb. 26-27. 1477 lots. Thomas L. Elder, New York.

XXVII. auction Sale of coins, medals, etc. various coins and properties. Feb. 28th. 675 lots. Ben G. Green, Chicago.

Catalogue of three collections of coins, ancient and modern. March 17th. Over 800 lots. Plates III. J. Schulman, Amsterdam.

Catalogue of the Collection of German Coins and Medals of Dr. Antoine-Feill Hamberg, March 2nd, and following days. 4180 lots. Plates, XVI. Joseph Hamburger, Frankfurt, A. M.

Priced Catalogue of German and Roman coins and medals. 7650 lots, Zschiesche & Koder, Leipzig.



## The S. H. Chapman Sale of Nov. 29th and 30th.

The following prices were realized at the above sale:

Persia B. C. 521-485, gold daric, fine .....	\$ 17 00
England, Edward the Confessor, York penny, very fine .....	1 00
“ Edward VI. Crown, fine .....	6 00
“ Charles I Crown, King on horseback, fine .....	4 00
“ Cromwell, 1658, crown uncirculated .....	11 00
Gold Dollars, D. mint 1854, very fine and fine @ .....	15 00
California, U. S. Assay, \$50. Ex. fine .....	195 00
Colorado, Clark Gruber & Co. 1861, \$5 mint lustre .....	35 00
“ Same and same type, \$2½, ex. fine .....	25 00
Utah, 1849 Mormon Church, \$5, very fine .....	35 00
Silver Dollar, 1836, Gobrecht at base, Liberty seated, fine .....	9 50
“ 1839, Liberty seated, brilliant proof .....	54 00
Half “ 1796, very good .....	66 00
“ “ 1797, poor but strong date .....	31 00
“ “ 1815, very fine .....	5 00
“ “ 1835, brilliant proof, plain edge .....	20 00
Quarter “ 1806, over 5, extremely fine .....	15 00
Dimes, 1796, uncirculated .....	13 00
“ 1802, extremely fine .....	55 00
“ 1804, very good .....	20 00
Half Dimes, 1792, Disme, ex. fine .....	21 00
“ “ 1794, Uncirculated .....	16 00
“ “ 1846, Proof .....	9 00

The Colonial and Continental currency from the collection of Mr. Wilson sold at prices ranging from 20 to 50 cents each. Among the state bank bills, those from New England sold for 17½ cents each; New York, 22 cents each; Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 35; Indiana, 15; and from Delaware and New Jersey, 11 cts. each. The cents and half-cents from the collection of Charles G. Zug of Pittsburgh brought good prices.

## Always New Bank Notes.

When a Bank of England note returns to the bank it is never reissued. It is canceled by having the signature of the chief cashier torn off. A day's signatures thus detached often amount to a weight of twenty pounds, so some idea may be gathered of the enormous quantity of notes dealt within a day's business. After the signatures are torn off the notes are pricked off in the register, and then placed in boxes in the vaults, where they are kept for five years, after which they are burned in a furnace placed in a court yard. Every morning at 7 o'clock this fire is lighted, and the notes which were received at the bank five years previously are consigned to the flames, 420,000 notes being consumed in this manner.—Tit-Bits.

Geo. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo., wants half cents and other coins in good condition in quantity.

Springfield, Jan. 25.—A building lot in exchange for an old coin is an offer just refused by J. B. Hamilton of 3, Vernon street.

Mr. Hamilton recently found the coin while digging in his garden; experts have declared it to be very valuable and offers as high as \$1500 have been received by the owner. One man offered to trade a piece of real estate for the coin.

The coin is said to be 2156 years old. It is a large copper piece and bears Latin inscription together with the head of a Roman. William C. Stone of the city library says the coin was issued 249 B. C.

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FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 7—Harry G. Townsend, cashier of the Fitchburg National bank, which was reorganized in 1865 from a state bank was this week requested by W. C. Foster of Waltham to take up an old note of the state bank, dated Aug. 24, 1845, and made payable to some one, but the name could not be deciphered. The note was signed by Francis Perkins, president, and Ebenezer Torrey, cashier of the Fitchburg bank, and was indorsed by James G. Hovey, on July 8, 1846

Mr. Townsend redeemed the note at its face value, and will have it framed and hung in his office.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—“In God We Trust” will be restored to all coins of the United States from which the motto recently was removed by the President if the bill of Representative William McKinley of Illinois, which was unanimously ordered reported to the House by the committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day, is passed by Congress. After a brief discussion among the committee members the bill was adopted and will be brought up in the House on the first committee call for passage.

It is believed by the committee that it will be unanimously passed by the body, the President having indicated that he has no objection to it. The bill takes effect thirty days after its passage.

Before the committee adjourned Representative Wallace of Arkansas suggested that the words “I Know That My Redeemer Liveth” be placed on all paper money of the government.

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Subscriptions to the Numismatist will begin with the volume (January) unless otherwise specified.

Fred Robin, R. F. D. 2, Milwaukee, Oregon is anxious to obtain the Jan. and Sept. Numismatist for last year.

Erle C. Fara is informed that the Denver mint struck just 128,000 half dollars during the year 1906.

## MANUFACTURE OWN PENNIES.

Uncle Sam will make his own pennies in future. The treasury has taken over the business from private concerns, which for many years manufactured these small coins for the government, and intends for all time to come to turn them out with its own machinery.

The treasury has always stamped its own pennies with the design of the Indian's head and the wreath on the reverse enclosing the words "One cent"; but the coins lacking only this finishing touch, have been made for many years in Waterbury, Conn., whence they were shipped in the shape of "blanks" (otherwise known as "planchets") in strong wooden boxes. They used to cost the government, in this form only twenty-four cents a pound, whereas to-day owing to the rise in the price of copper, they cannot be manufactured, even when homemade, for less than twenty-nine cents. A pound of blanks represent 146 pennies.

If a cent a pound be added for the expense of stamping them with dies, it will be obvious that Uncle Sam is able to manufacture 486 pennies for a dollar—a very profitable enterprise, inasmuch as he disposes of that number for \$4.86.

During the last year the treasury minted 80,719,163 pennies, of which New York state absorbed about 15,000,000, the demand from Illinois being next in point of size, while Massachusetts was third and Pennsylvania fourth. To make this number of cents required 525,28 pounds of copper, 16,586 pounds of tin and 11,257 pounds of zinc, the two latter metals entering into the composition of these coins to the extent of three per cent. and two.

## E PLURIBUS UNUM.

The motto "E" Pluribus Unum," never authorized by law to be placed on the coin of the United States, first appeared on an American coin in 1786. There was no United States mint then, and, in fact, no United States, the constitution forming the Union not having as yet been adopted. There was a private mint at Newburgh, N. Y., and "E Pluribus Unum" was first placed on a copper coin struck at that mint. Few collections have specimens of this coin, and it is valuable. In 1787 a New York goldsmith coined a piece of money which was known as "the sixteen-dollar gold piece, and upon it the motto was stamped in this form: "Unum E Pluribus." Only four of these coins are known to be in existence. They are valued at more than \$2,000 each. New Jersey issued various copper coins in 1787 with the motto stamped upon them. A great many of the early coins, before there was any legal authority for national coinage, were made in England. Most of these were copper, and were coined for different states, and all bore the words, "E Pluribus Unum." The United States Mint was established in 1792, but the use of the national motto on any of the gold, silver, or copper coins was not authorized or directed by any of the provisions of the act establishing it. The motto remained on the early gold and silver coins until 1834, when it was omitted from the gold coins. In 1836 it was omitted from the 25-cent pieces, and in 1837 from all silver coins. It was not stamped on any coin again until it appeared on the nickel and the standard silver dollar.—Washington Herald.



## Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

**WANTED:**—The Numismatist for March 1907. Robert S. Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

**"FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:**—A brilliant proof dime of 1827. Excessively rare. Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa."

**FOR SALE:**—Spade Guinea 1791 in good condition. Has ring soldered on for charm which can be removed without harm. J. A. Black, Bay City, Mich.

**FOR SALE:**—\$50, Cal. slug, octagon, 1851, in good condition. Anyone interested write, E. W. Jeffrey, Elmdale, Kan.

**WANTED:**—Price lists and Auction Catalogs of Coin dealers. Captain W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy, Room 5, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**TO EXCHANGE:**—One Indian buckskin ladies riding coat, leggings, money purse, and stone axes, mortars, all old and genuine, for old coins. If interested write S. D. Kiger, 139 West Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

**WANTED:**—Auction catalogs from all dealers in U. S. and foreign countries that I am not now acquainted with. Collections purchased. Wanted—1796 and 1797 half dollars, 1 to 5 thousand U. S. coppers. O. J. Bierly, 6217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.

**WANTED:**—Bennington, Vt. Battle Ann. or Monument medals—any metals—but condition must be ex-fine to perfect. State price and address, Geo. B. Vail, Cohoes, N. Y.

**WANTED:**—Rare U. S. coins for rare stamps. My coin catalogue and fine V. 1883 nickel without "cents" for a fine  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent or cents before 1820 or other fine U. S. coins of equal value. Erle C. Farra, Box 36, Lancaster, Ky.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:**—England—1551 Edward VI crown, ex-fine. (1601) Elizabeth crown, ex-fine. 1606 James I crown, unc. The commonwealth of England, crown uncirculated, etc. etc. U. S. continental cur. Rev American Congress (brass) proof. 1694 Carolina elephant Proprietors, very good. 1792 Washington cent, small eagle and fifteen stars, fine. 1778 Colonial copper.—Non Dependens Status R. America, unc. bi. (Dickson VIII.) Will also exchange for common date of U. S. gold unc. Henry Melancon, Dept. of Marine—Ottawa, Can.

**EXCHANGE OR SALE:**—\$3 gold 1854 Fine. St. Louis Gold dollar both types. Mint. Charles 1st. Gold Unite. 1629 James 1st. Gold Laurel 1603. James 1st Gold Sovereign. Rare and fine. Geo. 3rd Spade Guinea 1790. Geo. 3rd,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Guinea 1800 V. G. Fine lot of Fractional Currency, Old Bank Bills. Fine condition. Jubilee set 1887. Four Gold and seven silver. Complete in case. Perfect. What offers. W. Henry, 3710 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WANTED:**—Cincinnati encased Postage stamps, War Tokens, Paper Money, and anything else relating to Cincinnati; will pay spot cash. Address, H. C. Ezekiel 334 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

**Columbian Nickel coins, 2- $\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 cents for exchange.** Will take any other kind of foreign coins excepting German and Austrian 1 pfg. and kr. piece for piece, or will exchange for large American pennies, any date, allowing 4 coins for each cent. A type-writer to exchange for coins. Thomas L. Elder, 32 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City.

To EXCHANGE or for best offer, an extra fine Canadian medal, LeRoux No. 610, Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

To EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

WANTED:—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—Denarii of Julius Caesar, Pompey, Brutus, Lepidus and Cleopatra in fine condition, also U. S. copper cents of 1813 and 1814, uncir. or fine. Theo. J. Garlic, Commercial Hotel, Coffeyville, Kan.

To EXCHANGE, —150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

WANTED:—The Numismatist, for January 1903, March and August 1904. Geo. J. Schwartz, Wooster, O.

WANTED:—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—Priced catalogs from all dealers—whole collections purchased. Wanted gold fine cents and half cents. For sale or exchange proof silver—B. B. Bills, Shinn plaster new and crisp—duplicate cents, ½ cents—minor proof coins —\$1, 2½, and \$5.00 gold mint marks. Dr. Alvin J. Fink, 604 South Jefferson St. Dayton, O.

To EXCHANGE:—"I have a fine \$20 Clark Gruber 1861 to trade for any of the following coins \$3.00 gold 1875; \$2½ John Parsons & Co., 2½ Templetan Reid, \$10 Oregon, \$10 Utah or \$50 Kellogg & Co." Address, H. O. Mann, Denver, Colo., Room 226 Coronado Bldg.

"WILL EXCHANGE:—for coins not in my collection complete volumes of the Numismatist for the year 1901-2-3-4-5-6-7 and nine last copies of 1900. What have you to offer. Also 1859 and 1872 S. mint standard dollar, good. 1877 and 1876 S. mint trade dollar unc. 1880 trade dollar proof and Isabella quarter unc." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

To EXCHANGE:—for coins Frossard's Monograph of cents and half cents, illustrated with nine heliotype plates, half morocco, in perfect condition." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

# Fine United States Coins

FOR SALE BY

WAYTE RAYMOND

31 Clay Street

South Norwalk, Conn.

COLONIAL—Rosa Americana Penny, 1723, rose crowned, very good: .....	\$1.50
Pitt token 1766, No Stamps, uncirculated, brown and red .....	5.00
Same, extremely fine, brown .....	4.00
Same, fine .....	2.00
Massachusetts, Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, small planchet, fine .....	6.00
Massachusetts, Half Cent, 1788, very fine, scarce .....	2.50
New Jersey cent, 1787, Maris 48g, very fine .....	1.00
Cent, 1787, bust of horse r., very fine .....	1.25
Connecticut cents 1787, draped bust, to e. 2 var. fine and very fine .....	1.00
Cent, 1787, Crosby 1 L, R6, obv. fair, rev. good .....	2.50
New York Cent 1787, NOVA EBORAC. R. Liberty std 1. very fine, dark .....	3.50
RHODE ISLAND, 1778, 1779, Troops, boats and ships. R. Admiral Howes flagship, fine .....	2.50
Kentucky scroll cent. Pyramid of stars, plain edge, very fine .....	1.00
Fugio 1787, from the New Haven dies, struck in silver, unc. ....	4.00
U. S. A. Bar Cent, very fine, some original red on rev., very rare .....	8.00
Washington cent, 1791, large eagle, very fine .....	4.00
Washington cent, 1791, small eagle, uncirculated, olive and red, rare .....	5.00
Washington cent, 1791, small eagle, brilliant light brown proof, rare .....	6.50
Washington Grate cent, 1795, unc. olive and red .....	1.50
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# The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., APRIL 1908.

No. 4

## California Private Mint Gold Dollars.

A. G. HEATON.

(Continued.)

1874.

No. 1. Octagon: OBERSE.—Head of 1872 but with longer first feather and placed more to left so that point of bust almost touches first star and front feather the fifth. THIRTEEN large flat stars encroaching on field at both sides. "1874" below head. The angle of 4 weak. REVERSE.—The same as 1873 reverse.

1875.

No. 1. Octagon: OBERSE.—Head of 1872 but with point of bust like 1873. THIRTEEN large flat stars, those on both sides encroaching far on the field being at right closer to head than to rim. The first feather near sixth star. "1875" too high and close to head also. The right rim strong. The short point of bust is over the "I" of date.

REVERSE.—A dainty wreath (sixteenth variety) has ten berries on each branch and most of the leaves curling over at the tip. On left side one such leaf is midway between two berries. Tureen like ribbon loop but no ribbon ends between the stems. "I" is below the close branch tips and under it is "—, — DOLLAR \*" the star being the medium size "CALIFORNIA GOLD" surrounds the wreath.

No. 2. Octagon: Obverse—Exactly like preceding. Reverse—A dainty wreath (seventeenth variety) lighter leaved below than above, has THIRTEEN berries on each branch with but one or two curled leaf tips. The ribbon has a loop like the preceding but has two delicate ends between longer diverging stems below. The rather large "I" is further below the closer branch tips and under it is "—, — DOLLAR \*." The "R" of 'dollar' is barely visible and the star large but weak. "CALIFORNIA GOLD" is outside of wreath.

No. 3. Octagon: OBERSE:—A new Indian Head (Fourteenth head variety) which has been termed "Indian Chief" being a male. It is rather smaller, however, than the "Indian Princess" head preceding but has a face of truer Indian type. The brow and front feathers slant backward. The ninth feather is as long as the others. A ribbon passes forward under the ear and the long neck comes to a point over the "I" of date. THIRTEEN large but sharp struck stars form a regular circle except where the date comes below. REVERSE—A large prim wreath (Eighteenth variety) has eight small berries on each branch and a low flat ribbon loop and two tiny ends between the outspreading stems. A rather large but light struck "I" is well below the near approached branch tips and under it is "DOLLAR CAL."

1876.

No. 1. This piece is an over date the six being over a five.

Octagon: OBERSE—The same as the 1872 or 1875 Indian Princess obverse in all details except the mingling of figures in the overdate. REVERSE—is that of 1875, No. 1.

No. 2 Octagon- Obverse—An Indian Chief Head (fifteenth head variety) much like that of 1875 No. 3 but with narrower coronet, less space between ninth feather and back of neck and having point of neck beyond the "I" of date. The thirteen large stars are flat struck, the seventh being touched by the front feather. (The three upper feathers are double struck or twice engraved in writers piece.) The date "1876", is small and under the bust, the 7 being weak and the 6 strong.

REVERSE—A large simple wreath (Nineteenth Variety) of large leaves has six berries on left branch and five and a stem on right. The ribbon has a very small loop and no ends. A rather large "I" faintly struck is well below the branch tips and, still lower, is "DOLLAR CAL." Planchet is small.

No. 3. Octagon Obverse—The Indian Chief Head (sixteenth head variety) of different details. The line of nose, brow and feather is straight. There is no ribbon from back feathers across neck. In some, it is a flat bungling imitation of the No. 3 1875. Thirteen large stars, partly sharp, form a regular circle except for usual date below. The point of neck is over middle of date, the first feather nearly touches sixth star. Rim good. REVERSE—A prim wreath (twentieth variety) has about seven very minute berries on each branch. A large sharp star connects the branch tips. Under it is a rather large "I" and "DOLLAR CAL." The wreath is encircled by "CALIFORNIA GOLD." The ribbon loop and ends are very small.

Concluded.

### Rare Modern Roumanian Coin.

Numismatists are now on the lookout for some Roumanian coins of the face value of one franc, which are worth from 150 to 180 francs, apiece. They are some of the coins which were struck last year in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the accession of King Carol to the throne of Roumania, and, as may be guessed, they contain a strange error. In 1866 King Carol was only Domm, or Prince of Roumania, and one side of the coin shows the King as a young man with the inscription, "Domm of Roumania, 1866," while on the other side is the portrait of the King as he now is with words, "King of Roumania, 1906." But by some extraordinary blunder the inscription got reversed, and the portrait of the King as he now is bears the words, "Domm of Roumania, 1866." The coins were called in as soon as possible, but about 150 of them got into circulation, and it is these coins which are now being sought after by collectors.—London P. T. O.



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SOME FACTS ABOUT PILGRIM'S REST COINS.

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The Last Legal Mintage of the Zuid Afrikaansche  
Republiek (Transvaal.)

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By M. J. COONEY.

(Read before the Chicago Numismatic Society, Feb. 7, 1908.)



Some months before the close of the Anglo-Boer war, several Boer Federal troopers were encamped at Pilgrim's Rest, Lydenburg, Transvaal, under Gen. Ben J. Viljoen, who was second in the command of the Boer forces in the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (South African Republic)

From some of the mines and mills of Pilgrim's Rest several ounces of gold were collected, by order of the General, with the view of minting legal coins, mainly for distribution as souvenirs, among his men, none of whom had received a shilling, for services, from the beginning of the war to its close.

The General, who disdained body-guards, was betrayed and seized by the British, and sent to St. Helena Island, before he perfected his minting plan. However, after the lapse of some weeks, the officers in charge at Pilgrim's Rest, undertook to carry out Gen. Viljoen's project.

Thereupon the Transvaal Government, always in touch with Pilgrim's Rest, the "Inaccessible," created a Board of Mint Officials, which after being organized, found itself confronted by difficulties in profusion.

After many designs for a new Een Pond (One Pound) piece had been suggested, the most simple one was adopted. A blacksmith, an amalgamator and a draughtsman were found, but so far as making dies of the process of coining gold were concerned, they were "all at sea." The draughtsman or artist claimed that he could etch on soft steel; but acids for this purpose, like most other things necessary to success, were not to be had. He had never tried to engrave, but—"necessity is the mother of invention"—and he now made his first attempt. After many failures, the artist and the blacksmith, produced the

die with which the Pilgrim's Rest Een Pond pieces were stamped, five hundred and thirty being made before terms of peace were signed May 30th, 1902.

The die consisted of three parts; the upper with the monogram **Z A R 1902**, the lower with the words **EEN POND**, and the detached milling ring (grooved with an old file) which had to be adjusted by hand, each time a coin is stamped. All of the parts were, of course, made of well tempered steel. A punch, faced the size of a British Sovereign, and a ring to correspond, both of steel, for punching out the disks or planchets, completed the forged tools of the new mint.

The place chosen for the mint was a large blacksmith and machine shop, owned by an extensive mining and milling corporation, operating at Pilgrim Rest. In the part of the shop used for blacksmithing, together with many forges, was a huge ten ton machine, having a punch device in one end and a shears in the other. The minting tools were made adjustable to the punching part. The next question was how to move the machine, which was made to run by electric power. Eventually a circle of hand-holds was attached to a small wheel, which made it look like a mariner's steering wheel. With the leverage thus afforded, five or six Kaffirs, under the direction of a white man, brought the machine into slow activity, stamping four or five perfect coins per hour—at times.

While the artist and blacksmith were planning and contriving, the amalgamator was making futile attempts to refine and toughen the gold, so as to roll it into sheets of the necessary thickness for coining. After thirty or forty days were spent in experimenting, the writer was appealed to for assistance. Although neutral and nominally in charge of mining property, I consented, for a consideration, to become, what proved to be, the last assayer of the government mint of the late South African Republic.

Some of the bullion brought by prospectors and others was as low as eight carats in fineness. On the whole, no mint could have more refractory rubbish to be turned into coin gold. This gold, when refined as much as possible under the circumstances, had to be toughened, a most difficult operation in the absence of chloride of mercury or some of the substitutes commonly used. The gold, once toughened, was run into long thin bars, and these with considerable labor through small rolls, otherwise used for rolling "comets" in the assay office of the mine. The small sheets of gold, having been rolled to the proper thickness, were taken to the punching machine, and disks punched out, the fragments being returned to the melting pot. The disks, after being annealed, were filed around the edges and made to conform to weight of a British sovereign. They were then taken again to the big machine, stamped into coins, reweighed and finally burnished, thus undergoing practically all of the operations incident for coinage in a regular mint.

While the process of minting was in operation in one part of the shop, the forges were kept busy by horse shoers, and pandemonium reigned, in this, the most unique, shortlived, legal mint known to the history of the world.

The mint officials were, as a combination, about as unique as the mint itself, or the coins made therein.

A Hollander was the Artist and Mintmaster;  
 The Master Machine, a Cape Colony Scotchman;  
 The Melter, an English Colonial;  
 Tha Assayer and Refiner, a United States American;  
 The Treasurer, an Irish Colonial, who with two Boers formed the Board of Mint Commissioners appointed by the Transvaal Government to supervise the operations of the concern.

The mint was just emerging from its experimental stage. when official news reached Pilgrim's Rest that peace was proclaimed, and the "Staats Munt Velde 1902" (as officially termed) closed instantan, to so remain.

British officers bought up many of the Een Pond pieces, for souvenirs, paying from five to forty Pounds for specimens, which aroused the cupidity of some jewellers, who gave evidence of their intention to imitate the Pilgrim's Rest coins, contending that they were not legally issued. This resulted in a test case, brought before the first British Civil Court convened in Lydenburg District, a few months after the war closed. The court established beyond all doubt, that the Pilgrim's Rest Een Pond gold pieces were as legally coined as coins of any government, and announced that imitating them would constitute two serious criminal offenses, one illicit coinage, the other, premeditated fraud. The writer was among the many witnesses of this historic case.

Gen. Ben J. Viljoen, from whom emanated the idea of the Pilgrim's Rest Mint, is now a self expatriated rancher, with other Transvaalers, commanding affairs of the large Good Hope Ranche at Chamberino, New Mexico.

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### The Motto will be Returned.

In the last issue of the NUMISMATIST, a dispatch from Washington noted the fact that the Committee on Coinage, weights and measures had unanimously reported to the House in favor of the motto "In God we Trust" being restored to our coinage. On the 16th of March the recommendation of the committee was passed in the House of Representatives the vote being 255 to 5. The debate on the subject excited the liveliest interest of members. Mr. Carlin of Virginia said that in the issuance of his order abolishing the motto President Roosevelt had acted unwisely and in violation of the spirit of the law.

Ollie James, Kentucky, declared that in the judgment of the Christian people of the United States the President had made a great mistake.

In opposing the bill Mr. Kustermann, Wisconsin, said that the motto smacked of irreverence, which went dangerously close to sacrilege.

"It's a piece of farcical hypocrisy," ejaculated Mr. Gordon, Tennessee. One minute speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Moore, Pennsylvania; Sheppard, Texas; Edwards, Georgia; Ellerbe, South Carolina; Pearre, Maryland, and Gardner, Michigan.



In this connection a little history of how the motto came to be first adopted will perhaps be of interest at this time. For this recognition of God in words stamped upon our national coinage, has an interesting history, which was first published in a report of the Director of the United States Mint.

"In 1861, the Rev. M. R. Watkinson, of Ridleyville, Pa., wrote to Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's cabinet, suggesting that the antiquarians of succeeding centuries should know from our coins that we were not a heathen nation. "From my heart," he added, "I have felt our national shame in disowning God as not the least of our present national disaster."

Secretary Chase accepted the suggestion, and in a letter of instructions to the Director to the U. S. Mint (November, 1861), he gave his reasons for adoption of a national motto, recognizing the Deity. It is to be noted that the reasons the Secretary assigned in favor of such a motto were precisely the reverse of those who now claim that the motto is irreverent and ridiculous. Mr. Chase regarded it as a sincere and devout expression of the holiest feeling of which a nation was capable. He wrote to Director Pollock:

"No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in his defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins. You will cause a device to be prepared, without unnecessary delay, with a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible, this national recognition."

As certain mottoes and devices had already been prescribed for the coinage by the Act of 1837, new legislation became necessary. Several devices were submitted in 1863, and those which read, "Our God and our Country," and "In God We Trust," were approved. On April 22, 1864, an Act was passed authorizing the coinage of two cent bronze pieces on which the motto, "In God We Trust", appeared for the first time. A later Act, on March 3, 1865 authorized the placing of the motto upon "such coins as shall admit of the inscription thereon", and under this Act it appeared the same year on the double eagle, eagle and half eagle, and the dollar, half and quarter dollar. A further Act of Congress, in 1873 authorized the imprint of the motto on all coins that would admit of its use. In the Revised Statutes of 1874 there is no reference to the motto.

Sanctioned by law and publicly approved by over forty years' uninterrupted usage, the famous words are now interwoven with our nation's history. Their use has become an honored national custom and a tradition.

While the removal and restitution of this motto, and the agitation connected therewith, has been regarded by the many as a matter of little consequence, it has provoked throughout the country a sentiment in favor of its restoration that has demanded a hearing. Advocates of elimination have contended that there was no warrant in law for the inscription: that it was incongruous and irreverent to stamp the name of our Deity upon our money, and that, apart from these reasons, artistic considerations alone would justify its omission. On the other hand, it is shown conclusively, by reference to the official records of the Treasury Department and to Acts of Congress, that legislative authority does exist for the use of the motto.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

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"Shall Our Proxy System Be Abolished?"

I do not know that we have a "proxy system." Our constitution and by-laws do not define one except in so far as is stated: "that our conventions shall be conducted after all other organized bodies of the kind."

Mr. Duffield in his article of the above title, published in the February Numismatist, after stating that: "our proxy system had its first fair trial at the Columbus convention" concludes with: "Has it been successful in recording the wishes of a majority of our members?"

Almost two months have passed since the publication of this question, and no expression has come to my notice of a single exception to: that the Columbus convention was successful in recording the wishes of a large majority of our members.

At Columbus a good majority entrusted their representation to members in which they had confidence and knew they would not abuse that representation by sanctioning anything that they believed was not for the best interests of the Association. Fortunately there were no proposals of importance, suggesting a contest, wherein it was necessary to exercise this majority representation, but it was fortunate that it existed. It served as a "big stick" to thwart threatened unconstitutional and irregular procedure, by which the will of the majority would have been disregarded and the desires of a small minority would have prevailed.

A widely scattered organization, such as ours, with its objects mutual and financial contributions equal, does not suggest to me a way by which all may enjoy equal voice and interest in our elections and convention deliberations except by proxy representation. At no time may we expect to have present in person at a convention more than ten per cent of our membership. Shall this ten per cent govern a convention's acts, regardless of what may be the desires of the majority, and which would prevail if the absent ninety per cent had no voice.

Distance and conditions will at all times prevent more than a small minority attending a convention, and could not a majority of this minority (perhaps not over fifteen) who, on account of convenient accessibility to the place of convention, be present and cause to be enacted anything they might desire, regardless of the interests of the Association or the will of the majority.

If there are some dangers in the proxy system as employed at the Columbus convention, do we not invite a far greater danger, should we abolish a voting representation by the great majority who at no time will be present?

I can see no dangers in a clearly defined proxy system wherein each member will have a voice in our elections and deliberations, but such a system to be successfully operative must be clearly defined and adhered to. To hold a number of proxy ballots specifically stating for what candidates and objects they

shall be voted, and then to absolutely ignore these instructions and vote them otherwise, as has been true, is certainly a breach of trust, if not deserving of more emphatic denouncement.

Convention questions, even to the selection of candidates for minor office cannot with practicability always be promulgated to our members in advance of a convention. How can the large number, who cannot attend, better exercise their voting power and their interest in the success of the Association than by entrusting their ballot and proxy to some member that will attend and whom they know and have confidence in? The member who holds a number of proxies has individually but one vote, if he is faithful to his trust and represents the absent member whose proxy he holds by voting it as intrusted, and in the absence of defined instructions employ the general one of using his best judgement for the general good of the organization. There is nothing "un-American" in this, but to ignore the wishes of the absent members, the big majority, is decided un-American. If nothing more it is taxation without representation.

We seek and are proud of our membership in every division of the globe. Shall we say to our members across the border and in the distant states of the Union, who are prevented from attending conventions, which promise to be continually held in the populous centers of the east:—We want your support We want you to contribute to our publication. We want you to hustle for members. We want your annual dues. But you shall have no voice in our deliberations. If we do we are not American for all of America we desire to represent.

We need and desire the personal interest of every numismatic worthy in the United States and Canada, and we cannot command or hold that interest—so essential for our success—without equal benefits and participation for all.

It has been suggested that our election of officers be conducted entirely by mail ballot. With such a plan operative, our conventions would be robbed of their magnet for attendance. They would be little more than local. It was the "little politics" in the last convention that made it the success that it was. The fine entertainment of the Ohio and Columbus societies would have been like an invitation banquet without guests, had there not been a good attendance. Conventions produce effort and stimulate our work, and the larger the attendance the greater the good fruits, so we should not do anything that will detract from the greatest attendance possible at every convention. Election contests to be led into a convention means a greater interest and a larger attendance; this was evidenced at Columbus.

Our constitution had been recently revised before the late convention. I participated in this revision and at the time thought it practical for a long time to come. I was surprised when it was proposed that there be a committee appointed for its further revision. It now appears to me that this committee was appointed for revision along the lines indicated by Mr. Duffield's article. That a re-vision is to be made, I hope that it will be sufficiently perfect to serve us for a long time and be published in pamphlet form for distribution to our members.



My considerations of proper procedure for equal representation for all, is, that all should have a voice in our organization deliberations whether they can be present or not, and when they cannot, that their expressed will be safeguarded so that it can only be recorded and effective as they have indicated.

With annual conventions now a very fair promise, I believe that, all proposed changes in the constitution, anticipated important procedure, and all candidates for the offices of President, General Secretary, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Board of Governors should be published in the Official organ at least sixty days before the meeting in convention. The candidates for these respective offices, as published, shall be the only ones eligible for election. Candidates for all other offices may be dominated in the same way, but a convention shall have the power to "fill the ticket" or place in nomination candidates for these "all other offices." It should not only be our purpose to select the best available candidates for all offices, but the officers elected should be geographically distributed, and our further purpose to elect a complete ticket that will harmonize and give promise of effective results. With the major offices, as I have indicated, filled by election, the other officers could be selected with consideration for sectional location and purposeful achievements. To give a convention the power to select candidates for all offices suggests danger, to not give a convention the power to select candidates for any of the offices, offers the possibility of popular candidates being named from one state or even 1 locality in a state, and all being successful.

I believe there should be but one ballot or proxy, that to be printed, and one, and only one, to be mailed by the General Secretary to every member at least thirty days before a convention. Said printed ballot and proxy to present any proposed constitution re-vision, anticipated important question or act, and the names of all candidates that have been regularly nominated. The member who cannot attend a convention may select any member that he knows will attend, and entrust to him his voting power, or choice, of the questions presented, candidates named and all other matters that may come before the convention. That a committee on credentials be named by the convention whose duty it will be to tabulate the absent member vote and proxy representation and officially certify to each member present the number of votes he represents for or against any announced question, for the respective candidates, and on all other questions that may come before the convention. And that no member shall vote otherwise than is officially certified by the committee on credentials, which certification shall be absolutely as indicated by the ballots and proxies from the respective members executing them, except that the instructions or candidates other than President, General Secretary, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Board of Governors shall not be binding, if the best interests of the Association suggest otherwise. The proxy holder who attends a convention is in a sense a delegate, duly selected and authorized to represent such number of non attending members as may have selected him.

I believe that we should hold conventions annually, and, that our conventions may have as strong a magnet as possible to attract members, that we



Note the magnificent work of T. E. Leon and Ben G. Green, both of Chicago. With the widespread interest in the new gold coinage, and columns of news pertaining to numismatics in a number of the great daily newspapers, there was never a more opportune time to rapidly swell our ranks.

Let every one, officers, dealers and lay members resolve to add at least one new name to our rolls. We can all do this if we will.

The larger the membership, the better will be the Numismatist, as new members mean more revenue, and it all goes back into the Official Organ.

Let the slogan be 500 new members for 1908, and a rousing convention at Philadelphia this fall.

Very truly yours,

J. M. HENDERSON.

### American Numismatic Association.



#### BOARD OF OFFICERS.

President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

First Vice President—Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.

Second Vice President—P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Can.

General Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Librarian—Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

#### BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 53 No. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

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D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.

J. E. Waitt, 66 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

E. H. Adams, 164 East 85th St., New York, N. Y.

#### • LOCAL SECRETARIES.

J. B. Chase, Jr. 91 Francis St., Brookline, Mass., for New England and temporarily for New York and New Jersey.

Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, 18½ East State St., Columbus, Ohio, for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and



**Kentucky.**

Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 9th St., Chicago, Ill., Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for the Western States.

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for the Southern States.

Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q. for Eastern Canada.

S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., For Ontario and Western Canada.

S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

**REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.****NEW MEMBERS.**

1000, F. H. Croxall; 1001, George W. Huff; 1002, Samuel S. Sargent; 1003, T. M. Dillman; 1004, J. R. Strouse; 1005, E. Webbles; 1006, Rev. B. M. Skulik; 1007, H. L. Torrence; 1008, S. H. Jarrett; 1009, R. H. Lindauer; 1010, Thomas Wilson; 1011, Rudolph G. Mueller; 1012, William V. Baker; 1013, P. C. Peterson; 1014, J. de Lagerberg; 1015, Philip Giebel Jr; 1015, George J. Thomas; 1017, S. N. Brown; 1018, Frank B. Morse; 1019, John W. Haarer; 1020, William Goodhugh; 1021, L. Laurin; 1022, William F. Schulz; 1023, Stephen P. Monahan; 1024, H. D. Stroud.

**APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.**

The following applications have been received by the General Secretary. If no objections are received prior to April 20, 1903, they will be declared elected to membership.

Charles D. Higley, 69 Erie St., Salamanca, N. Y.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe, Jno. C. Krieger & W. H. Hazard.

S. B. Smith, Care of Central Fire Dept. Findlay, Ohio.

Vouchers: R. E. Taylor & Dr. J. M. Henderson.

B. W. Smith, 222 East South Ave., Redlands, Cal.

Stephen H. Pell, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

Geo. N. Olcott, 138 W. 116th St., New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: George F. Heath & Howland Wood.

Fred Joy, Winchester, Mass.

Vouchers: Malcolm N. Jackson, Elmer S. Sears & Howland Wood.

S. H. Jackson, 800 Wood St., Wilkesburg, Pa.

Vouchers: Howland Wood & Dr. Heath.

L. H. Fahnstock, 218 East Mulberry St., Springfield, Ohio.

J. J. Clancy, 417 Clifton St., Springfield, Ohio.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and J. M. Henderson.

G. H. McCarthy, 6 Murger Terrace, Duluth, Minn.

A. T. McKay, 242 North Monroe, Bay City, Mich.

Vouchers: Leon and Stevens.

M. E. Taylor, Box 391, Long Beach, Cal.

J. A. Douglas, Box 674, Long Beach, Cal.

C. L. Hoover, Box 328, Long Beach, Cal.

Vouchers: F. R. Fancher and Dr. Heath.

John A. Hepler, 1123 Centre Ave., Reading, Pa.

David R. Cleveland, 125 South Main St., Butler, Pa.

Vouchers: F. G. Duffield and H. Wood.

Geo. E. Goodspeed, 115 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.

Vouchers: Malcolm N. Jackson and H. Wood.

Frank D. Divver, 136 East Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

Vouchers: Doctors Stovall and Heath.

Henry Rollman, Chilton, Wis.

Vouchers: B. Max Mehl and H. Wood.

Chas. A. Kuhlman, Woodville, O.

Vouchers: Messrs. Hosbury and Wood.

#### CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS IN MEMBERSHIP LIST.

85, Edwin B. Hill, Box 1, Lakeland, Mich.

134, Blair T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B. Can.

727, W. H. S. Benedict, Hancock, Iowa.

841, Victor D. Brenner, 114 E. 28th St., Room 705, New York, N. Y.

848, Nelson P. Pehrson, Numismatic Society Bldg., 155th St. West of Broadway, New York, N. Y.

#### EXPELLED.

721, Alvin J. Finke, Dayton, Ohio.

#### DECEASED.

19, Charles G. Bailey, Lynn, Mass.

349, A. W. Walworth, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brookline, Mass., March 20, 1908.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

### The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 50th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Mar. 6th, President Virgil M.

Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Tracy, Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Huber, Holmes, Sorensen, Williams, Ripstra, Verkler and Green. The following gentlemen were elected to membership: R. V. Puttkamer, Norman Regitz, Frank X. Mayer, Auton F. Esterquist, John A. Lewis, Chas. E. Mueller, Philip R. Brand and Philip B. Lusson.

Mr. Chas. K. Warner of Philadelphia presented the Society with a number of bronze and other medals and cards, to be installed as the Chas. K. Warner Collection. Five aluminum Lincoln tokens relating to Illinois were received from Thos. L. Elder, New York. Copper medals commemorating the 50th monthly meeting were distributed to those present, and one each ordered to be sent to the remaining members. It was ordered that copies struck in sterling silver should be offered for sale for a limited time at \$1.25 each. It was moved and carried that no more medals be struck in copper, and that one of each metal be placed in the Society's cabinet.

The Censor reported on the issuance of the Bulletin and a motion was carried authorizing the continuance of same monthly, with a minimum of eight pages to each number. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of four to act with him as an Editorial Committee, which Committee is given full discretion as to matter to be published, the acceptance of advertisements, etc. Mr. Tracy read a paper on Russian Roubles, and showed various types which have been coined. Dr. Merrill demonstrated the cleaning of gold and silver coins by means of acids. Mr. Williams exhibited a proof copy of the pattern dollar of the Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii.

A paper on the Pattern Coins of Canada was received from Mr. R. W. McLachlan. Magazines received were: Philatelic West and Spink's Numismatist Circular for February, and The Numismatist and Mehl's Monthly for March. Auction catalogs were received from Henry Chapman, Elder, Green, Adolph Hess and Mehl.

Mr. Tierney was present as a visitor.  
Adjourned to meet April 3rd, 1908.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.



Montreal, "Chateaucclair" Wes mount, February 21, 1908.

In acceptance of Vice President, W. D. Lighthall's kind invitation, the regular monthly meeting of the Society was held this date at his house afore-



mentioned under the Presidency of his honor, Judge Sicotte, Were present: Messrs. James Reid, J. B. Learmont, S. M. Baylis, R. McLachlan, J. A. U. Beaudry, W. Drysdale, A. C. Thomson, George Dumford, A. S. Hametin, Ludger Gravel, Pemberton Smith, P. O. Tremblay, G. N. Moncel, H. H. Lyman, J. V. Desaulniers and C. A. Harwood. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Letter was read from the Secretary of the Committee for the preservation of the Battlefield of the Plains of Abraham and Ste Foye, thanking the Society for its interest and help towards that matter. Letters were read also from his Excellency, the Governor General and Mayor Garneau of Quebec, acknowledging receipt of copy of the Society's resolution concerning the Battlefields adopted at the January meeting. Several donations were reported. Mr. P. O. Tremblay then exhibited eight gold coins of different countries bearing the date 1642, the year of the founding of the Ville Marie (Montreal). Mr. W. D. Lighthall also showed two beautiful large gold medals, the Davidson and Shakespeare prizes won by him when a student, after which he read a paper on "Conditions of a Colonial Literature" in which he referred to an Oliver Goldsmith, nephew of the famed author of "The Deserted Village" who was a Collector of Custom in the Lower Province at the beginning of the last century and who wrote in 1825, "The Rising Village" which is a servile imitation of the style of his renowned namesake. Quotations were given from many Canadian authors to illustrate the rise and progress of literature here. The lecture was highly appreciated, and the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Lighthall. After partaking of refreshments the meeting was adjourned, having previously voted thanks to the host and hostess.



### Boston Numismatic Society.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held on February 21 in the Director's Room, Old State House at 3 p. m., the President Dr. Green in the chair. An election of officers was then held, and the results were as follows—Dr. S. A. Green was re-elected President, Dr. Malcolm Storer Vice President and Curator, Mr. Horace L. Wheeler Treasurer and Mr. Howland Wood Secretary.

It was voted to make the annual assessment Two Dollars until otherwise ordered. Mr. Marvin reported that in accordance with the vote of the last meeting he had forwarded a copy of the resolutions adopted at that time relative to the new gold coins, to President Roosevelt, who had duly acknowledged the same. Mr. Marvin further reported that he had forwarded the resolutions congratulating the American Numismatic Society on its completion of a Half Century, and Mr. Belden in behalf of that Society had acknowledged receipt of the same, and advised him that the Council would present it on the Fiftieth Anniversary at which time their new building was to be dedicated.

Mr. Wood showed the new 1 Anna piece struck for India, a beautiful medal of Beethoven, a medal of Pauline Bonaparte with inscriptions in Greek, the Coronation medal of Haakon and Maud of Norway, and a German medal of Tsu-Hi and Kwang-Su of China, and also four of the Newark Siege pieces. Mr. Marvin showed several masonic medals. The name of Mr. Chas. W. Stiles was proposed for membership and the meeting adjourned.

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The March meeting of the above Society was held of the 13th of the month, in the Director's room, Old State House, Dr. Green in the chair. Mr. Stiles was elected a member of the Society. Mr. Wheeler read a very able criticism by Kenyon Cox of the new Ten Dollar gold piece. Mr. Marvin showed several Masonic Medals, and Dr. Storer several very fine medical medals of prominent persons and International Congresses. Mr. Wood showed some satirical medals of Napoleon III, after the defeat of Sedan and 33 glass money weights used in Egypt by the Arabs about eight centuries ago. After these exhibitions the meeting adjourned.

Boston, Mass.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

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### Columbus Numismatic Society.

The Columbus Numismatic Society met in called session on the evening of March 11, '08 in the society's rooms at 13½ E. State.

The following members were present: Pres., Robt. King, A. B. Coover, J. H. Bott, Henry Buck, Mr. Giebelhouse and Dr. J. M. Henderson.

The following names were presented for membership: G. F. Mansell, Wm. V. Baker, Raymond Zerkel, G. W. Linn, Harry Adair, W. A. Ashbrook, Farran Zerbe, S. S. Sargent and Dr. Chas. Hoffhine. All were elected by unanimous vote of the society. Short talks were given by Messrs. King, Zerbe and Henderson along general numismatic lines.

The exhibits, which were very extensive consisted of bank notes, stone cards, medals, tokens and various other things pertaining exclusively to Ohio.

J. W. LYDAY, Secy.

### Queries.

"What is the exact meaning of the Latin inscriptions on the old English groats? A. S. T.—"

This is a "large" question and we shall not attempt a full or complete answer, neither shall we confine our answer to simply the groat issues, for the reason that no especial motto of any series is confined strictly to this denomination. For instance the motto, *Posui Deum, Adjutorem Meum*". I have taken God as my helper, is a favorite motto on English coinage from the time of Edward III down into the time of Elizabeth, and is found on several denominations. Without reference to reignage or denominations we present the following as most likely to puzzle the numismatic student:

"*SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM.*" The Shield of Faith will protect Him.

"*REGEM JOVA PROTEGIT.* Jehovah protects the King.

"*CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO.*" I reign under the auspices of Christ.

"*SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE.*" Save thy People, O Lord. (Scotland.)

"*DEVS IVDICIVM TVVM REGI DA.*" Give the King thy judgement O God.

"*EXVRGAT DEVS ET DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.*" Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered

"*DA PACEM DOMINE.*" Give Peace, O Lord.

"*IN VIRTUTE TUA LIBEBA ME.*" In Thy strength deliver me.

"*DOMINE NE IN FURORE TUO ARGVAS ME.*" Lord rebuke me not in Thine anger

"*IVSTVS FIDE VIVIT.*" The Just lives by Faith.

"*TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITAE.*" The fear of the Lord is a Fountain of Life.

"*DILICIE DNI COR HVMILE.*" A humble heart is the Lord's delight.

"*TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITAE (OR VITE.)*" The fear of the Lord is the fountain of Life

"*INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFVSIONE.*" His enemies will I clothe with confusion.

"*QVAE DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET.*" What God has joined let no one separate.

"*DOMINVS PROTECTOR MEVS LIBERATOR MEVS.*" The Lord is my Protector and Liberator.

"I am enclosing a rubbing of a Chinese provincial One Tael piece regarding which I would like more information. Have been told by a bank official that it is not really provincial but a private issue of some bank or company to be used in the interior of China in the purchase of tea, and that it is the same weight as the Shanghai tael."

ALFRED T.

I have never seen this piece before but should say that it was a governmental work. I should call it a straight coin. It was issued in the 30th year of Kwang Su or 1905. Why I think that it is a regular coin is this. The Mexican



dollar is only really current along the coast, and when China a few years ago tried to institute a uniform coinage throughout she was up against it. All the accounts were kept in the different kinds of Taels and the Subdivisions and this new money was reckoned in its relation to the Tael, Sze Chuan has already broken away and mints her money on the rupee basis as that is the money most acceptable there, and I have heard that some of the other provinces have discarded the Mexican standard. If that was so this piece would fit that case.

H. W.

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"Is there a catalogue or other publication, with plates or illustrations in English, of the porcelain coins of Siam? If so what is the price." A. S. T—

There is no book on Porcelain money published in English.

There are two books published in German on the subject,—one by Schlegel and another by Kaintz. Just at present I cannot put my hand on the dates or the titles of either of these two books. Neither of them give prices.

The sale catalogue of Wilhelm Bergsoe sold by J. Schulmano Amsterdam 1903 gives quite a list of these pieces with the prices realized.

H. W.

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### Texts on Coins.

As we have seen, the motto, "In God We Trust", which is ordered restored to our silver and gold coinage, is of comparatively recent adoption.

In the middle ages texts from the bible were very commonly adopted: A German coin of the sixteenth century, for instance, bears the inscription, "Love God before all things," and in England we find texts and religious mottoes dating back to Anglo-Saxon times. Here are a few of the biblical quotations which have figured (in Latin) on the coinage of the British islands:

"Lord, save thy people."

"He that hath done marvelous things."

"Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered."

"Give peace, O Lord."

"Blessed be the name of the Lord."

"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

"But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way."

The origin of several of these inscriptions is full of historical interest. The last, for instance, was chosen by Edward III. in reference to his naval victory over the French at the battle of Sluys, when he drove his ships through the French fleet and got away unharmed. The coin, the first English noble, was struck in 1343, three years after the battle, and marked the beginning of a gold currency in England.

"He hath done marvelous things" ("Mirabilia fecit") was chosen in Anglo-Saxon times by Slefred, who succeeded Canute, king of Northumbria, and became converted to Christianity.

"Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered" refers to the civil war in the time of Charles I.

"Blessed be the name of the Lord" was taken from the French coins by Henry V., as king of France.

"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder" refers to the union of the English and Scottish kingdoms, and was adopted by James I, in 1604. The coins were struck from silver derived from Welsh mines in the neighborhood of Aberystwyth.

As outward manifestations of piety became less common, however, texts gradually disappeared. At the present day it is only on Arabic coins that we find religious mottoes, and there is hardly one of these that does not bear a quotation from the Koran. "There is no God but God; Mohammed is the apostle of God" will be found on most of the Arabic currency. Even in the east, however, the tendency is to adopt western models in the coinage, as in other ways.

Of the more pious inscriptions to be found in our colonial currency were the brass coins struck for use in 1694, bearing the words "God preserve Carolina and the lord proprietors," and the copper coins struck under Louis XV. in France for the colony of Louisiana, inscribed with the text "Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum" ("Blessed be the Name of the Lord"). These were ordered to be paid to the king's troops and to be a legal tender at the India company's stores. Especially applicable to the times also was the motto "Crescite et multiplicamini" ("increase and be multiplied"), which appeared on the Maryland shilling, designed by Lord Baltimore.



### Gold Coins of Home Manufacture Circulate in Baker City.

Baker City, in Eastern Oregon, is nothing if not original. When currency became somewhat scarce in other parts of the country, the whole thing was treated as a huge joke by the business men of that part of the state. The banks went right along paying out "real money" to their depositors as if a scarcity of circulating medium was the least of their troubles, and looking over the gold

bearing hills of the surrounding landscape, ejaculated. "Ah, ha," if not, "oh ho." At least that is the way the average Bakerite puts the case, now that the rest of the state has caught its breath and things financial are again normal.

A week or two after the "squeeze" was in full blast two or three Baker City citizens conceived the idea of issuing "gold currency" on their own hook, and evolved a plan of manufacturing 2-ounce slugs, or buttons, of native gold, which, of course, could not bear the stamp of the Government, but could be worth their weight just the same. Fred Mellis, a mine owner, and James Howard, ex-president of a bank at Sumpter, are said to be responsible for a design used on these slugs, a number of which were hammered out of pure gold and which weighed somewhere near two ounces. The effect of having these slugs passed around Baker City had a good effect on the people, for the natural inference was produced that as long as the mines of Eastern Oregon could produce the precious metal in \$20 chunks there was no need of getting alarmed over a scarcity of circulating medium.

W. G. Ayer, the "sheep king" of Baker County, who is a visitor in Portland, has one of these buttons which he bought at its weighing in value and a trifle over, desiring to hold it as a souvenir commemorative of the faith the people of his section of the state entertain of their ability to meet emergencies.

The obverse has the words stamped into it with a stencil die, "Baker City, Or., 2 Ounces," and the reverse the words, "In Gold We Trust." A picture of this unique "coin" is presented herewith of actual size.

Thomas L. Elder, coin merchant, of New York, has been elected a member of the Royal Numismatic Society, of London, England. On January 28th a second honor fell to him in his election as a member of the Society of Colonial Wars of America. Mr. Elder joins the latter society through the services of his great great grandfather, Captain John Knox, who was a British peer. Captain Knox was in the 43d regiment at the battle of Quebec and in other engagements, and was a historian of note.

### With the Cataloguers.

The following prices were realized at the Dudley R. Child sale, Lyman H. Low, Cataloguer, on February 25th, last.

1776 Tin Dollar, Continental Currency, Uncirculated.....	\$16.00
1792 Half Disme, very good.....	7.20
1652 Oak Tree Six pence, C. 1 B with reverse D .....	20.50
1652 Oak Tree Shilling, C. No. 7. Fine and unclipped.....	11.00
Connecticut, (1737-39) Granby Three pence, fair.....	41.80
Cent 1799, over 1798, good.....	11.50
Same, but perfect date, fine.....	30.00
Cent, 1804, perfect die, very good.....	11.50
Cent, same but obverse die broken, nearly fine.....	16.00



Cent, 1805, pointed l. uncirculated...	32.25
Cent, 1806, extremely fine. light olive .....	17.00
Cent, 1807, over 06, pointed l, extremely fine .....	11.50
Cent, 1808, extremely fine, light olive.....	10.75
Cent, 1856, flying eagle, uncirculated.....	8.00
Half Dollar, 1797 very good.....	37.50
Dollar, 1794, very good .....	80.00
Dollar, 1851, extremely fine, 1852, very fine, each.....	56.00
Dollar, 1858, proof .....	31.50
Stella or Four Dollar, gold 1879 perfect.....	66.25
Half Eagle, 1795, small eagle ex. fine.....	28.00
Eagle, 1795, about fine.....	28.00
Eagle, 1799, extremely fine.....	19.00

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VI Auction Sale of Coins and Paper Money from various collections. Lots 701. Sale March 20th, B. Max Mehl, Cataloguer.

XXXVIII Auction Sale of Coins, Patterns, Fractional Currency of various properties. Lots 677. Sale March 27th, Ben G. Green, Cataloguer.

Catalogue of the Phelps Collection, mainly of United States and Colonial issues, Hard Times Tokens and Fractional Currency. 537 lots. Sale March 30th. Lyman H. Low, New York.

Auction Catalogue of Money and Medals; Ancient, Medieval and Modern. 2926 lots. March 23d. Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfurt-a-Main, Germany.

Catalogue of Polish Coins, from the collection of Herrn Otto von Kubicki of Warsaw. 2206 lots. X plates. Same cataloguer as last. Sale March 30th and following days.

Priced Catalogue of Historical Jetons. 973 lots. March 1908, J. Schulman Amsterdam, Holland.

XVI Public Auction Sale, Coins, Paper Money, Medals, etc. Various properties. Lots 846. Sale April 4th. Thos. L. Elder, New York.

Auction Sale of Greek, Roman and Italian Coins and Medals, from the collection of Prof. Carlo Stiavelli of Pescia. Lots 1299. Plates XVIII. Cataloguers Messrs. P. & P. Santamaria, Rome. Sale on April 6th.

Sale of Herrn Geo. F. Ulex of Hamburg. Money and Medals of North, Central and South America. Sale on May 11th. 4176 lots, Plates, VI. Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfurt-a-Main.

Sale Catalogue of the Money and Medals of Asia, Africa and Europe, with a series of English Medals from the collection of General D. Scott Dodgson, K. C. B. Sale May 5th. Lots 836; Plates V. J. Schulman, Amsterdam.

### Linelets.

We have been informed that The Elder Monthly has been discontinued after a run of two years.—A young and lusty numismatist lately arrived at the home of Brother D. A. Williams of Baltimore, and an Application Blank was immediately sent in by an enthusiastic Association member.—Brothers Hosbury of Toledo, Barnet of New York, and Leon of Chicago, have been among the later callers at numismatic headquarters.—Brother Lighthouse of Rochester has been severely afflicted with hospitalitis and congratulating himself on being able to “move out” about the time April moves in.—Remember your subscription to The Numismatist can still begin with January issue if you will but say so.—Again it is well to remember that subscribers to this magazine can become members of the Association, providing they are acceptable material, by simply paying fifty cents, the Initiation Fee of the Society.—Hearty editorial thanks are tendered Brother B. W. Smith of Redlands, Cal., who is an extensive grower of citrus fruits, for a box of delicious oranges.—Brother David Harlowe of Milwaukee, and the first treasurer of our Association, has lately been elected to the office of grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Wisconsin.—The Bulletin, published by the Chicago Society for the information and pastime of its members, is a readable and interesting publication, and deserves to be issued with regularity. We publish an article from No. 2 in this issue.—M. Zay of Paris, one of our honorary members, has lately presented his almost complete collection of coins of the French colonies to the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris, where it has been highly appreciated.

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## IRONY OF COINS.

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### An Italian Student's Collection of Old Coin Mottoes.

New York Sun.

In view of the discussion over the motto, “In God We Trust,” on U. S. coins, a collection of such mottoes made by an Italian student, Amerigo Scarlatti is interesting. Scarlatti is of opinion that such inscriptions, though not intended to be cynical, too often admit of such an interpretation through the irresistible habit of the public of ignoring the intention of the designer and applying the motto to the coin itself.

Thus, when Charles II., of the Two Sicilies, had engraved on his silver ducat the Latin words “Unus non Sufficit”—meaning “One is not enough”—all the world insisted on forgetting that the king referred to a single sceptre and enthusiastically agreed with him that one ducat wasn't enough for any one.

On the contrary, a storm of ironical opposition was aroused when Louis de Bourbon, king of Etruria, in the early part of the last century, inscribed

"Videant Pauperes et Lactentur" on his coins. The words mean "Let the poor see and rejoice," and of course every one wanted to know why a poor man should rejoice at merely seeing a piece of money.

On the papal coinage of 1573 bearing the arms of Gregory XIII. are the words "Et Super Hanc Petram" (and upon this rock.) Of course the pope and the artist who designed the coin meant the words to refer to the papacy, but the evil-minded applied them so maliciously to the coin itself that the issue was speedily stopped. A similar opportunity for evil tongues was afforded when the Knights of Malta coined an issue of dollars with the sign of their order, the Maltese cross and their motto, "In hoc Signo Militamus" (in this sign we combat) The ribald affected to take it as a confession that with them money was truly the sinew of war.

A Venetian lira dated 1474 has the somewhat ambiguous motto, "In Tibi Solo Glorio" (to thee alone the glory.) A sequin coined by Cardinal Rezgonico in 1774 bears the words "Veni Lumen Cordium," or "come thou light of hearts." Clement XI. issued a coin with an image of the Madonna with the legend "Causa Nostrae Laetitiae" (cause of our joy,) and a Venetian piece with an allegorical figure of Justice with the words "Nostra in hac Felicitas" (our happiness is this.) All of these inscriptions were irreverently diverted by contemporaries from their true objects to the money itself.

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### Correction.

The correct address of Stephen P. Monagan is 612 Illinois Ave., East St Louis, Illinois, and not Mo. as given in our last issue.

Another remarkable printers error in our last issue gave one of the most remarkable bargains THE NUMISMATIST has ever offered; \$38.00 intrinsic value in gold for only \$1.00. We refer to the offer on page 102 by Mr. Anderton in his advertisement. Over half of our edition went out without correction. Of course our readers are from the intelligent class and knew it was an error and that the set of gold offered were well worth \$10.00 the price which should have been given. In justice to Mr. Anderton the advertisement is repeated.

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It is with regret that we have to announce the deaths of Charles G. Bailey of Lynn, Mass., and Mr. A. W. Walworth of Cleveland, O. Mr. Bailey was a charter member of the Association No. 19. His membership has not been continuous still he was a member at the time of his demise. Mr. Allyn W. Walworth was No. 319. Mr. Marcuson, by whom we are informed, states that his death was sudden and unexpected. He was in attendance at our convention in Columbus last September, and will be well and favorably remembered by those who met him there at the time. His death occurred on March 16th.

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### Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

**WANTED:** To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in this and foreign countries. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois Ave. East St. Louis, Ill.

**TO EXCHANGE:** Coins or cash for old pistols. Have 200 varieties for sale. O. J. Bierly, 5217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.

**WANTED:** Medals and tokens bearing a bust of Abraham Lincoln, or referring to him. Will exchange for or buy. Thomas L. Elder, 32 E. 23rd St., New York City.



WANTED:—The Numismatist for March 1907. Robert S. Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

WANTED:—Price lists and Auction Catalogs of Coin dealers. Captain W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy, Room 5, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED:—Auction catalogs from all dealers in U. S. and foreign countries that I am not now acquainted with. Collections purchased. Wanted—1796 and 1797 half dollars, 1 to 5 thousand U. S. coppers. O. J. Bierly, 6217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED:—Bennington, Vt. Battle Ann. or Monument medals-any metals-but condition must be ex-fine to perfect. State price and address, Geo. B. Vail, Cohoes, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: - England—1551 Edward VI crown, ex-fine. (1601) Elizabeth crown, ex-fine. 1606 James I crown, unc. The commonwealth of England, crown uncirculated, etc. etc. U. S. continental cur. Rev American Congress (brass) proof. 1694 Carolina elephant Proprietors, very good. 1792 Washington cent, small eagle and fifteen stars. fine. 1778 Colonial copper.—Non Dependens Status R. America, unc. bi. (Dickson VIII.) Will also exchange for common date of U. S. gold unc Henry Melancon, Dept. of Marine Ottawa, Can.

EXCHANGE OR SALE:—\$3 gold 1854 Fine. St. Louis Gold dollar both types. Mint. Charles 1st. Gold Unite. 1629 James 1st. Gold Laurel 1603. James 1st Gold Sovereign. Rare and fine. Geo. 3rd Spade Guinea 1790. Geo. 3rd,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Guinea 1800 V. G. Fine lot of Fractional Currency, Old Bank Bills. Fine condition. Jubilee set 1887. Four Gold and seven silver. Complete in case. Perfect. What offers. W. Henry, 3710 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE or for best offer, an extra fine Canadian medal, LeRoux No. 610, Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Coin cabinet, cherry, 25 drawers; for Continental and Colonial U. S. copper not in my collection. Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.

WANTED:—The NUMISMATIST, Volumes I to V both inclusive. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

WANTED:—American War Medals; National, State and Municipal. Indian Peace Medals and Civil War Corps Badges. S. Pell, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—To buy 1861 Clark Gruber & Co. \$5.00 and 1860 Mormon \$5.00, in fine to uncirculated condition. H. F. Williams, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Catalogues and Priced Lists from all dealers in all countries—Geo. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 542, 564, 568, 590, 591, 595, 593-4-5-6-7, 634, 654, 672, 673, 675, 690, 712, 722, and other canadian coins, medals, communion tokens etc. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec, who will be pleased to receive catalogs of sales containing Canadian rareties.

WANTED:—For cash \$50 gold slugs or any other rare gold. S. K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Breton's Nos. 501, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 5, 39, 42, 5, 8, 64, 7, 660, 3, 73, 7, 81, 703, 12, 48, 58, 9, 63, 75, 90, 1, 812, 26, 9, 30, 7, 42, 6, 8, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 61, 2, 72, 905, 6, 24, 5, 33, 4, 5, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50, 42, 68, 73, 5, 99. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED:—Cincinnati encased Postage stamps, War Tokens, Paper Money, and anything else relating to Cincinnati; will pay spot cash. Address, H. C. Ezekiel 334 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D. Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—Denarii of Julius Caesar, Pompey, Brutus, Lepidus and Cleopatra in fine condition, also U. S. copper cents of 1813 and 1814, uncir. or fine. Theo. J. Garlic, Commercial Hotel, Coffeyville, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE,—150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

WANTED:—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Canadian coins and tokens bought, sold and exchanged. Collectors interested in that subject should write to me. There is no fake! What I say, I mean it! Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Hard Times Tokens—U. S. medals, war cards of 1863, English ½ d tokens, Australian tokens and foreign copper coins. Some confederate scrip; also coin sale catalogue to exchange for any coins, medals or tokens not in my cabinet. Send list of what you have to exchange and list of wants to C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb., R. F. D. 2.

FOR SALE:—From famous Marquis Strozzi collection of Florence. Greek copper of the Brutii (282-202 B. C.) Large variety. List on demand. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 116th St., New York.

TO EXCHANGE:—I have 120 uncirculated 1883 nickels without "cents" three and five cents nickel 1868 both unc, fine half dime 1800, fine half cent 1794, fine half eagle 1840 G. mint fine lat half dollars Columbian 1892 Japan 2 bus. gold oblong very fine. Will exchange any or all for gold dollars, any date or colonial silver coins. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—British copper and bronze Regals and Colonials in extra fine condition, or to hear from collectors interested in this line. John B. Wood, 66, Burton St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

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500 Rees 1892-91	Pair	Good
1000 " 1892-90	—	1 25
2000 " 1891	—	1 25

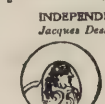
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1 Peso 1899	Pair	Good
	—	2 00 2 50
	—	1 25 1 50

HAYTI.

(Under France.)  
1 Escudo — Lib. vintg. 1 R.  
CHRONIS DE SAINT DOMINGUE,  
value in field.



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Jacques Desaulniers, 1804-06



Henry Christophe, 1808-11

75 Sols 1907-8

15 Sols 1907-8

75 Sols 1908, H. C. script.

1 lb. sealed 4, value in field.

15 Sols 1906, Similar.

30 " " " "

40 " " " "

40 " " " "

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As Henry I. King, 1811-60.



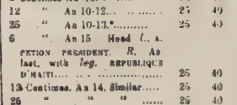
Guards 1814 " " " "

Dol " 1811 Dunt r laur R.

Cord. arms " " " "

Dol Guards 1820. Similar

Alex. Pétion, 1807-15.



6 Centimes An 10. " " " "

12 " An 10-12. " " " "

25 " An 10-12. " " " "

6 " An 15 Head L. A.

PETION PRESIDENT. R. An

last, with leg. REPUBLICHE

D'HAITI. " " " "

13 Centimes. An 14. Similar.

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

25 " " " "

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# The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI

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No. 5

## A Blacksmith Token.

BY EUGENE G. COURTEAU, M. D.

These tokens, although, with one or two exceptions bearing no inscriptions, are usually classed among the Canadian doubtfuls. But we see no reason why the term doubtful should be applied to them.

Some show clear evidences of home manufacture, the dies of which were engraved in Montreal by a "Blacksmith." From this fact the series has received its name.

Further, two varieties are related to the "Ships Colonies & Commerce" series, which are undoubtedly Canadian. One of these, No. 9, has for reverse the obverse of the drooping flag variety, but from the die in a much more worn and broken condition. The other, No. 12, has for reverse the rarer of the two reverses to the drooping flag.

We are strongly inclined to the belief that all from No. 20 to the end of the list, with the bust to the right for prototype, were struck in the State of New York for circulation in Canada or possibly in both countries. Hence the occurrence of Britannia and an eagle, emblems of Great Britain and the United States.

We may also conclude that they began to be circulated during the thirties, and that they were contemporary with or rather companions of the "Hard Times" for varieties occur muled with two of these. And one variety is simply a combination of two dies of the hard times tokens.

The half pence comprising the whole series are poor in workmanship and so rudely struck that they afford us another very good reason for styling them "The Blacksmith Tokens."

No. 1—Bust to right with old looking head having three forelocks and a long-peaked chin.

Rev. Commerce, to the left, seated. 1820. No legend. The two exergual lines are joined to a number of parallel transverse lines. Breton No. 1008.

No. 1a Same as No. 1, but in Brass.

No. 2.—Similar bust, but head is younger and larger with a short nose and a small double chin; the bows are smaller with the ends further from the neck.

Rev. Same as No. 1.

No. 3. Same as No. 2.

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Rev. Harp to the left. 1820 No legend. It is not possible to define the number of strings as the upper part of the harp, in the specimen in our collection, is not well struck up.

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No. 4. Large bust to left. The bow tying the hair is double, the upper one of which touches the head, while the lower one is smaller and curved upward.

Rev. Britannia to the right, with a wand in her right hand and a sprig in her left; Her breast is very prominent. On a thick flan.

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No. 5—Similar, but the upper bow does not touch the head and the lower one curves downward.

Rev. Closely resembles No. 4, but the ornaments around the shield and the stand supporting same are smaller. Thin flan.

No. 6—Same as No. 5. Brass.

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No. 7—Same as No. 5.

Rev. Same as No. 4.

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No. 8—Same as No. 5.

Rev. Similar, but Britannia is smaller and differs from all other varieties, in having her right hand resting on the shield instead of holding a wand. A large sprig in her left hand, shield without stand. A break in the die extends from the left knee across the left hand to the edge.

This is what is styled the "Britannia on the water" variety.

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No. 9—Same as No. 5.

Rev. A ship. Same as on the drooping flag variety of "Ships Colonies and Commerce." Broken die.

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No. 10—Same as No. 5.

Rev. A ten stringed harp to the left; the breast of figure on harp is large. Occasionally met with showing two cracks in the die: a curved one extending from the left edge downward through the body of figure, while the other is perpendicular crossing the top of the harp.

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No. 11—Same as No. 5.

Rev. Similar to No. 10, but the breast of figure is not so full. The harp on this variety and on Nos. 12 and 14 appear to be counterstamp, rather than struck from dies.

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No. 12—Same as Rev. of No. 11.

Rev. "Ships | Colonies | & | Commerce" (Same as the second reverse of "Drooping flag" variety.) Breton No. 998.

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No. 13—Similar to No. 5, but the bow is much smaller with the two ends of almost equal length.

Rev. Britannia is smaller with the neck and upper part of bust not struck up; the shield is smaller although its stand is larger.

No. 14. Same as No. 13.

Rev. A seven stringed harp to the left, the string on the right is more distant than the others.

No. 15—Similar to No. 5, but the head is smaller, the chin pointed and the lower bow almost straight, well apparent and perfectly struck, whereas the following varieties have the same bow so weakly struck as to be barely visible.

Rev. Body of Britannia not so extravagant; she has a chignon, and wand only apparent from hand to arm. Brass. Pointed chin variety.

No. 16—The chin is square, and the lower bow square shaped, and although weakly struck is the largest of the series.

Rev. Britannia's head is not shown; the upper exergual line touches the centre of shield stand, instead of terminating under it, as in the preceding variety. Brass. Square chin variety.

No. 17—The forehead is smaller and the chin round and double, lower bow which is hardly visible is close to the upper one and very small.

Rev. The head is smaller and without chignon; the wand extends under the arm from the hand to the drapery. Brass. Round chin variety.

No. 18—Chin short; the lower bow which is small and weakly struck is distant from the upper one.

Rev. Same as No. 17. Brass. Short chin variety.

No. 19—Same as No. 18.

Rev. Head of Britannia not apparent; her right arm is disproportionally large when compared with her left. The wand shows from hand to arm only; the exergual lines are distant from shield stand. Brass. Large arm variety.

This with the four preceding varieties closely resemble each other. The more striking points in which they differ are in the lower bow on the obverses, in the head of Britannia which is shown, with or without a chignon, or is altogether wanting, in the appearance of the wand or the exergual lines on the reverse.

No. 20. Bust to the right. A break in the die extends from the upper edge across the head, ribbons and shoulder, to the lower edge, where it terminates in a large flan.

Rev. Britannia to the right seated. No legend. Wide serrated borders. Struck on thin and thick flans.



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No. 21—Same as No. 20.

Rev. "Rising Sun Tavern—" around the field, which appears to be plain.

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No. 22—Same as No. 20.

Rev. A large screw bolt. "Turning and Boring" etc. Starbuck's card.

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No. 23—Same as No. 20.

Rev. An upright eagle with wings spread. No legend.

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No. 24—Same as reverse of No. 23.

Rev. Same as No. 20.

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No. 25—Same as reverse of No. 23

Rev. Same as No. 22.

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No. 26—Same as reverse of No. 23.

Rev. Tin machine. "Peck, etc., Troy, N. Y." (Peck's card )

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No. 27—Same as reverse of No. 22.

Rev. Same as No. 26. Thick and thin flans.

The Peck—Starbuck Mule.

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No 28—Eagle on both sides. Thick flan.

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In all cases where the metal is not given, the coins are struck in copper.  
The order of classification of different varieties:

- No. 1. 1820. Bust to right. Long pointed chin.
2. " " " " Small chin.
3. " " " " Harp reverse.
4. No date " " left. Britannia, thick flan.
5. " " " " " thin flan.
6. " " " " " Brass.
7. Mule.
8. Britannia on water.
9. Bust to left. Ship reverse.
10. " " " Harp of 10 strings, large bust.
11. " " " " " small bust.
12. Harp. Rev. S. C. & C.
13. Bust to left. Small Britannia.
14. Bust to left. Harp with 7 strings.
15. Brass. Pointed chin.
16. " Square chin.
17. " Round chin.
18. " Short chin.
19. " Large arm.
20. Bust to right. Rev. Britannia.

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- |     |                         |      |              |   |             |
|-----|-------------------------|------|--------------|---|-------------|
| 21. | "                       | "    | "            | " | Rising Sun. |
| 22. | "                       | "    | "            | " | Screw bolt. |
| 23. | "                       | "    | "            | " | Eagle.      |
| 24. | Eagle.                  | "    | "            | " | Britannia.  |
| 25. | "                       | "    | "            | " | Screw bolt. |
| 26. | "                       | Rev. | Peck's card. |   |             |
| 27. | The Peck—Starbuck mule. |      |              |   |             |
| 28. | Eagle on obv. and rev.  |      |              |   |             |

Those possessing specimens of what are known or claimed to be "Blacksmiths" not described in the foregoing list, will confer a favor by sending them or good rubbings to

DR. COURTEAU,  
ST. JACQUES, ONT., CANADA.

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## The Origin of Money.—Money in Ancient and Modern Times.

STERLING P. GROVES.

Gold and silver, or what are known as the precious metals, have held the same relation to the wants of man, from the remotest antiquity that they do today. Their possessor, whether savage or civilized, has always been able to command that which he desired. No substitute has ever been found for them and the craving for gold and silver has ever distinguished all races and nations whether barbarous or enlightened, as it will undoubtedly do to the end of time. Their ownership makes the master; their want of ownership the slave. The ambition for property has caused wars and crimes without number and engaged the most supreme efforts of the loftiest minds. This ambition is the mainspring of the majority of human efforts, and without it commerce, trade, industry and the activities of existence would languish and die.

There are substances such as diamonds, which possess an intrinsic value above that of the gold or silver, but the precious metals, because of their beauty, their universality, their durability, their uniformity of value, the readiness with which they receive the stamp denoting their quantity, and indeed, their possession of all the qualities necessary in money, give them a position which they have not only held in all ages, but which they will hold forever.

Without some tangible object, whose value transcends everything else, in the form of property, industry could never rise above the barbarous plane. So long as people, therefore, have no other method of disposing of their production than by exchanging them for that which they absolutely need, they lack the incentive to produce anything more than they consume. They merely live, and are succeeded by those who plod along over the same dismal level.

The universal purchasing power of the precious metals, or money, being conceded, it becomes, through inevitable necessity, the basis of industry and trade. The farmer who tills a farm on shares counts his profits, not on his

shares in the crops; maybe but on what those shares will bring him in money. The laborers, whose wages are to be five hundred bushels of corn has no means of knowing his compensation until that corn is sold and the money comes into his hands. The productions of the soil fluctuate greatly in value but money, except under exceptional circumstances, remains the same.

Henry V. Poor in his work, "Money and its Laws," states several important truths in the following succinct words:

As the precious metals are always in demand at the cost of their production their value is absolute, depending upon one condition—cost. That of all other articles is relative, depending upon two conditions—demand and cost. From absence of demand their value, either in the precious metals or the other articles may not equal one half their cost. In all transactions the former pass at their absolute value. As all other articles must take the form of the precious metals or of that which possesses a value equivalent thereto, before they can be made available to their owners, and must be accepted in exchange at their absolute value in gold and silver, the latter must be the standard of value by which that of all other articles is measured. As they gave money by virtue of their value, they are standards of value by virtue of the same attribute. When they pass as money, the standard as well as the instrument of exchange, passes in the same article by the same act. The thing itself, like a foot rule or pound weight, is the standard—the measure of value. Other measures, those of extent or quantity, do not pass in the sale of that which they measure. The value of such measures has no relation whatever to that of the articles measured. But money, the medium of exchange, and money, the measure or standard of value, are identical things. The words that express them are in the strictest sense, synonymous terms.

From what has preceded, the transcendent importance of the precious metals in the development and progress of society will be at once appreciated. They are the instruments, and the only ones, by virtue of being the highest form of capital, the universal equivalent which render possible the very first steps toward a higher life. They are the foundation which rests the vast superstructure of civilized society. Without them there could have been no exchanges, no wealth, no government, no institutions, no history; nothing but the eternal iteration of savage or barbarous existence. The moment they are disused society is without any adequate standard by which the values of its industries can be measured. Without them utter chaos would at once take the place of the order which now conducts to prosperous ends the industry of every laborer, whether he be a cotton spinner in England, a farmer raising wheat on the banks of the Missouri, a cultivator of tea in China; a grower of rice on the banks of the Ganges or the Nile, or of sugar in Brazil and awards to reach an exact compensation measured by a common standard, for the value of his contribution to the general stock from which all are fed and sustained. With them a people consuming the products of another have no need to inquire what those of their own industries will bring in the countries from which their imports are to be made but only what their own products are worth in the precious metals at



their own doors. By their means, at the close of the day, the most unlettered, equally with the most intelligent and learned can measure exactly the value of his industries and apply the necessary corrective should it be found that they had not been properly directed or sufficiently remunerative. As without such standards there could be neither industry, wealth nor civilization, the inference is irresistible that the universal demand for the precious metals at their cost and the uniformity of their supply are equally with moral laws, part of God's providence with man."

Coinage, or the stamping of a piece of metal with its value is of more recent origin than is generally supposed. In ancient times the value was determined by weight alone. Pheidon, who reigned in the eighth century B. C., in the island of Aegina is generally credited with the invention of coinage. It was the substitution of small wedges for the silver or gold pins or bits of wire, that marked the first decisive step towards coinage. To secure a uniformity of value the government placed its stamp or insignia upon them.

Four or five centuries later coinage was introduced into Egypt, by the successors of Alexander the Great. The first instance of coinage among the Hebrews was about 150 B. C., when Antiochus gave permission to Simon Maccabeus to coin money "with his own stamp." The art gradually spread itself throughout the then known world. It was essentially a function of the government which established its mint, that sent out an enormous number of coins, stamped with inscriptions commemorating some great historical event some special idea or sentiment, or the likeness of some renowned warrior or statesman. An historical value, beyond estimate, thus attaches to many of the ancient coins that have been preserved to us.

It is a striking fact that, while there is a substantial agreement among all nations as to the value of money, there has never been any approach to uniformity in coinage. This differs as widely as the peculiarities of the people and a common universal standard of coinage is as remote as a universal language.

It becomes therefore, a necessity rather than a convenience that exchanges between widely separated communities should be effected not by coin itself, but by the evidence of merchandise moving between them. These proofs or evidences answer the same purpose as the coin. Thus, a bill drawn by a party in New Orleans against a shipment of sugar to London is purchased by another merchant in New Orleans, who remits it to New York, in payment of a debt, instead of shipping thither the actual coin. The New York merchant or banker credits his New Orleans customer with an equal amount of coin, and sells the bill to a party having a payment falling due in Amsterdam. There it is sold again as cash, and, perhaps, sent to Paris, whence it finally goes to London for collection when due.

It will be seen that this piece of paper, or bill of exchange has done a good deal of traveling, without which its face value in coin would have had to make the same journey. The computation of interest and the fluctuating rates of exchange between various countries however, confine the uses of bills of exchange to the one distinct line pointed out. The necessity for something less bulky and more convenient to handle than coin gives rise to paper money or currency.

## California Private Mint Gold Dollars.

A. G. HEATON.

Since the publication by installments of a list of all of these interesting coins owned by or known to the writer, but two or three pieces have been brought to his attention and the first and most valuable one purchased.

1864, Round: OBERSE—13 six point flattened equidistant medium sized stars encircle a very small Grecian head of Liberty with coronet and S shaped coil of back hair. Curls close to back of neck.

Reverse—A delicate wreath with five trefoils to each branch and a pair of berries between each trefoil—16 berries in all—has a large "1" between the tips and encloses "1864" over a large "D." An oval loop and ribbon ends are below the D and the wreath is otherwise encircled by 14 six point stars. The planchet is somewhat thinner and smaller than others. Two small holes disfigure this specimen. The second piece is not a coin intended for circulation but an avowed "Token." Onelike it was disposed of at the Stickney sale for but \$1.50. Yet it is interesting enough to induce description as follows:

1872. Round: OBERSE—Small head of an indian Girl, facing left, has 9 feathers ending in falling hair at back of neck. The date is under the bust. 13 large blunted five point stars encircle it, the fourth touching first feather. This specimen has a perpendicular break at line of ear.

REVERSE "1.— DOLLAR—TOKEN" is enclosed by a wreath having about 13 berries on each branch, tho two tied with a wide one loop bow. The ends of branches and ribbon show well. "CALIFORNIA GOLD" forms a half circle above. The planchet has some milling and the dies are 'jointly upright.'

A correspondent sent me rubbings of a supposed novelty he owned but, as it answers to the description of 1854 No. 7 in my list except in the small letters at S E. and S. W. edge of wreath, which I read "C" and "D" (reversed) and which he reads "G" and "L," I think the difference is probably simply an error of reading on his part or mine. It is a surprise that more new pieces have not been brought to light by the list published and a greater correspondence stimulated but one may infer that the field has been so fully covered that little remains for description. It is never too late, however, to report any discoveries and the widening interest in pioneer issues should increase our readers' opportunities.

### \$35 For Gold Dollar.

The newly discovered variety of pattern California gold dollar, struck in copper, which brought a high premium at a Philadelphia auction of old coins, adds still another specimen to a series to which much attention is being directed at present by collectors. One Massachusetts collector has gathered no less than sixty-one varieties of these small pieces of gold coined money of the denomination of a dollar, in addition to the numerous gold pieces of the denomination of 25 and 50 cents.

The new variety of dollar bears the name of "J. H. Bowie" and shows the figure "1" in the center, with the abbreviation "Dol" below, at either side of which is inscribed "24G 24C"—that is, of a weight of twenty-four grains and twenty-four carats in fineness, which indicated the intention of the private coiner to have his coins contain the purest of gold. On the reverse was a pine tree and the inscription "Cal. Gold." The coin brought \$35, notwithstanding the baseness of the metal in which the piece was struck.

#### FIRST STRUCK IN 1852.

California gold dollars were first struck in 1852 and were at one time in active circulation in the western states, although in the majority of cases they were used as pocket pieces or souvenirs. It is thought that the majority of them were struck by jewelers, although there were two varieties which seemed to indicate that they had been struck at the mints of the private coiners who flourished in the pioneer gold days and who struck gold coins of the denomination of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$25 and \$50, which have since become so rare.

These exceptions include the gold half and quarter dollars which bore the seated figure of Minerva, such as is seen on the state seal of California, the reverse showing an eagle similar in design to that born on the large octagonal \$50 gold pieces which were struck by United States Assayer Augustus Humbert at the mint of Moffat and Co., then government assaying contractors, with an establishment at San Francisco.

#### NOT PRIVATE MINT PRODUCT.

The similarity of the devices has led persons to think that the gold dollars were the product of Moffat's private mint, but if this is so it is a rare exception, and nothing in the history of Moffat's establishment for gold coinage, which supplied for a long period the necessity of a United States mint at San Francisco, would seem to bear it out.

The gold in these little coins at first was fairly fine, but soon deteriorated, and as early as 1876 gold dollars, halves and quarters were sold in San Francisco at a discount from face value of from 10 to 25 per cent. In some instances the "gold" dollars were offered as low as 35 cents each. The mint assayers at Philadelphia assayed two specimens of the gold half and quarter dollars dated 1859, and found them to contain gold of a fineness which ranged from 425 to 445 thousandths, the latter being but little more than half the regular fineness of the United States gold pieces. The intrinsic value of these half and quarter dollars was respectively 11 and 6½ cents.

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### House Keeping at the Mint.

(SUNDAY MAGAZINE.)

It has been said that no miser guards his treasure more religiously than Uncle Sam watches the precious metal that passes through his mints. Moreover, precautions against waste are almost innumerable. Every evening in each of the mints of this country the floors of the melting rooms are swept cleaner than a good housewife's kitchen. The dust is put carefully aside, and



about once in two months the soot scraped from every fire is transferred to the same precious dust heap. This is then burned, and from its ashes the Government drives no inconsiderable income. The earthenware crucibles used in melting are employed no more than three times. They are crushed beneath heavy rollers, and in their porous sides are found flakes of the precious metal.

In the melting room, when the casters raise their ladles from the melting pots, a shower of sparks fly from the molten surface of the metal. For the most part they are bits of incandescent carbon, but clinging to the carbon is often a minute particle of metal. Lest such particles should escape, the ashes and clinkers below the furnaces are gathered up at night. The debris is ground into powder by means of a steam crusher, and then is sold to a smelter, like ordinary ore, at a price warranted by the assayer.

The ladles that stir the precious metal, the big iron rods, the strainers, and the dippers, all are tested in a most curious fashion. After considerable use, they become covered with a thin layer of oxidized silver, closely resembling a brown rust. The implements are then laid in baths of a solution of sulphuric acid, which eats away the iron and steel and leaves the silver untouched.

Gradually the ladle, or whatever the implement is, will disappear, and in its place remains a hollow silver counterpart of the original, delicate as spun glass. These fragile casts reproduce the label with perfect accuracy in all its details, although their surfaces are perforated with innumerable little holes. Scarcely have they been molded, however, before they are cast into a crucible, to become in time dollars, quarter, and dimes.

In one corner of the melting room there is a large tank, into which newly cast silver bars are dropped and left to cool. Infinitesimal flakes of silver scale off and rise to the surface of the water, which acquires the metallic luster of a stagnant pool. Here is silver that must not be lost; so beneath the pipe through which the tank is emptied is banked a thick layer of mud. As the water filter through it, the mud retains the precious residuum. Four times a year this mud is removed, and each experiment discloses the fact that some fifty dollars has been saved.

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### Withdraw the Blood You Weaken the Body.

In an address delivered at Canton, Ohio, some few days ago, Farran Zerbe president of the American Numismatic Association, compared the commercial life of our country with the human body, picturing the banks and financial institutions as the heart, and money the blood. "Unnecessarily draw blood from the body and you weaken the whole system in proportion to the quantity you take. It is just as essential to the prosperity of this nation, to keep all its money honest and active, as it is to the human body to keep all its blood healthy and circulating."

"Those who hoard money, keep it about their person or their home, in safety deposit boxes, or hid away, are a menace to the country. I consider

those who do this commit a mild form of treason. Our banks are the commercial heart of the country and that heart must be nourished with its blood to keep it healthy. If you have idle money and won't keep it in the bank, what, ever you do don't hoard it. Invest in good securities or property, purchase that which you or your family desire, and the chances are "the other fellow" will place that money in circulation."

"Hoarded money is a dead possession, it earns nothing and does you or no one else any good. To hoard money is to invite the greatest danger of its loss. Since the enactment or the safeguards that now surround our financial institutions and protect the depositor, a hundred times more money has been lost by those who hoard it than by those who keep their money in the bank. The amount of money that is stolen from hoards is enormous. The sneak thief and porch climber finds his period of activity and harvest when there is financial unrest. The money that is stolen, destroyed by fire, chewed up by rats, hidden away and rots, misplaced and never found by the owner, aggregates a far greater sum than that lost thru the failure of banks. Statistics show that not one dollar in every thousand of deposits, has in recent years, been jeopardized by bank suspensions. Keep the blood circulating, the heart will be strong, and to talk of a panic will be to refer to past history."

### Coins that Travel Incognito.

The pages of history and fiction are crowded with kings and princesses and beautiful maidens traveling in disguise among ordinary people. There is King Alfred, of England, whom the Danes forced to leave his court and live with his cowherd; his rank unknown even by the cowherd's wife, so that she dared scold him when he let the cakes burn. And Peter the Great, the Czar of Russia who gave his country our system of keeping accounts in place of the ancient Tartar method of using little wooden balls strung on a wire, and made many other reforms—Peter worked as a shipwright among his subjects.

So there are among our coins aristocrats traveling incognito, and doing just the work that any other coin of apparently the same value does. Generally they are quite safe in going about their business, for a common ignorance of their worth is their greatest protection.

Such a princely little piece of the United States dime which came from the San Francisco branch mint in 1894. It carries its mark of royalty in the little mint letter "S" on the reverse side. There are only about twenty of these coins and all but two of them are passing in and out of pockets with innumerable other dimes. They came into their rank very quietly and unexpectedly. An order for \$100,000 worth of silver coins of other denominations had just been completed, and, since the law requires a number of extra pieces from each melt, or order, to be sent to mint headquarters for assay, the coin department struck a number of coins from the dime die. After being tested these pieces were put in circulation; it was a matter of no great importance—an order of

100,000 ten cent pieces might come in any day. But the whole year passed and no order for dimes came to the San Francisco mint. The twenty pieces wandering over the country were the entire issue of the San Francisco mint, and they immediately became valuable. The baker will give you two loaves of bread for one of them, but the coin collector will gladly give fifty dollars in other money for this rare coin.—The World's Chronicle.

The American Numismatic Society of New York celebrated its fiftieth birthday on April 6th by moving into its building. We clip the following from the *New York Herald* of April 5th.

"Through the generosity of Daniel Parish, Jr., the American Numismatic Society, which opens its new building to-morrow night, is the recipient of a fifty thousand dollar collection of coins and medals. This accession, with several other important gifts, will make the fiftieth birthday of the organization, which will be celebrated tomorrow, a memorable affair in the history of numismatics. The society has in 156th street, near Broadway, the only building in the world devoted to housing a collection of coins, and it now owns the largest number of coins in the Western world. There are now in its cabinets 42,000 specimens.

Forty years of research are represented by the Parish collection, which contains 3,000 specimens. Some of them were minted before the Christian era and others represent the Dark and Middle Ages. They are in themselves a complete history of the world.

It was the rule of Mr. Parish never to keep an imperfect coin or medal, and for that reason every piece is practically as good as it was the day it left the die, although many of them are more than a thousand years old.

The society has also obtained the J. Pierpont Morgan collection of 801 American coins, many of which are of great rarity and value. This collection was originally given by Mr. Morgan to the American Museum of Natural History. The trustees of the Museum voted, with his consent, to transfer it to the society because they considered it better adapted for a coin exhibition than was a general museum.

The society has also obtained 200 rare Greek and Roman coins collected by Miss Bruce, and Professor George M. Olcott, of Columbia University, has loaned to the organization his private collection of 3,000 ancient coins, which are mostly Roman.

Ottawa, Ont., April 6—The government of Canada has started to make money instead of spending it, and the first product from the Royal Canadian mint was shipped to different parts of the country last week, the amount totaling \$24,000. This was all in silver coins of different denominations.

There were 12,000 50-cent pieces, 24,000 25-cent pieces, 60,000 10-cent pieces and 120,000 5-cent pieces making \$6,000 worth of each denomination.

The money was shipped to the receivers-general in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and other cities, who will deal the coins out as they are applied for.



### Gold Coin Curios.

It is reported, with entire plausibility, that practically every one of the 8,000 \$20 gold pieces that formed what may be called the first edition of the St. Gaudens eagles has already been withdrawn from circulation, and, having been carefully laid away by coin collectors, will never again serve their intended purpose as currency. Of course \$160,000 is a mere trifle in a computation of national finances, but it is quite a lot of money, nevertheless, and its permanent and effective removal from banks and pockets is a form of "hoarding" that might have come in for some savage scolding a few days ago.

As soon as these coins appeared the collectors realized that their issue would soon stop, and that therefore it was necessary to secure as many of them as possible. As they were willing to pay what was, for a new coin, an enormous premium, the 8,000 almost instantly disappeared. Now they are not coins at all, but curios, and, while there are too many of them to make it possible that they will ever attain to the value of several of our coins intrinsically worth much less, their price will not decrease, but will slowly grow as the years go on. —New York Times.

### A Numismatic Eccentricity.

As a coin collector I am a very new one, having for years been interested in philately or stamp collecting, and only the last six months taken an interest in coins, and as an old experienced collector or expert might remark, very green. However, it has come to my mind very forcibly that it is a strange condition of affairs that coins in uncirculated or mint condition are catalogued and valued by collectors at 300 to 400 per cent more than a similar coin that has been issued to the public, has done a public service, has done its duty for which it was issued, in fact is the same coin with a history but not considered good enough to grace a fine collection.

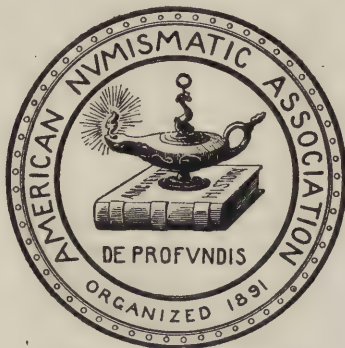
I refer to the 1796 half dollar, catalogued in mint condition, \$100.00; fine condition, \$50.00; and in good condition, \$20.00. In my humble opinion the coin that has done duty over a large territory should have most honor and value and not the one which was lain away in a bank or safety deposit vault. If the demand and supply represents the value and there are so many more used than in mint condition, then reduce the value of them as a whole, and not discount the one that has served the purpose for which it was intended and issued.

How about the old war flags? Are they prized more in fine silk, unsoiled condition just out of the box? No! decidedly No! All the world over the more ragged and torn they are from service, the more honor and pride value the owners have for them and they are hung in churches and regimental armories and there venerated.

The value of a coin to a collector should be its genuiness, its rarity, and its fair average condition after having performed so much of its duty. I would appreciate some remarks along this line from others more experienced than I am in these things, for I would rather be right than wrong in a matter of this kind. Montreal, Apr. 11, 1908.

Wm. G. GOODHUGH.

## American Numismatic Association.



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President—Farran Zebe, Tyrone, Pa.  
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 D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.  
 J. E. Waitt, 6; Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
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### LOCAL SECRETARIES.

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 Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.  
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 Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q. for Eastern Canada.  
 S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., for Ontario and Western Canada.  
 S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

### REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

### NEW MEMBERS.

1025, Charles D. Higley; 1026, S. B. Smith; 1027, Stephen H. P. Pell; 1028, Fred Joy; 1029, B. W. Smith; 1030, George N. Olcott; 1031, S. H. Jackson; 1032, L. H. Fahnestock; 1033, J. J. Clancy; 1034, G. H. McCarthy; 1035, A. T. McKay; 1036, M. E. Taylor; 1037, J. C. Douglas; 1038, C. L. Hoover; 1039, John A. Hepler; 1040, David L. Cleeland; 1041, George E. Goodspeed; 1042, Frank D. Divver; 1043, Henry Rollman; 1044, Charles A. Kuhlman.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the General Secretary. If no objections are received prior to May 20, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

Herbert S. Robinson, Paxton, Mass.

Vouchers: Carl Brunn, G. P. Adams & J. B. Chase Jr.

F. W. Humphrey, Litcefield, Conn.

Vouchers: John N. Brooks & Howland Wood.

Frederick H. Brundage, Malta, Ill.

Albert C. Stewart, St. Clair Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Franklin C. Holmes, 210 W. Victoria, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Vouchers: Dr. Geo. F. Heath & Howland Wood.

C. T. Olin, 84 Main St. Oshkosh, Wis.

Vouchers: H. O. Granberg and C. O. Conrad.

J. S. Campbell, 415 So. Main St., Butler, Pa.

Vouchers: D. L. Cleeland & Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

Henry C. Post, 412 Gilbert Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Vouchers: Howland Wood & A. R. Frey.

Ralph DiSimone, 50 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

W. E. Tuttle, 8 Franklin Block, Warren, Ohio.

Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.

George W. Linn, Clinton Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & H. Wood.

Ralph T. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B.

Vouchers: Blair T. LeBlanc, Dr. Heath & J. Clay.

## CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

23 B. P. Wright, 53 No. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

133 F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

418 Frank C. Higgins, 15 West 108th St., New York, N. Y.

553 Is. G. Pitmann, Arcadia, N. S., Canada.

581 A. E. Way, 91 St. Joseph St., Toronto, Ont.

784 E. C. Spader, 110 West 34th St., New York, N. Y.

883 Walter N. Yates, 7356 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

785 E. H. Adams, 250 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

900 W. R. Perry, 230 West Castle St., Syracuse, N. Y.

## CORRECTIONS IN APRIL REPORT.

Read J. A. Douglass instead of J. A. Douglas.

Read David R. Cleeland instead of David R. Cleveland.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Frank C. Higgins, 15 West 108th St., New York City has been appointed Local Secretary for New York and New Jersey.

Brookline, Mass., April 20, 1908.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.



## The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 51st monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Apr. 3rd, President V. M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson, Excell, Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Ripstra, Lewis and Green. The resignation of W. O. Staab was received and accepted. The following gentlemen were elected to membership: Otto Darmstaetter, Fred F. Thuemling, A. M. Tierney, Chas. A. Windau, John T. Kelly, M. J. Cooney, Wm. Poillon and E. W. Jeffrey. The president appointed Messrs. Green and Williams as two of the Editorial Committee.

A motion was carried to present a silver medal of the 50th meeting to Mr. J. H. Ripstra, the engraver of the dies. A donation of 59 medals, etc. was received from Messrs. F. H. Noble & Co. for the cabinet of the Society. Mr. W. F. Dunham exhibited a number of United States half dollars, and Mr. V. M. Brand some very fine aurei.

The following magazines were received: Philatelic West, Spink's Numismatic Circular and Numismatische Correspondenz for March. Auction catalogues were received from Elder, Green and Adolph Hess (3.)

Adjourned to meet May 1st, 1908.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

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My dear Doctor:—Having resigned my position with the Ohio State Archaeological & Historical Society I am leaving Columbus for the country, where I hope to take a much needed rest, My address for some time to come will be Roxabell, Ohio. I have also resigned as Curator of the Ohio State Numismatic Society.

A. B. COOVER.

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In our last issue we neglected to give credit to the Bulletin of Chicago for extracting from that journal the article on "Pilgrims Rest Coins" by Mr. Cooney and herewith tender due acknowledgment.

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**Boston Numismatic Society.**

The April meeting of the above named society was held on April 24th in the Librarian's room of the Statistical Department of the Boston Public Library. The meeting was called to order at 4:15 p m. On account of the absence of Dr. Green the president, Mr. Wheeler occupied the chair. The Secretary reported several communications from out of town collectors regarding Corresponding Membership and requested instructions as regards fees. On motion a committee consisting of the President and the Secretary was appointed to confer and to adopt such rules and fees as was thought best. The Secretary exhibited a medal presented by the American Numismatic Society commemorating their Fiftieth Anniversary.

Some Mexican Proclamation pieces, some Java Gobogs, and a 6 Stuiver bar of Ceylon were exhibited by Mr. Wood, and a very fine collection of broken bank bills in mint condition was shown by Mr. Wheeler.

Boston Mass.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

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**CATALOGUES, ETC., GRATIS,**

These catalogues, unpriced, represent an accumulation of years. We have no use for them nor time to sort out. They will be given away as they are on receipt of postage or express to cover forward charges in any quantity. Address The Numismatist, Monroe, Mich.

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**WITH THE CATALOGUERS.**

Catalogue of Coins, Medals and Tokens. For Sale at Fixed prices, April 1908, Charles Stiegerwalt, Lancaster, Pa.

Catalogue of Money, Medals and Tokens priced; 862 lots, 2 plates, F. De Noble, Brussels.

Catalogue of money of the middle ages, alphabetically arranged and priced, 1175 lots, 1 plate, J. Schulman, Amsterdam.

Catalogue, Part II of the Dudley R. Child collection and other consignments Auction Sale May 5th, 514 lots, Lyman H. Low, New York.

Catalogue of 17th Sale; Coins, Medals, Paper Money, etc. Various properties. Sale May 6th, 825 lots, Thos. L. Elder, New York.

Catalogue of Italian and Dutch medals of the Renaissance Period. Auction Sale May 18th and 19th, 621 lots, 21 plates. Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfort-a-Main.

Auction Catalogue of American cents and half cents of Frank D. Taylor and collection of U. S. Coins of late Thomas H. Windle. Sale June 17 and 18. Also on the 19th and 20th of June an extensive paper money collection. Cataloguer, Henry Chapman, Philadelphia.

Priced Catalogue of Ancient and Modern Coins, April 1, '08, 1873 lots Nicolò Majer, Venice.

Auction Sale of coins, medals, paper money, etc. Various properties, Apr. 24, 676 lots, Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill.

#### AUCTION PRICES RECEIVED AT LATE SALES.

##### Henry Chapman Sale of Feb. 20.

Dollar, 1836, GOBRECHT F. on base, brilliant proof. ....	\$17 00
Omaha Dollar, (so called) 1848.1897, Exposition very fine.....	4 25
Quarter Dollar, 1804, extremely fine .....	30 00
Trime, 1864, brilliant proof .....	4 75
Cent, 1856, flying eagle, proof.....	8 50
Canada, Lauzon. Ferry boat, 1821. Four pence token, very good ..	6 25
“ Molson, Barrel, 1837, very fine.....	4 60
“ 1858, 20c with reverse of New Brunswick 20c very fine.....	12 00
Cent, 1793 AMERI, chain, very good. Crosby 1-A .....	17 00
“ 1793 AMERICA, obv. as last, very good, Crosby 1-C .....	7 00
“ New York 1787, Arms of N. Y. EXCELSIOR, very good.....	15 00
\$20.00 gold 1907, wire edge, mint lustre.....	35 00
\$20.00 gold 1907, second issue, reed edge mint.....	30 00
CAROLINA, (1830) \$5 C. BECHTLER, very fine .....	46 00
“ (1830) \$2½ BECHTLER 67 G 21, very fine .....	70 00
GEORGIA, (1830) \$5, C. BECHTLER 128 G 22 CARATS, proof.....	70 00
“ (1830) \$2½ BECHTLER RUTHERF 64 G 22 CARATS, very fine.....	65 00
COLORADO, 1860 \$2½ CLARK & Co. very fine.....	36 00
“ 1860, \$5 as last, very fine.....	18 00
“ 1861, \$10 CLARK GRUBER & Co., DENVER, good.....	14 75
“ 1861, \$5 Same type as last, very fine .....	21 50
“ 1861, 2½ Same type as last, very fine....	17 50

##### LYMAN H. LOW SALE FEB. 25th.

Cent, 1793 AMERI, Crosby 1 A, almost fine.....	12 00
“ 1793 AMERICA, C. 1 C. Obverse as last, fine.....	14 50
“ 1793 “ C. 3 C. nearly fine.....	7 10



" 1793 Chain, Period after Liberty and date C. 4 C. very good.....	10 25
" 1793 Wreath C. 7 F. nearly fine .....	16 00
" 1793 " C. 9 G. about fine.....	7 65
" 1793 " C. 9 H. extremely fine.....	15 00
" 1793 " C. 10 I. fine.....	7 25
" 1793 Liberty Cap C. 12 L. verv good.....	30 00
" 1793 " " C. 13 L. good, cracked die.....	16 50
" 1794 Hays 11, Crooked 7 extra fine .....	26 50
" 1796 Liberty Cap, open mouth, 8 berries in wreath, extra fine.....	26 50
" 1796 Fillet Head, 9 berries, broken die, extra fine.....	16 00
" 1796 Fillet Head, 13 berries, extra fine.....	14 75
" 1799 over 98, good .....	11 50
" 1799 Perfect date, fine .....	30 00
" 1800 over 179 ( ) die uncirculated.....	13 75
" 1804 perfect dies, very good.....	11 50
" 1804 broken die, obverse, nearly fine.....	16 00
" 1805 pointed 1, uncirculated .....	32 25
" 1806 extremely fine.....	17 00
Quarter Dollar, 1794 very good .....	37 50
Dollar, 1784, very good.....	80 00
1836 Gobrecht on base, very fine.....	10 50
1851 and 52, extra fine and very fine each.....	56 00
1858 proof.....	31 50
Stella 1879 perfect.....	66 25

## MEHL'S SALE OF MARCH 14TH.

Dollar 1794, very good.....	125 00
Dollar 1836, very fine.....	12 10
Half Dollar 1796, very good .....	78 50
Half Dollar 1797 fine .....	55 00
Cent 1793, AMERI very fair .....	9 25
Cent 1793, Liberty Cap, very fair.....	8 50
Cent 1804 nearly very good.....	5 00
Confederate \$5 1804 Manouvrier note good.....	5 00
California 1852 August Humbert \$10.....	35 00

## Jeweler's Outfit Seized.

In the latter part of 1876 the United States marshal at San Francisco seized a jeweler's outfit in that city, which contained 4,000 unfinished gold dollar pieces, 120 finished specimens, 330 gold half dallars and 370 gold quarter dollars, together with fourteen dies.

While the jeweler was charged with manufacturing spurious coins, still

nothing was done with him, for it appears that he escaped through some technicality in the law, and this action by no means put an end to the making of the gold fractional parts of a dollar. Jewelers were in constant trouble with the United States authorities, but there seemed to be no diminution in the production.

In 1882 a law was passed that these jewelers' tokens should not bear the denominations of "dollar," "half dollar and "quarter dollar," and with these words omitted the coins seemed to lose much of their interest.

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### Millions From the Mint.

The rush at the Philadelphia mint to turn out \$60,000,000 in gold coins in three months is making things hum in the big establishment at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets. The coins that are being turned out are of the double-eagle denomination, and when the job shall have been finished there will be \$3,000,000 more \$20 gold pieces than there were before it was started. In the vaults of the mint there are already stored close to \$200,000,000 of gold that is in circulation; yet is not. Against this \$200,000,000 the treasury at Washington has issued gold certificates, which do the real work of the gold coin.

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THE NUMISMATIST has received the announcement of the marriage of Miss Virginia H. Eaton to Mr. William Le Roy Shaner. The marriage occurred on Monday, April 20th at the home of her mother in Verona, Pa. We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Shaner and are sure the members of the Association will join with us in well wishes and happiness for them.

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Allow me to say a few words in regard to the remarks of Bro. Henderson regarding the dealers effort to solicit membership for the A. N. A. My personal opinion is that when a young collector is gotten into our ranks it arouses his enthusiasm far more than if he knew nothing about our Association and eventually he makes a better buyer and all dealers profit by it. B. MAX MEHL.

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### Ran Private Mints.

From the San Francisco Call.

A few days ago a gentleman of this city showed a rare relic in the form of an oblong "slug," such as passed current in the very early days of California for \$50, but which really contained but \$40 worth of gold. That reminds me of the first effort made in San Francisco to provide a circulating medium to take the place of gold dust, which was in general use at the rate of \$16 an ounce. Every man in business had a pair of gold scales on his counter and it required much computation often to measure out small payments. As the population in-

creased the greater became the demand for a means of exchange to supplant gold dust. To send gold to the parent mint in Philadelphia and have it returned in coin of the land was a five or six months' transaction, with danger of loss in transportation.

David C. Broderick, who afterwards became United States Senator, and his old-time New York friend, Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson, formed the acquaintance of Frederick D. Kohler, a jeweler, who subsequently became the first chief of the volunteer fire department, and these three discussed the feasibility of minting gold coin that should fill the long-felt want of Uncle Sam's coins. They called into consultation two Englishmen, who were in the country with considerable capital and were versed in assaying. Col. Stevenson suggested Kohler as a suitable man to make the money. He was examined as to his knowledge of assaying and it was found that his knowledge was thorough. Broderick did not have any money to speak of, but from his friend, the colonel, he obtained a loan of \$3,500. With some additional capital advanced by the cautious Englishmen the money factory was started and in a short time it was turning out \$10 and \$5 pieces bearing a semblance to those issued by the government and having embossed on them "5 dol. California gold," or "10 dol. California gold." It proved a profitable venture, for the coins so issued were worth intrinsically a little less than \$4 or \$8. Besides while gold dust was worth commercially \$16 an ounce, the coin makers paid only \$14 an ounce and this added to the profit.

The business was so successful that many others opened private mints for supplying the residents with ready-made money, not only in San Francisco, but in other parts of the State, among them being Dubosq, Dunbar, Aug. Humbert, Kellogg, Moffat and Baldwin. The latter bought out Kohler and his partners, and was first to issue private minted \$20 pieces. The making of coin by private firms and individuals was kept up even after 1854, when the branch mint was opened in Commercial street, above Montgomery. The private mints were discontinued in 1855.

### A Clever Swindle.

An amusing swindle occurred in Calcutta a short time ago. A considerable number of the local fakirs have been busy for some months at hoarding the small copper coins of the year 1907. Then a rumor was suddenly circulated that the workmen at the native mint had made an error in proportioning the alloy, and that a large amount of gold had been accidentally mixed with the copper, and the government would take prompt steps to repurchase them, with a view to re-melting them.

At the same time the swindlers began to buy up all of these coins at double and triple their values. The rumor of course circulated rapidly and it seems to have created an active business in these coins in the bazaars and streets of interior, some of the prices paid for the coppers running as high as a shilling.

Of course the swindlers seized upon this opportunity to dispose of their stock at a handsome profit, and the credulous buyers are the sufferers.





(A DISSEMINATOR OF NUMISMATIC KNOWLEDGE.)

### Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

**WANTED:** To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in this and foreign countries. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois Ave. East St. Louis, Ill.

**To Exchange:** Coins or cash for old pistols. Have 200 varieties for sale. O. J. Bierly, 5217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.

**WANTED:** Medals and tokens bearing a bust of Abraham Lincoln, or referring to him. Will exchange for or buy. Thomas L. Elder, 32 E. 23rd St., New York City.

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

To EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

To EXCHANGE, —150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

WANTED:—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

To EXCHANGE—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Canadian coins and tokens bought, sold and exchanged. Collectors interested in that subject should write to me. There is no fake! What I say, I mean it! Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

FOR SALE:—From famous Marquis Strozzi collection of Florence. Greek copper of the Bruttii (282-202 B. C.) Large variety. List on demand. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 116th St., New York.

WANTED:—To exchange broken bank bills—state issues—"Wild-Cats" etc., for the same. Also will buy or sell in any quantities. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Auction catalogues and Price Lists from all countries. Blair Le Blanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED:—\$3.00 gold piece any date. State price. A. B.—Care of the Numismatist.

FOR SALE:—THE NUMISMATIST for 1905-'06 and '07 bound in half leather, good condition. Price \$1.50 each. Postage or express extra. Adolph Mitchell, Monroe, Mich.

FOR SALE:—Superb copy of Haseltine's complete Type Table of American Coins. Half Mor. very scarce. Price, \$25.00. E. C. Spader, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED:—To buy Gold Dollars, Mint Marks of any date, in fine condition only. Many rare ones for sale. Satisfaction or your money return. Geo. H. Burfeind, 1111 F. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE:—United States Silver Dollars 1836, B Proof, 1839 Extremely Fine,—1851, Uncirculated—1858 Extremely Fine.—Oliver Cromwell Crown, 1658, Extremely Fine. Eagle Cents 1856, various condition—Gold \$20 St. Gaudens—First issue, Wire & Smooth Edge. Wanted U. S. and Pioneer Gold Geo. P. Gray, Sabina, Ohio.

WANTED:—Price lists and Auction Catalogs of Coin dealers. Captain W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy, Room 5, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED:—Auction catalogs from all dealers in U. S. and foreign countries that I am not now acquainted with. Collections purchased. Wanted—1796 and 1797 half dollars, 1 to 5 thousand U. S. coppers. O. J. Bierly, 6217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.

To EXCHANGE or for best offer, an extra fine Canadian medal, LeRoux No. 610, Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

To EXCHANGE:—Coin cabinet, cherry, 25 drawers; for Continental and Colonial U. S. copper not in my collection. Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.

WANTED:—American War Medals; National, State and Municipal. Indian Peace Medals and Civil War Corps Badges. S. Pell, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—To buy 1861 Clark Gruber & Co. \$5.00 and 1860 Mormon \$5.00, in fine to uncirculated condition. H. F. Williams, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Catalogues and Priced Lists from all dealers in all countries. Geo. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 542, 564, 568, 590, 591, 595, 593-4-5-6-7, 634, 654, 672, 673, 675, 690, 712, 722, and other Canadian coins, medals, communion tokens etc. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec, who will be pleased to receive catalogs of sales containing Canadian rareties.

WANTED:—For cash \$50 gold slugs or any other rare gold. S. K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Breton's Nos. 501, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 5, 39, 42, 5, 8, 64, 7, 660, 3, 73, 7, 81, 703, 12, 48, 58, 9, 63, 75, 90, 1, 812, 26, 9, 30, 7, 42, 6, 8, 50½, 61, 2, 72, 905, 6, 24, 5, 33, 4, 5, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50, 42, 68, 73, 5, 99. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED:—Cincinnati encased Postage stamps, War Tokens, Paper Money, and anything else relating to Cincinnati; will pay spot cash. Address, H. C. Ezekiel 334 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED:—Copper Nickel, Proof Cent 1857-1864. J. B. Johnston, No. 1 State Street, Chicago.

## UNUSUAL OFFERINGS

Saint Gauden's Double Eagles 1907 Roman date \$30; finest specimens with "wire" edge \$35.

Trial piece Saint Gaudens Eagle without rim, 500 coined, \$50.

Quarter Eagle 1806 over 1805 fine condition, \$50.

**George O. Walson, Station H, Washington, D. C.**



For Sale without reserve to the highest bidder. Bids closed May 25, 1908,  
\$2.50 Gold pieces:

1808, very good.....	1852, c “.....
1830, very fine.....	1853, d very fine very rare.....
1832, “ “.....	1854, c fine.....
1834, uncirculated.....	1855, c very fine, very rare.....
1835, “ “.....	1856, c fine.....
1836, “ “.....	1857, d very rare.....
1838, “ “.....	1858, s good, very rare.....
1840, very fine.....	1858, c very good.....
1840, c very good.....	1859, d fine, very rare.....
1841, d very fine.....	1860, c very good.....
1841, c very good.....	1860, very fine.....
1842, c fine.....	1862, s fine.....
1842, d very rare.....	1863, s fine.....
1843, d “ “.....	1863, very good, very rare.....
1844, d “ “.....	1864, very good, very rare.....
1844, c “ “.....	1865, s very fine.....
1845, d “ “.....	1866, s “ “.....
1846, d “ “.....	1875, s very fine.....
1846, o very good.....	1876, “ “.....
1847, d very fine.....	1871, s “ “.....
1847, c “ “.....	1877, “ “.....
1848, d fine.....	1880, “ “.....
1849, d very fine.....	1881, “ “.....
1849, c “ “.....	1882, “ “.....
1850, d fine.....	1885, “ “.....
1850, c very fine.....	
1851, d fine.....	

## Five dollar Gold Pieces.

1840, d very fine.....	1856, d “ “.....
1840, c “ “.....	1857, c “ “.....
1841, “ “.....	1857, s “ “.....
1841, d “ “.....	1858, s fine, very rare.....
1842, d “ “.....	1860, d very good.....
1842, o “ “.....	1861, d very fine.....
1842, c fine.....	1861, c very fine.....
1848, d good.....	1862, s good.....
1849, d very fine.....	1863, s very good.....
1849, c “ “.....	1863, very good, very rare.....
1850, d “ “.....	1864, “ “ “ “.....
1853, d “ “.....	1865, very fine, very rare.....
1854, d “ “.....	1866, very fine, very rare.....
1854, c very good.....	1867, s very good, very rare.....
1855, d very fine.....	1894, s very good.....

## Ten Dollar Gold Pieces.

1840, mint bloom.....	1842, mint bloom.....
1841, “ “.....	1842, o “ “.....

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tion of the Southern Cross (five stars or gold),  
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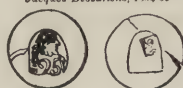


	Fair	Good
500 Reis 1889-91	—	75
1000 " 1889-90	—	1 25
2000 " 1891	—	—

## HAYTI.

(Under France.)  
4 Escudo — Lib. stg'd. 1 R.  
COLONIE DE SAINT DOMINGUE,  
value in field.  
1 Escudo — Similar.  
2 " " " "

**INDEPENDENT EMPIRE**  
Jacques Dessalines, 1804-06



25 Centimes	—	—
50 " Similar	—	—

Henry Christophe, 1808-11



7½ Sols 1807-8	1 50	2 50
15 Sols 1807-8	1 50	2 50
7½ Sols 1808. H. C. script.	—	—
L'UNION FAIT LA LOI.	—	—
Lib. sealed 1, value in field.	—	—
15 Sols 1808. Similar.	3 00	—
30 " " "	4 00	—

## CUBA.



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1 Peso 1899	2 00	2 50
1 " " "	1 25	1 50

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Grande 1814	—	—
Dbl " 1811 Doul. 7 laur. R.	—	—
Cwed. arms	—	—
Dbl. Courde 1820. Similar	—	—

Alex. Petion, 1807-18.

6 Centimes An 10	25	40
12 " An 10-12	25	40
25 " An 10-13	25	40
6 " An 15 Head L. A.	—	—
PETION PRESIDENT. R. An	—	—
1st, with leg. REPUBLIQUE	25	40
D'HAÏTI	25	40
12 Centimes. An 14. Similar	25	40
25 " " "	25	40

Sample page reduced to one-quarter size.

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of

**Foreign Silver Coins, U.  
S. Gold, Silver and Copper  
Coins**

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A full set Trade Dollars, 1873 to 1883, 22 pieces.

" " Silver Half Dollars, 1794 to 1907, 240 pieces, a fine lot.

" " " Quarters, 1796 to 1907, except 1823 and 1827, 160 pieces.

" " " 20 Cents, 1875 to 1878, 6 pieces.

" " " Dimes (10c), 1796 to 1907, 200 pieces, fine shape.

" " " 1/2 Dimes (5c), 1794 to 1873, except 1802, 100 pieces.

" " " Trimes (3c), 1851 to 1873, 25 pieces.

" " " Five Cent Nickles, 1866 to 1907, 46 pieces.

" " " Three Cent Nickles, 1865 to 1889, 25 pieces.

" " " Two Cent Bronze, 1864 to 1873, 10 pieces.

" " " Small Cents, 1856 to 1907, 53 pieces.

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ESTABLISHED 1878

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dering, I would ask to state grade desired.

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I have just had bound a few remaining copies of the plate  
and priced catalog of the great Wilson sale of U. S. gold,  
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# The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., JUNE 1908.

No. 6

## THE EARLY BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Contributed to all Readers of the Numismatist, but more  
Especially to Those Whose HOBBY is the Collecting  
of the Antiquated Paper Money of the United  
States.

ARTHUR B. COOVER, Roxabel, O.

### CONNECTICUT.

This part of the country was first explored by the Dutch in the year 1620. The first permanent settlement was at Hartford in 1633. In 1634-36 Wethersford and Windsor were made permanent settlements by English colonists from Massachusetts. In 1638, New Haven was settled by an English company under Governor Eaton. The first Constitution of Connecticut was adopted in 1639. From the Union of the Colonies, Hartford was the seat of Government until 1701, when it shared the honor with New Haven until 1874 when Hartford became the sole Capital of the state. The Indian name "QUONEKACAT" means long river, and from this the State took its present name.

Connecticut was one of the six New England, and one of the thirteen original states of the American Union; it being the fifth colony to ratify the Constitution, which was done on the 9th day of January 1788.

The first bank within the state was incorporated in 1792, with a capital of \$500,000. The banks of Connecticut from 1792 to 1866 were located, as far as known, in the following towns.

Bridgeport.—Is situated at the mouth of the Pequonnock river, which empties into an inlet of Long Island Sound. It is fifty three miles south-west of Hartford, and fifty-seven miles north-east of New York City. The population in 1900 was 70,996.

The Bridgeport Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$130,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$188,500.

The Bridgeport City Bank.

The Bridgeport Exchange Association. Capital \$50,000.



The Connecticut River Bank. This bank, in 1837, had a paid up capital of \$264,640 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$256,895.

The Farmers' Bank.

The Merchants, Exchange Bank.

The Pequonnock Bank.

Bethel—The Hatters' Bank.

Birmingham.—Is situated on the Housatonic and Naugatuck rivers in New Haven county, ten miles west of New Haven.

The Manufacturers' Bank.

Brooklyn.—Is situated in Windham county, Connecticut.

The Windham County Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$103,990 and bills in circulation amounting to \$51,427.

Danbury.—Is situated on the Still river, a tributary of the Housatonic in Fairfield county. It is about fifty-three miles north-east of New York City. Population in 1900, 16,537.

The Danby Bank.

The Pahquioque Bank.

The Wooster Bank.

Deep River.—The Deep River Bank.

Derby.—The Derby Bank.

East Haddam.—The Bank of New England.

The East Haddam Bank. This bank in 1837 had a paid up capital of \$63,560 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$69,181.

Essex.—The Saybrook Bank.

Falls Village.—The Iron Bank.



Hartford.—Was first settled by the Dutch in 1633, and was known by the name of New Town. In 1635 it was occupied by the English and in 1637 the

name was changed to Hartford. The city charter was obtained in 1784. It is the present capital of the state and the county seat of Hartford county. It is situated on the Connecticut river, sixty miles from its mouth. Population (1902) 79,850.

The Bank of Hartford County.

The Charter Oak Bank.

The City Bank.

The Connecticut River Banking Company. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$250,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$60,960.

The Exchange Bank. This bank had a capital of \$400,000 and (1837) bills in circulation to the amount of \$162,486.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. In 1837 this bank had a capital of \$464,580 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$150,411.

The Hartford Bank. This bank in 1837 had a paid up capital of \$1,120,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$434,079.

The Manufacturers' Bank.

The Mercantile Bank.

The Phoenix Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$1,233,100 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$543,817.

The State Bank.

Jewett City.—The Jewett City Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$40,000 and bills in circulation amounting to \$37,411.

Keene.—The Cheshire Bank. (This bank is reported in Scott's Paper Money Catalogue; but the bank was probably located at Keene, Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

Litchfield.—The Litchfield Bank.

The Phoenix Bank.

Meriden.—It is situated in New Haven county, eighteen miles from New Haven. The first house in Meriden was a fortified hotel built in 1660. The place was not incorporated until 1866. Population (1900) 24,296.

The Home Bank.

The Meriden Bank.

Middletown.—Is situated in Middlesex county, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, about thirty miles from its mouth. Population (1890) 9,012.

The Central Bank.

The Middlesex County Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$222,800 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$122,454.

The Middletown Bank. This bank in 1837 had a paid up capital of \$419,300 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$149,595.

Milford.—The Bank of Litchfield County.

Mystic.—A small town in New London County.

The Mystic Bank. This bank in 1837 had a paid up capital of \$50,750 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$21,862.

New Britain.—Is situated in Hartford county, ten miles south-west of Hartford. Population (1900) 25,998.

The New Britain Bank.

New Haven.—Is situated in New Haven county, seventy-four miles north-east of New York. The Indian name for New Haven was QUINNIPIAC, meaning "long water land." It was settled in 1638 by nearly three hundred English emigrants, led by John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. The first newspaper published in Connecticut was printed in New Haven in 1755. New Haven was the first city in the state to receive a charter, which was granted in 1784 when the population was only 3,500. In 1900 the population was 108,027.

The City Bank. In 1837 the City Bank had a paid up capital of \$500,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of 123,359.

The Eagle Bank.

The Elm City Bank.

The Mechanics' Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$472,970 and bills in circulation amounting to \$132,039.

The Mercantile Bank.

The Merchants' Bank.

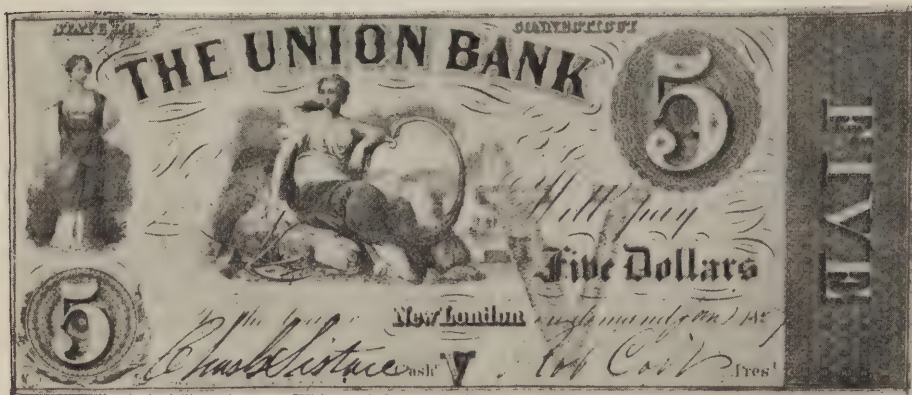
The Meriden Bank. In 1837 had a capital paid up of \$150,000 and \$70,000 in bills circulating as money.

The New Haven Bank. In 1837 this bank had a capital of \$364,800 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$181,262.

The New Haven County Bank. This bank had a paid up capital of \$501,150 in 1837 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$217,499.

The Tradesmens' Bank.

The Quinnipiack Bank.



New London.—Situated in New London County, on the west bank of the Thames river, about three miles above its entrance into Long Island Sound. It is one hundred and twenty-six miles distant from New York and sixty-two



miles from Providence. The first settlement was made by John Winthrop in 1665 on what was then known as Pequot Harbor. The city was captured by Benedict Arnold in 1781. The population in 1900 was 17,548.

The Bank of Commerce.

The New London Bank. In 1837 the New London Bank had a paid up capital of \$153,437 and bills circulating to the amount of \$40,989.

The Union Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$100,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$52,695.

The Whaling Bank. In 1837 the Whaling Bank had a paid up capital of \$153,550 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$55,047.

Norwalk. Is situated in Fairfield county, on the Norwalk river. Norwalk was settled in 1640 and incorporated as a town in 1653. The population of Norwalk in 1900 was 6,125.

The Fairfield County Bank. In 1837 the Fairfield County Bank had a paid up capital of \$177,300 and bills in circulation amounting to \$209,572.

Norwich. The county-seat of New London county, at the junction of the Yantic and Shetucket rivers which form the Thames. The population in 1900 was 17,251.

The Merchants' Bank. In 1837 the Merchants' Bank had a paid up capital of \$155,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$104,564.

The Norwich Bank. This bank in 1837 had a paid up capital of \$210,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$73,094.

The Quinnebaug Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$500,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$100,980.

The Shetucket Bank.

The Thames Bank. Capital \$209,100. Circulation \$58,009.

The Uncas Bank.

Pawcatuck.—The Pawcatuck Bank.

Rockville. Is situated in Tolland county, near Snipsic Lake. The population in 1900 was 7,287.

The Rockville Bank.

Seymour.—The Bank of North America.

Southport.—The Connecticut Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$246,640 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$256,895.

The Southport Bank.

Stafford Springs.—The Stafford Bank.

Stamford.—This is an important little city in the southern part of the state about half way between New York City and Bridgeport, and is situated on Long Island Sound. The population in 1900 was \$15,997.

The Stamford Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$80,000 and bills in circulation amounting to \$100,668.

Stonington.—Is situated on Long Island Sound in New London County, 139 miles distant from New York City. Population in 1900 was 8,540.

The Ocean Bank.

The Stonington Bank. In 1837 had a paid up capital of \$56,700 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$43,605.

Thompson.—The Thompson Bank. In 1837 the Thompson Bank had a paid up capital of \$80,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$65,000.

Tolland.—The Tolland County Bank. In 1837 had a capital paid up of \$60,000 and \$59,235 in circulating bills.

Waterbury.—Is situated at the junction of the Great Book, Mad. and Naugatuck rivers, in New Haven county. Population in 1900 was 45,859.

The Citizens' Bank.

The Waterbury Bank.



West Killingly.—The Eastern Bank.

Westport.—The Bank of Fairfield County. In 1837 the Bank of Fairfield County had a paid up capital of \$177,300 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$209,572.

West Winsted. The Hulburt Bank.

Windham.—The Windham Bank. In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of \$58,000 and bills in circulation to the amount of \$61,386.

Winsted.—The Winsted Bank.

Woodbury.—The Woodbury Bank.

---

Baltimore, Md., May 26.—Rev. Dr. William A. Quayle, pastor of St. James church, Chicago, was elected bishop of the M. E. church during to-day's session of the M. E. General Conference. Dr. Quayle is a lecturer and author of wide repute and is a member of the American Numismatic Association.

## Coin Cabinets.

S. H. HAMER.



Mr. W. E. Surface of Decatur, Ill., and Mr. W. G. Wright, of San Bernardino, write asking for information as to the manner of storing or keeping coins and also in respect to coin cabinets and museum cases.

By the word "Coin" I understand Coins, Medals, or Tokens. I enclose an illustration showing the correct manner of holding a specimen for examination. Those who are accustomed to breath through the mouth should keep a respectful distance from good coins, especially if copper or bronzed; when necessary to wipe away any moisture, etc.,

use very good cotton wool, always moving in a circle.

As regards storing coins, etc., some keep each specimen in envelopes with reference No. marked on, also price, ready for being sent to customers; such are generally kept on trays having simply a series of ribs or bars across. This arrangement may do for a dealer, but is very undesirable for a collector, who naturally wishes to see his specimens without having to open envelopes.

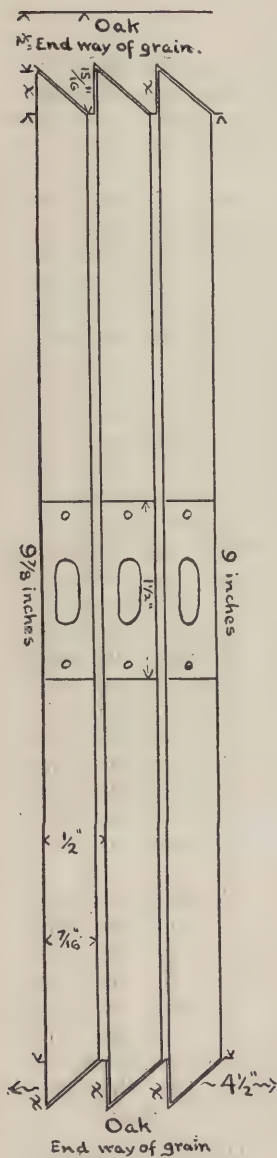
The best kind of cabinet for displaying specimens, has trays with sunken holes, allowing the coins to lay below the surface of the tray, and hence fully protected: some have a small hole through the tray allowing the insertion of the finger to facilitate the removal of a coin. in my cabinets, the holes 1 "and up to 1½" have not holes through, but all larger sizes have. My trays are made a canary-wood, (a species of wood resembling mahogany) with a strip of oak, front and back, a small Endolithic Ivory plate with oblong hole, into which a small key is inserted, serves to draw the drawer from the cabinet. I find these plates preferable to knobs, as the latter are liable to catch to anything which may be about. The holes which are without the "finger-holes" are bored with "centreless-bits."

My trays are 7-16 inch thick are 9 inches wide on the upper side, and 9½ inches across the under side by 14 inches long, (see sketch.)

When a number of trays are to be bored, all having the same arrangement of holes, a "jig" or guage board should be made to act as a guide for the centreless bit: after boring, all the trays should be rubbed over with fine glass or sand paper, to remove any roughness, all dust, etc. being well brushed away before the tray is placed in the cabinet; a little vegetable oil should be applied to the under side of each tray where it slides in the grooves, (see X. X. X.)

The oak pieces, grooved out for the trays to slide in, are glued to the frame work of the cabinet, and should not be more than 4½ inches wide, otherwise the framework may be distorted. A cabinet may have two or three tiers of trays, three being quite wide enough, and one only not an economical arrangement.





If the wood used for the cabinet is oak cut from old beams, then it will have a natural brown color, and only requires to be well rubbed down with oil; if new wood, it may be necessary to polish it, but this should not be done so as to hide the figure of the wood, a "fumed" polish being preferable to the more glossy kind seen on ordinary modern furniture.

Claremont Road, Halifax.

The following communication will be interesting in this connection and will explain itself. Both the writer and addressee kindly give consent to its publication in the NUMISMATIST. Those who have access to Volume VII of this magazine will find a most interesting article on this subject, "The Preservation of Coins" on page 155 *et seq* from the pen of Mr. A. G. Heaton.

New York, July 6th, 1907.

W. E. Surface, Esq.,  
Decatur, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Reading your letter, dated May 12, 1907, to Dr. G. F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich., in the May-June issue of THE NUMISMATIST, regarding the care of coins, I take the liberty to write you personally as follows:

I have been a coin collector for a period of 35 years. During that time I have tried and used different cabinets, both in regard to size, material and finish. I have always had my cabinets made to order as per my own drawings and specifications.

As a beginner I had a fancy cabinet with drawers lined inside with velvet. This, although fine and soft for any coin to rest on, is far from healthy for the coins placed thereon as I learned to my sorrow. Glues and varnishes, employed in the construction and finish of such cabinets, evaporate each time there is a change in temperature and, together with other substances in the air, settle down on the surfaces of the coins, and eventually appear as a firmly attached deposit. The finer the proof surface of the coin is, the more it suffers in this respect. If you will follow my advice, I guar

antee you will have no trouble to take the best of care of your collection and at the same time making it easy to exhibit to friends.

1. For a cabinet or closet, use nothing but well seasoned white wood, dove tailed together and absolutely *free from glue and varnish*. Have runners on each side, equally spaced from bottom to top. Have a door hinged and snap-locked.

2. For trays, use nothing but thick bristol card board about 65-1000 of an inch thick. Perforate one sheet for the size of coins you want to place on it, then rivet this perforated sheet or board together with another one, not perforated and you will have a tray that keeps each coin in its place and prevents it from rubbing against its neighbor. These trays can easily be slid in and out on runners in your cabinet. They will never discolor or tarnish the finest proofs, provided you keep each alloy separate, i. e.

3. a. Put nothing but copper coins on one tray.

b. Put " " bronze "

c. " " nickel "

d. " " silver "

e. " " gold "

f. " " brass store card and hard times tokens on one tray.

4. When showing your coins to friends, pull out one tray at a time, close the door, put or place tray on a table or desk for inspection, but do not allow any one to handle your coins, or to come near enough to them so that the breath of a near-sighted spectator can be absorbed by the coins. This has frequently caused a severe damage to fine coins, especially if party breathing over them suffer from a sour stomach.

5. Wherever you make up your mind to keep your coin closet or cabinet make sure to ascertain that it is the dryest place, or the least effected from changes in temperature. You must also see to it that there are no *inkstands, bottles, or vials* containing *liquids*, eved if they be corked up in the neighborhood. And last of all do not permit a *rubber-tipped* lead pencil, *rubber-bands* or *rubber-goods* of any kind whatsoever to come near your coins, All inks contain an *acid* all rubbergoods contain *sulphur*; all liquids when in a gaseous state, combine with substances in the air forming *carbonates*, all of which are destructive to our collections.

I am proud of my coins, they are as fine today as they were when they left the mint, simply by sticking to above rules, that I have found out during years of pains-taking study and observation.

Hoping this will be of some benefit to you I close, regretting very much not to have time to send you a drawing of some 4 cabinets I have for sale being too small for my collection.

Very truly Yours,

C. JOHNSON,

152 East 118th St.,  
New York City.

## 1794 Half Cents.

BY CHAS. STEIGERWALT in "*the Curio.*"

With the close attention paid to the dies of the 1794 Cents, it is strange that the Half Cents of same date have been neglected. Frossard in his Monograph, published in 1879, seems to have been the only person to list them with accompanying plate of the 5 obverses but only one reverse.

Pending a more elaborate list, with illustrations, the following may interest collectors. There are 5 obverses and reverses combining to make 8 varieties that I have met with. Any additional dies or combinations I would be pleased to see and note. Another combination is on one list, I understand, but probably in error.

No. 1. The distinguishing feature of this is the high relief of the hair. The 4 nearly touches bust; the 1 is directly below where the hair meets neck but not very near it and the 9 is slightly higher than 7 and 4. Found with reverses A and B.

Rev. A. A pair of leaves meets another pair at top of wreath; the left ribbon end curves inward and points at 2 and right end curves outward close to 0; "Half" and "Cent" are wide apart and a dot nearly central between them.

Rev. B. Two leaves, close together, meet a single leaf but do not touch it; "Half" and "Cent" close; a dot between E and N near top of N; die break through E of "United"; ribbon ends short.

No. 2. On this and those following the head is flatter than in No. 1. Date closer to head than on the other varieties; 4 near bust and 1, well under hair, is nearer to it than any other, 9 of date low. With Rev. C.

Rev. C. Two leaves, close together, touch single leaf at top. Center dot is over N. Ribbon ends long and wide apart.

No. 3. The date is very compact, the 4 near bust but, as the whole date is near the milling, the 1 is far from the head. With Rev. A.

No. 4. Date slightly wider than previous numbers, 79 being near together, and is well placed with 1 and 4 equally distant from hair and bust. With Rev. B-C-D.

Rev. D. This reverse bears a remarkable resemblance to Rev. A and, at first examination, was supposed to be identical. Closer scrutiny indicates minor differences that are difficult to describe but show, apparently, another die. The leaves of wreath are better defined than on Rev. A where they overlap in some places.

No. 5. The date is wide and evenly spaced; the head is high and date being near milling leaves a considerable field between.

Rev. E. This also closely resembles Rev. A but not as nearly as Rev. D. While there are other minor differences, the chief is a perpendicular leaf under C of CENT which barely escapes touching it and which has an attached berry without stem near its top.



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#### DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

B. C. 55 Caesar crossed the Rhine.  
 A. D. 102, Caius Marius defeated the  
 Teutons  
 125, Aix founded.  
 253-63, Goths ravaged Roman Empire.  
 256, Franks ravaged Gaul & Spain.  
 269-70, Goths checked by Claudius and  
 Aurelian.  
 270, Aurelian defeated and slain.  
 322, Constantine checked the Goths.  
 357, Franks and Alamanni defeated by  
 Julian.  
 451, Battle of Chalons  
 489, Western Empire passed into the  
 hands of the Germans.  
 778, Charlemagne crowned King at  
 Noyon.  
 800, Charlemagne crowned Emperor on  
 Christmas Day, at Rome.  
 920, Augsburg given coining rights by  
 Henry the Fowler.

1276, Augsburg became a Free City.  
 1422, Aachen, Coin of dated, (*early*)  
 1632, Augsburg taken by Gustavus  
 Adolph.  
 1806, Augsburg annexed to Bavaria.  
 1873, Latest Brandenburg Pfennig.

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#### DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

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 676-74, Pepin of Heristal M. P.  
 Austrasia and Neustria,  
 714-41, Charles Martel, M. P.  
 Austrasia  
 741-52, Pepin the Short, M. P.  
 Austrasia  
 752, Childeric 3d Deposed  
 752-68, Pepin the Short, King of the Franks  
 768-778, Charles and Carlman joint Kings of the Franks.  
 777, German chiefs assembled at Paderborn.  
 771, (not 778 as on page 301 Vol. XIX, 1906) Charlemagne crowned at Noyon.  
 800, Charlemagne crowned at Rome.  
 813, Aachen council  
 817, Louis divides the empire.  
 840, Death of Louis the Pious.  
 843, Treaty of Verdun  
 918-36, Henry the Fowler, King  
 937-73, Otto the Great, Emperor from 962, King before  
 973-83, Otto II, Emperor  
 983-1002, Otto III, Emperor  
 1002-24, Henry the Saint, Emperor.  
 1024-39, Conrad the Salic. The II, Emperor  
 1039-56, Henry III, The Black, Emperor  
 1056-84, Henry III, King 1084-1106,

Emperor.	1726-44, Carl Albert, Elector of Bavaria
1106-25, Henry V, Emperor.	1744-77, Max III, Joseph, Elector of Bavaria.
1140, Lubeck founded	1777-97, Carl Theodore, Elector of Bavaria.
1170, Albert the Bear, Duke of Ascania, died	1799-1825, Max IV Jos., Elector and King of Bavaria.
1307, Wenceslaus divided the Empire into Circles.	1825-48, Ludwig I, King of Bavaria.
1500, Maximillian divided the Empire into Circles.	1848-64, Max II, King of Bavaria.
1505-8, Albert IV ruled Bavaria.	1864-86, Ludwig II, King of Bavaria.
1621-79, Ferd. Maria ruled Bavaria.	1886, Otto crowned King of Bavaria, June 13.
1623, Title of Electors first used.	
1679-1726, Max Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria.	*Illustrated

Additional corrections, Vol. 20 page 3 line 3 from bottom, for "Kreutzer" read Groschen. Page 330 under cut, read, Rev. of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 Groschen 1821, similar. One Groschen equals 2:40 cents.

The writer knowing from experience how nearly useless a work of this character is without as complete an index as possible, requested and obtained the aid of Mr. Charles L. Miller of Port Chester N. Y. who has been a great assistance in the compilation of the above.

F. A. HASSLER, M. D. Ph. D.

## WITH THE CATALOGUERS.

Priced Catalogue of German money and medals, 1518 lots. Dr. Herman Feith, Schluter Strasse 27, Charlottenburg, Germany.

The Curio for April prices some interesting American medals for sale by its publisher, Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa.

Public Auction Sale of Coins, medals, paper money, proof sets, etc. 674 lots, XL Sale, May 22, Ben G. Green, Chicago

Catalogue of the collection of coins, medals, etc., of William H. Bridgham and others, for sale by Auction in New York on May 26 and 27, 1003 lots. The Anderson Auction Co., New York.

Auction Sale Catalogue of the collection of foreign silver coins and gold silver and copper coins of the U. S. of Mr. Richard L. Ashurst, catalogued by S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia. Lots 1320, sale May 27-28.

Mail Auction Sale (VIII) of coins, medals and paper money; gold, silver, copper and nickel. Various properties. Lots 657. B. Max Mehl, Ft. Worth, Texas. Distributed June 4th.

Auction Sale of the collections of Coins, Tokens, Paper Money etc. of the late John K. Tiffany and Frederick M. Bird. 462 lots. June 8th. Catalogued by Lyman H. Low, New York.

Auction Sale catalogue of the splendid collection of U. S. cents of Frank D. Taylor of Pittsfield, Mass., also selections from the cabinets of the late Thomas H. Windle and Charles S. Lincoln, and others. Lots 1422. Henry Chapman cataloguer. Sale on June 17th and 18th.

Auction Sale Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins, Several German properties. Lots 1668, Plates VIII. Sale June 17th and following days. Catalogue by Joseph Hamburger, Uhlandstrasse 56, Frankfurt am Main.

The collection of coins of H. Osborne O'Hagan was lately sold at Sotheby's (London), at which sale the very rare ten-dollar gold piece issued in 1849 at San Francisco by the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company sold for \$2,109. This is the highest price ever paid for a California gold coin. Only one other specimen of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company gold piece is known, that being in the United States Mint at Philadelphia. There is also a five-dollar piece of the same design, a specimen of which is in the coin room of the Philadelphia Mint. There were many other rare American coins sold, which brought good prices, such as two fine specimens of the California octagonal fifty-dollar gold pieces of 1851 and 1852, a five-dollar gold piece struck at the private mint of Norris, Grigg & Norris at San Francisco in 1849, a fine specimen of the Colorado private gold coinage of 1860 in the two-and-one half-dollar piece of Clark, Gruber & Co. of Denver, and a "Deseret Assay Office" five-dollar gold piece struck at the private mint of Brigham Young at Salt Lake City in 1860. Another oddity, was the Washington cent of 1793, which usually is of copper, but in this sale a piece from the same dies in gold was auctioned.

At the Low Sale of Part II of the Dudley R. Child collection held on May 5th, the following were among the prices realized.

Massachusetts, 1652, Pine Tree Shilling, clipped but fine .....	\$ 5.25
Cents, 1793 Chain, AMERICA. Crosby 3C. Almost fine.....	15.00
" 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bar, Crosby 6F. Almost fine.....	6.75
" 1795 Lettered Edge, value high in wreath, very fine.....	9.00
Half Dollar 1795. Two leaves below eagle's wings, fine.....	16.50
Double Eagle. MCMVII. First issue with wire edge. mint condition....	41.50
Montreal, sou; Breton 76. Fine ....	4.25
Georgia Gold, \$2.50 BECHTLER. RUTHERF, fine. ....	43.00

The following prices commanded the described coins at Mehl's VII sale on April 30th.

Greece, Philip II, Apollo to right. Gold stater, extremely fine..	50.00
Rome, Faustina Sr. Bust of Empress to r. Gold 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, ex. fine...	40 00
North Carolina, (1834) C. BECHTLER RUTHERF. Dollar, very good...	10.50
" " " A. BECHTLER, \$5, very good .....	39.50
Cent, 1793 Chain. No period after LIBERTY. Good.....	9.00
" 1797 Struck in Brass, unique, poor.....	2.50
Trime, 1864. Dulled proof, 470 coined.....	3.25



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The Chicago Numismatic Society.

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The 52nd monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, May 1st, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Lewis, Mayer, Tierney, Kelley and Green.

Communications were read from Messrs. Cooney, Poillon and de Lagerberg. Albert F. Madlener, Wm. Bartholomay, Jr. and Jos. Lundholm were elected to membership. Mr. Carey read a paper on Modern Foreign Copper Coins. Mr. W. F. Dunham exhibited, by request, the Chicago 1804 dollar. Mr. V. M. Brand showed a proof \$50 round Kellogg slug, Hawaii pattern silver dollar and gold \$20 of Liliuokalani, and Indian mohur and divisions of Nepal. Mr. Holmes showed a \$3.00 gold piece of 1854 D Mint, and Mr. Blumenschein some U. S. freaks.

The following books were added to the library: *Obsidional Coins* by Maillet, 4 volumes; and *Danish Medals* by Bergsoe. Magazines received were: *The Numismatist*, *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, *Philatelic West*, *Spink's Numismatic Circular* and the *Numismatischer Verkehr* for April and *Mehl's Monthly* for May. Auction catalogs were received from Elder, Green, Hess, Kube, Mehl and St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

The medal commemorating the 50th anniversary of the American Numismatic Society was received and placed in the cabinet.

Messrs. Miller and Walsh were present as visitors.

Adjourned to meet June 5, 1908.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.

## American Numismatic Association.



## BOARD OF OFFICERS.

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 First Vice President—Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.  
 Second Vice President—P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Can.  
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 Librarian—Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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 E. H. Adams, 121 Bay 20th St., Bath Beach, N. Y.

## LOCAL SECRETARIES.

J. B. Chase, Jr. 91 Francis St., Brookline, Mass., for New England.  
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 Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for the Western States.  
 B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for the Southern States.  
 Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q. for Eastern Canada.  
 S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., for Ontario and Western Canada.  
 S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

## REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

## NEW MEMBERS.

1045, Herbert S. Robinson; 1046, F. W. Humphrey; 1047, Frederick H. Brundage; 1048, J. S. Campbell; 1049, Henry C. Post; 1050, Ralph Di Simone; 1051, W. E. Tuttle; 1052, George W. Linn; 1053, Joseph T. LeBlanc; 1054, Albert C. Stewart; 1055, Franklin C. Holmes; 1056, C. T. Olin.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to June 20, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

Charles Reinwald, 100 N. Main St., Mansfield, Ohio.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & Howland Wood.

Burton A. Kinney, 18 Bleachery St., Lowell, Mass.

Vouchers: John P. Conroy & Howland Wood.

Robert W. Merrill, Secy. Phoenix Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. K. Dean, care of Dean Hicks Ptg Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Vouchers: Henry C. Post & Howland Wood.

Robert Bird, Canton, Mass.

Vouchers: Herbert E. Morey & Howland Wood.

Frank Hartman, 51 North 2nd., St., Camden, N. J.

Vouchers: Henry Chapman & Howland Wood.

George E. Radley, 01826 Division St., Spokane, Wash.

Vouchers: Byron N. Rooks & Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

Geo. E. Peters, Box 254, Santa Ana, Cal.

Peroy H. Greer, 1748 W. 25th St. Los Angeles, Cal.

Daniel Inness, Box 601, Pasadena, Cal.

Vouchers: F. R. Fancher and Doctor Heath.

Jay A. Robinson, 633 Seventeenth St., Denver, Col.

Thos. A. Reidy, 623 W. 79th St., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

## CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

462, Mrs. W. S. Dean, 93 St. Patrick St., Toronto, Ont.

546, Arthur B. Coover, Roxabel, O.

866, Henry C. Drumm, Enid, Okla.

Brookline, Mass., May 20, 1908.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

The Numismatist,

Monroe, Mich.

I have a Continental Pewter Dollar of 1776 *without* "E. G. Fecit" and with the letter "N" in "American" as large as balance of letters in the word. Is this a rare variety?

If only 600 proofs of 1877 and 1878 20c pcs. were issued why do they bring but 3.00 to 3.50 each while proofs of 1836 Dollars of which about 1000 were issued bring from about \$15.00 and up?

Would be pleased to hear from some subscribers regarding above.

J. R. STRAUSE

A. N. A. No. 1004



## OBITUARY.

SIGMUND OETTINGER.

On May 7th, died at his residence in New York City, Professor Sigmund Oettinger, one of the most prominent collectors of medals in the United States.

He was born at Munich, Bavaria, January 12, 1837, and early in life began to study medicine, his father being a physician of prominence. In 1860 he came to this country and devoted himself to teaching the German language in various public and private institutions.

Professor Oettinger not only had the largest collection of Scharff and red-cross medals in this country, but he was foremost in encouraging medallic art, and through his efforts are due the Avery and Columbus medals.

He was a member of the American Numismatic Association and the N. Y. Numismatic Society, as well as the societies of Italy, Belgium, and Vienna.

F.

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The amount of money in circulation in this country on May 1st was exactly \$3,088,101.

The three-dollar gold piece was authorized coined by an Act of Congress, February 21, 1853. Its coinage was ordered discontinued September 28, 1890. No pieces were struck bearing either of these dates. In some of these years the issue was very limited. In 1875 only twenty were struck; in 1873 only twenty-five and in 1856 just forty-five. 550 were struck in 1881, 910 in 1888 and 940 in 1883.

It has been said that the world is just what we make of it, and it is a pretty good old world after all, especially when things seem to be coming your way. Just now we are in a particularly happy frame of mind due to the receipt of a set of the First Coinage in Canada from brother P. B. Murphy of Quebec, and a very pleasant visit by brother J. Kneeshaw of Hamilton. In the language of Mr. Dooley when he remarks of his friend Thaydor Rosenfelt, they are two bully boys.

We have been repeatedly asked of late, when that promised series of articles by our President, "Numismatic Stepping Stones" would begin to be published? We have been up to now unable to explain, but now it is easy. He has been otherwise busily "engaged." Look at this that has just been wafted into our sanctum sanctorum:

Mr. Farran Zerbe  
Mrs. Bessie Garner Knox  
announce their marriage  
on Wednesday, May sixth  
nineteen hundred and eight  
at Trenton New Jersey

We forgive him if the rest of you do!

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Decisions by the Board of Appraisers.

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(T. D. 28773—G. A. 6720.

## Copper-coin articles.

Ornaments made of copper coins, in the shape of swords and other articles for the household, are subject to classification under paragraph 193, tariff act of 1897, as articles of copper, not specially provided for, rather than under paragraph 530 as copper coins or under section 6 as unenumerated articles.

United States General Appraisers, New York, February 13, 1908.

In the matter of protests 266541, etc., of Soy Kee & Co. et al. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

Before Board 2 (Fischer, Howell, and De Vries, General Appraisers.)

Fischer, General Appraiser: These protests relate to the assessment of duty on certain copper-coin articles upon which duty was assessed at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 193, tariff act of 1897, as articles composed of copper not specially provided for. The importers claim that the articles are entitled to free entry under paragraph 530 as copper coins, or are dutiable properly at 10 or 20 per cent under section 6 as unenumerated articles.

From the record in these cases we find that the articles are made up of Chinese copper coins, which are corded together in the shape of swords and articles intended for use as household ornaments. It is indeed difficult to perceive the reason which would prompt a claim under paragraph 530 of the tariff. Coins are not imported in these importations. Such as were used in the manufacture of the ornaments have lost their identity as copper coins upon being made a permanent and integral part of the completed articles. That these articles are not free as copper coins requires little argument. We would refer to the case of Crocker v. Redfield (4 Blatch., 378.) In that case a large quantity of Chinese copper coins of the character here in question, but not made up into articles, were the subject of consideration. The Chinese coin was held not to be free of duty as "copper coins" unless imported as currency. The importers' claim under section 6 appears to be sounded on the supposed analogy for the purposes of classification with the needlecases the subject of the decision of the United States Circuit court, southern district of New York, in the case of Diekerhoff, Raffloer & Co. v. United States (151 Fed. Rep., 957; T. D. 27949.) In that suit the classification of the needlecases under section 6 having been disapproved of by the United States circuit court of appeals (T. D. 28716), the contention urged by the importers in this case requires little if any further comment.

These articles in the shape of swords and other ornaments are composed almost wholly of copper, and we hold that they are properly dutiable as assessed and can not be relegated to section 6 as unenumerated articles at either 10 or 20 per cent.

The protests are overruled on all grounds, and the decision of the collector in each case affirmed.

## Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

**WANTED:** To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in this and foreign countries. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois Ave. East St. Louis, Ill.

**To EXCHANGE:** Coins or cash for old pistols. Have 200 varieties for sale. O. J. Bierly, 5217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.

**To EXCHANGE:**—Brass warming pans and other antiques for U. S. coins, paper money or war tokens. Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.

**WANTED:**—Paper money of all kinds (except Colonial and Continental), in wholesale quantities; and Broken Bank Bills and State Issues in sets or singly, Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

**WANTED:**—All kinds Broken Bank notes of U. S. of Canada and South America. Also Confederate notes all values; will pay cash or give exchange in rare coins and Confederate stamps on and off Cover. Wanted, Virginia Treas. notes of 1861 and 1862. Will pay 50c each for State Montana broken bank notes. R. L. Deitrick, Lorraine, Va.

**To EXCHANGE FOR COINS:**—Fine classical music, Beethoven, Chopin, etc. Also beautiful books, silver ore, etc., to exchange for Coins. Medals or books on coins. Dr. F. A. HASSLER, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana Cal.

**WANTED:**—Ancient Egyptian Scarabs in fine condition Turquoise or green jasper with Cartouche of deer preferred. R. Sachs, Hotel Cecil, 118th St., & St., Nicholas Ave., New York, N. Y.

**WANTED:**—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21. 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**WANTED:**—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

**To EXCHANGE:**—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

**WANTED:**—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E Cleveland, Ohio.

**To EXCHANGE,**—150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

**WANTED:**—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

**To EXCHANGE:**—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WANTED:**—Canadian coins and tokens bought, sold and exchanged. Collectors interested in that subject should write to me. There is no fake! What I say, I mean it! Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

**WANTED:**—To buy volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Numismatist. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, O.



FOR SALE:—From famous Marquis Strozzi collection of Florence. Greek copper of the Bruttii (282-202 B. C.) Large variety. List on demand. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 116th St., New York.

WANTED:—To exchange broken bank bills—state issues—"Wild-Cats" etc., for the same. Also will buy or sell in any quantities. [Dr.] C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Auction catalogues and Price Lists from all countries. Blair Le Blanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED:—\$3.00 gold piece any date. State price. A. B.—Care of the Numismatist.

WANTED:—To buy Gold Dollars, Mint Marks of any date, in fine condition only. Many rare ones for sale. Satisfaction or your money return. Geo. H. Burfeind, 1111 F. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

WANTED:—Price lists and Auction Catalogs of Coin dealers. Captain W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy, Room 5, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED:—American War Medals; National, State and Municipal. Indian Peace Medals and Civil War Corps Badges. S. Pell, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—To buy 1861 Clark Gruber & Co. \$5.00 and 1860 Mormon \$5.00, in fine to uncirculated condition. H. F. Williams, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Catalogues and Priced Lists from all dealers in all countries. Geo. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 542, 564, 568, 590, 591, 595, 593-4-5-6-7, 634, 654, 672, 673, 675, 690, 712, 722, and other canadian coins, medals, communion tokens etc. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec, who will be pleased to receive catalogs of sales containing Canadian rareties.

WANTED:—For cash \$50 gold slugs or any other rare gold. S. K. Nagy, 621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Breton's Nos. 501, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 5, 39, 42, 5, 8, 64, 7, 660, 3, 73, 7, 81, 703, 12, 48, 58, 9, 63, 75, 90, 1, 812, 26, 9, 30, 7, 42, 6, 8, 50, 61, 2, 72, 905, 6, 24, 5, 33, 4, 5, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50, 42, 68, 73, 5, 99. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED:—Cincinnati encased Postage stamps, War Tokens, Paper Money, and anything else relating to Cincinnati; will pay spot cash. Address, H. C. Ezekiel 334 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE: Thirty modern foreign copper coins, each from a different country in fine condition, by registered mail postpaid for only one dollar. Address: M. P. Carey, 1742 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Auction catalogues and price lists of coins from dealers. Geo. E. Radley, O1826 Division St. Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE:—Carters Medals of the British Army, 1861, 3 volumes, \$2.00. Arms & Armour, Illustrated; 296 pages, 1907, \$2.25; China portrait plate, Cabots starting for America; Ill'd. 9 inches, \$1; Cabots Discovery of America, Ill'd book, 25c; Curious plates, Illustrated list, Address R. James, Box 64, Station B. Montreal, Canada.

## JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST

are usually dull and quiet months with the numismatists for it is in these months, "When the Green gets back in the Trees," that other matters in the out of doors life are more apt to occupy their attention. We do not, however, propose to be idle and shall utilize the quiet season to do a little missionary work with the co-operation of our readers. In this effort we will be awfully glad to GIVE AWAY 500 parcels of coins—one parcel to each new subscriber—whose subscription is received during these months. Each of these parcels we guarantee to be worth at Standard Catalog prices \$1.00 or more. Each parcel should be the nucleus or germ for the building up of a collection, and, together with the Numismatist a year (always worth a dollar), must be a good and profitable numismatic venture. All we ask for this \$2.00 investment is \$1.00 plus 10 cents for return postage on the coins; and, if you wish to join the Association, (best and largest body of coin collectors on this or any other planet), fifty cents more for Initiation Fee—payable but once—and a nice Membership Certificate thrown in.

### YOU DONT HAVE TO TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT.

"Received the premium coins and am surprised as well as delighted, for I did not expect anything like that with a subscription to The Numismatist which is worth \$1 and more of itself. I am sorry I did not know of its publication before." F. D. Brokaw, Chicago, Ill.

"I am as pleased with the premium coins you sent me as I possibly can be. I did not expect anything but a few common coins." Lloyd S. Bostwick, Seville, O.

I received the premium coins all right and am well pleased with them. Many thanks. They are much better than what I paid \$2.00 for to ———." Geo. E. Radley, Spokane, Wash.

If, after the year has passed, you are not fully satisfied return us the coins and your NUMISMATISTS in good conhition, and your money will be refunded and no questions asked. Can anything be more fair?

### ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

There are other of our readers who would be glad to get some of our back volumes and we have a gift also for those who will do a little work for us. For every TWO new subscribers, or *two* new members of the A. N. A. you may be able to obtain, and received in these three months, we will mail postpaid a complete back volume of THE NUMISMATIST as you may select from the following years; 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1903. We are out of the other years.

### REMEMBER IT IS EASY TO WORK FOR THE NUMISMATIST.

We furnish the ammunition and, like Davy Crockett's coon, all you have to do is to aim at any coin germ infected individual and he will come right down at once.

### THOSE CATALOGUES.

Our generous philanthropic streak last month wherein we offered gratis a few hundred pounds of accumulated coin catalogs, lists, etc., has cleaned us out. Mr. Mathis of Nebraska wants all that are left and they will be freighted to him in due season. So this offer is now closed.

# GOLD COINS FOR SALE!

The following Gold Coins will be sold to the highest bidder:

## Sale closes June 30th, 1908

All bids must be accompanied with cash, P. O. express order or drafts, and in addition 8 cents for Register Postage.

To unsuccessful bidders cash will be returned on July 1st.

Bid so much per piece. All are rated as good, fine, ex. fine, uncirculated and proof. State in what condition the coins are wanted. Do not ask for conditions not mentioned after the number of the prices, as I do not have them.

### GOLD DOLLARS

- 1849, 1 piece, uncirculated
- 1850, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1851, 6 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1852, 8 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1853, 17 pieces, good, fine, ex. fine, uncir.
- 1853, 6 pieces, O. M. fine, ex. fine, uncir.
- 1853, 1 piece, C. M., ex. fine
- 1854, 8 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1854, 8 pieces, large dollars, fine, ex. fine and uncirculated
- 1855, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1856, 12 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1857, 7 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1858, 3 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1859, 2 pieces, fine and uncir.
- 1860, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1861, 3 pieces, fine ex. fine and uncir.
- 1862, 6 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1869, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1870, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1873, 2 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1874, 5 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1877, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1879, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1883, 2 pieces, uncir.
- 1884, 3 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1884, 1 piece, proof
- 1885, 3 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1886, 2 pieces, proof
- 1887, 4 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1888, 2 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1889, 5 pieces, uncir.

### \$2½ GOLD PIECES (¼ Eagles)

- 1834 to 1907, 300 pieces, good, fine, ex. fine and in uncirculated condition.
- Great many M. M. '34 to '79
- 1880 to 1907 consecutive (except 1881) also some varieties.

### \$3 GOLD PIECES

- 1854, 1 piece, has solder spots, tho' fine
- 1854, 2 pieces, ex. fine
- 1854, 1 piece, O. M. ex. fine
- 1855, 2 pieces, S. M. ex. fine
- 1855, 2 pieces, ex. fine.
- 1856, 2 pieces, S. M. ex. fine
- 1856, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1857, 1 piece, S. M. fine
- 1858, 1 piece, fine
- 1859, 2 pieces, fine and ex. fine
- 1860, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1862, 2 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1863, 2 pieces, fine, ex. fine, 1 holed
- 1864, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1866, 3 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1867, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1868, 3 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1874, 2 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1878, 3 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1885, 1 piece ex. fine
- 1887, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1888, 2 pieces, uncir.
- 1889, 4 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.

### \$5 (HALF EAGLES.)

- 1802, 1 piece over 1, fine
- 1803, 1 piece solder spot, fine
- 1805, 1 piece ex. fine spot in Rx.
- 1807, 2 pieces H. L. fine ex. fine
- 1809, 1 piece fine spot on obv.
- 1834, 4 pieces fine, ex. fine
- 1835, 5 pieces fine, ex. fine
- 1836, 6 pieces fine, ex. fine
- 1837, 2 pieces good, fine, ex. fine
- 1838, 6 pieces good, fine ex. fine
- 1839, 2 pieces good, fine ex. fine
- 1839, 1 piece D. M. ex. fine
- 1839, 1 piece C. M. ex. fine
- 1840, 1 piece C. M. ex. fine



- 1841, 1 piece D. M. fine  
 1842, 3 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1843, 9 pieces good fine ex. fine  
 1843, 1 piece O. M. fine  
 1843, 1 piece D. M. fine  
 1844, 4 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1844, 2 pieces O. M. ex. fine  
 1844, 3 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1845, 4 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1845, 1 piece D. M. fine  
 1846, 4 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1846, 3 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1847, 3 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1847, 2 pieces C. M. fine ex. fine  
 1848, 2 pieces good fine  
 1848, 2 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1848, 1 piece C. M. good  
 1849, 4 pieces good fine ex. fine  
 1849, 2 pieces C. M. fine ex. fine  
 1850, 3 fine ex. fine.  
 1851, 1 piece fine  
 1851, 2 pieces C. M. fine  
 1852, 2 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1852, 4 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1852, 2 pieces C. M. fine ex. fine  
 1853, 2 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1853, 2 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1853, 3 pieces C. M. fine ex. fine  
 1854, 2 pieces O. M. fine ex. fine  
 1855, 1 piece fine  
 1856, 1 piece fine  
 1856, 1 piece C. M. ex. fine  
 1857, 1 piece D. M. ex. fine  
 1861, 2 pieces ex. fine  
 1861, 1 piece C. M. ex. fine

\$10 (EAGLES.)

- 1795, 1 pieces small eagle fine  
 1785, 1 pieces small eagle, spot on Rx.  
 fine

- 1799, 1 piece fine  
 1801, 1 piece mucir mint bloom (5  
 stars facing not well struck)  
 1803, 1 pieces ex. fine

FOREIGN GOLD.

- 1 Sovereign 1824 George IV H. L. St.  
 George and Dragon fine  
 1 Sovereign 1826 George IV H. L. fine  
 1 Sovereign 1834 George IV H. L. fine  
 1 Sovereign 1842 Victoria fine  
 1 Sovereign 1843 Victoria fine  
 1 Sovereign 1844 Victoria fine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Sovereign 1842 Victoria fine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Sovereign 1844 Victoria fine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Sovereign 1846 Victoria fine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Sovereign 1847 Victoria fine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Sovereign 1849 Victoria fine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Sovereign 1878 Victoria fine  
 1 \$2 1870 Newfoundland fine  
 1 \$2 1881 Newfoundland fine  
 1 \$2 1885 Newfoundland fine  
 1 \$2 1888 Newfoundland ex. fine  
 1 \$2 1888 Newfoundland uncir  
 1 20 Lire 1866 Pope Pius IX fine  
 1 20 Lire 1866 Pope Pius IX ex. fine  
 1 10 Guilder 1825 Wm. of Neederland,  
 fine  
 1 10 Guilder 1840 Wm. of Neederland,  
 fine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pond 1897 Oom Paul Kruger ex. fine  
 1 5 Colones 1899 Central America Costa  
 Rica ex. fine  
 1 5 Franc 1860 Napoleon Emp. France  
 fine  
 2 10 Franc 1858 and 65 Napoleon Emp.  
 France fine  
 1 20 Franc 1884 Franz Jos. Austria  
 Proof

Greenbacks issued during the Civil War; good, fine, and extra fine condition  
 \$1, \$2, \$5, and two varieties of the \$10.

References, any Bank in Rochester.

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The following Coins to the highest bidder:

1874 U. S. \$3 Gold  
1861 U. S. \$3 Gold  
1874 U. S. \$1 Gold  
1856 U. S. \$1 Gold  
1852 U. S. \$1 Gold  
1853 U. S. \$1 Gold  
1906 U. S. \$2½ Gold  
1905 Lewis & Clark \$1  
1903 Louisiana, Ex. \$1  
1907 St. Gaudens \$10  
1877—5 Marks Gold  
1860—5 Francs Gold  
1773—Spanish \$1 Gold  
1788—Spanish \$1 Gold  
1851—Costa Rica Gold \$1  
1825—South American Gold \$1  
1863—Phillipino Gold \$1  
Turkish Gold \$1  
1908 St. Gaudens Gold \$20  
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## HENRY CHAPMAN

### NUMISMATIST.

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## NUMISMATIST

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*Importer and Dealer in*

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copper coins.**

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Selections sent on approval on request to those known to me or who give satisfactory references. Persons so ordering, I would ask to state grade desired.

Collections purchased or catalogued for sale at auction.

I have just had bound a few remaining copies of the plate and priced catalog of the great Wilson sale of U. S. gold, silver and copper coins, which was the greatest sale of U. S. gold coins ever held. Plate catalog and price-list bound, 10 plates, \$4. Same without plates, with price-list, \$1.

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Chili 1 or 2 Ct., '79-86, 10-15 cts.

Cinco Ct. mint, 10 cts.

Egypt, small base, correctly named, 5-10, 15 cts.

Zacatecas Quartillas, 10-15 cts.

Sinaloa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  R. 1861, 15 cts.

A large Bronze medal of Pope Paul II. (1464-71), London price 5 Shil. ours \$1

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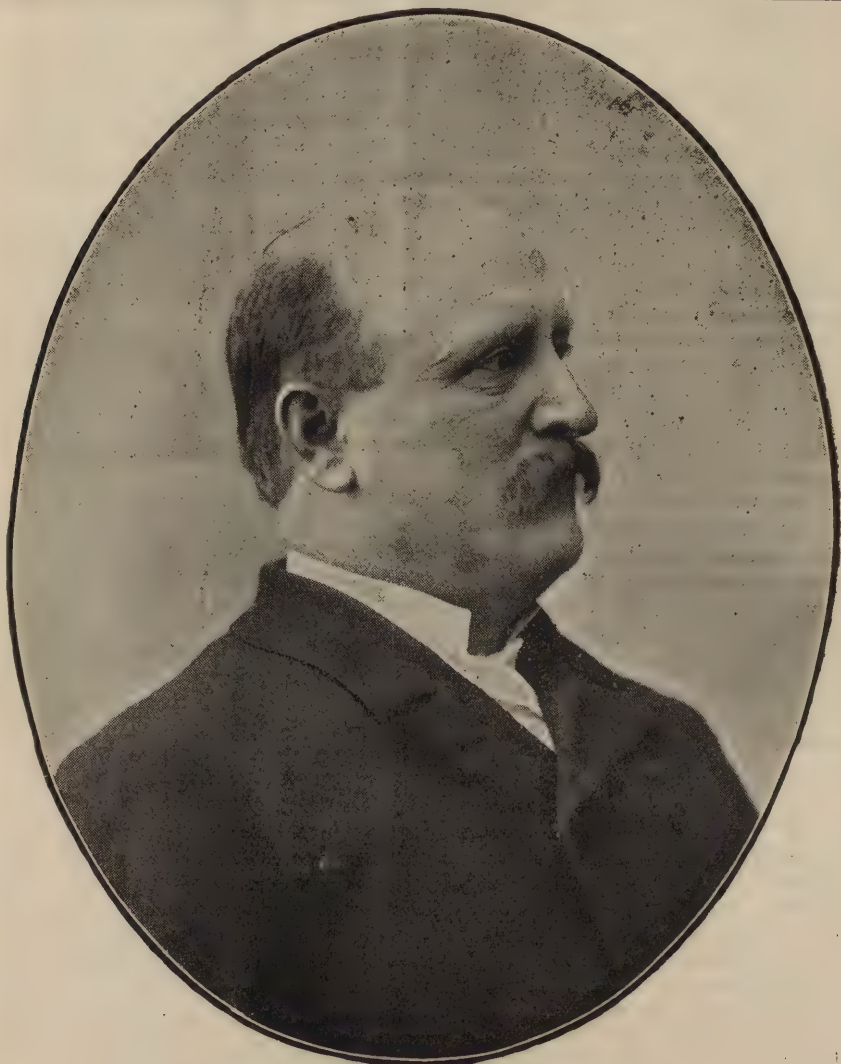


# The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., JULY 1908.

No. 7



GEORGE FRANCIS HEATH.

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## THE FINAL CALL.

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### The Angel of Death Writes "Thirty" to the Editor of the Numismatist.

The publishers of the NUMISMATIST announce with sincere sorrow that the brain which planned and the hand which has directed this magazine for more than twenty-one years, has been stilled in death; and the life of usefulness, seemingly with yet many ripe years to come, has been brought to an untimely close. Its sun has set while it was yet day.

The city of his home, the profession of medicine and the students of Numismatics, sustained a deep loss in the death of Dr. Geo. F. Heath, who passed away in the early morning of June 16, after an illness of but a few hours, having been in good health up to the midnight previous.

George Francis Heath was born in Warsaw, New York, on September 21, 1850. For ten years in the home of his birth, his life passed as a beneficent providence would have the life of a child, guarded and guided in a refined and intelligent household. But when he was ten years of age his mother died, the home was broken up and he made his home with an uncle in Poultney, Vt., his father shortly after entering the union army.

At his uncle's home the boy laid the foundation of a broad and liberal education. He attended schools, public, private and commercial, and acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of pharmacy, by clerking in his uncle's drug store at intervals of study. In 1869, his father having made a home at Warrensburg, Mo., the son went there and entered the High School, from which he graduated in 1871, the same year taking advanced standing in the State Normal. But shortly after attaining his majority, in 1872 he was appointed postmaster, and at the expiration of his term was reappointed.

In June, 1876, he resigned his position to enter the drug business. In 1877 he was elected alderman of the third ward of Warrensburg on the republican ticket. He refused a renomination, but the election in the ward resulting in a tie, by petition of both parties he consented to, and did, serve a second term.

His experience as postmaster had developed in him an interest in stamps and coins and he then began a collection which at his death was one of the most valuable in the country. His work as a pharmacist likewise created a desire for a medical education and selling out his store, he entered the Medical course at the University of Michigan. He graduated in 1881 and was immediately appointed resident physician and surgeon of the University Hospital. He continued in this position for three years, during which time he had about 5000 cases under the charge of himself and his internes.

In June, 1884, he resigned and removing to Monroe, Michigan, took the practice of Dr. C. T. Southworth one of the leading physicians of the section, who was then in failing health. Dr. Heath at once took a prominent place in the medical profession—a place which he undisputedly held at his death.



The story of his life from the time of his becoming a resident of Monroe, is almost the story of the city, so intimately did he become interwoven with its affairs. It was not until his untimely death that it was realized how great a void was made by his taking off.

But it is the story of an unassuming and modest man, a student, a thinker, a writer; wise in counsels, judicious in action; a man of absolute integrity, who had well-defined convictions and the courage to proclaim and execute them.

The modern mad race for wealth had no attractions for him. As a physician it was enough for him to know that some human being was enduring suffering which he could relieve, to call forth his utmost activity. Many a long and dreary ride did he take in storm and stress, over almost impassable roads, and with deft touch, and ready sympathy relieve the anguish of the suffering when his only hope of reward was in the Master's promise, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Always abreast of the most recent developments in medical research he was the first president of the Monroe County Medical Society and for more than five years previous to his death its secretary and treasurer.

But not in medical circles alone did Dr. Heath make his mark on the civic life of Monroe. He took upon himself early the duties of the patriotic citizen, devoted to the welfare of his home. Essentially a student he found time to keep fully and thoroughly posted upon the social and economic problems of the day, and was never careless or shirking in his civic duties. Although a staunch republican he was nevertheless four times chosen as mayor in the city of his home, a city considered as the democratic stronghold of Michigan. How he was held in the city of his home may well appear in the tribute paid to him in the columns of the paper of opposing political faith—THE MONROE DEMOCRAT:

"He was one of the few republicans who have been elected mayor of Monroe, being chosen in 1890, 1896, 1897, and 1906, besides at times holding his opponents to the scantest of margins in campaigns in which he was unsuccessful. While always a republican, his political views, as in all matters, were broad guaged and liberal. \* \* \* \* \*

During the years when not in office, he kept fully posted on city affairs and unshrinkingly performed all duties of citizenship that were asked of him. \* \* \* He possessed a wonderful memory, was an insatiate reader on a wide range of subjects, traveled widely, was gifted with a fine sense of humor, keen penetration and sure judgment, was a fine raconteur, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote: and an hour in his company never failed to prove of marked pleasure and benefit to those with him. His good nature and optimistic spirit never failed him and reacted favorably upon those about him, a trait which proved of much value to him in his profession, besides of course helping to steadily increase his army of friends. Though connected with many municipal affairs of far-reaching importance and though a participant in some very closely fought political battles, he never made an enemy—he always fought in the open, was frank and manly in his stand and there never was a question as to the honesty and integrity of the man or his nature and acts. Thoroughly democratic in his manner, free from all pose

possessed of the innate attributes of the true gentleman, he was equally at home and popular in the higher as well as the humbler ranks of society. \* \*

"He was a man of magnificent presence, tall, strong and well built, and made a favorable impression at first acquaintance, which was invariably strengthened as further association with him increased the knowledge of the accomplishments and worth of the man." The man who could call forth the above graceful, eloquent and glowing tribute from those who were his opponents gripped his friends to him with hooks of steel.

If so well balanced and busy a mind may be said to have a "hobby," his was the study of the history of nations through their coins and medals. Early in life he became a collector and a student of numismatics. He early became an authority, and his collection became the envy of many of the wealthier collectors in the same field. He was an early president and for many years before his death the treasurer of the American Numismatic Association. Nearly twenty two years ago he began the publication of the NUMISMATIST and it was to him a labor of love. To its readers the news of his death will come with the force of a personal loss.

Besides the Monroe County Medical Association he was connected with many other organizations. He was a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum and the Maccabees, in both of which he had been the presiding officer. He was a member of the D. of H, Vice President of the Merchants and Manufacturers Club and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Monroe Yacht Club. In all of these, at all times, with the energy characteristic of the man, he was ready to "get under and lift."

He was married in 1876 to Lucy May Rayhill of Warrensburg, Missouri, by whom he had five children, two of whom survive, Donald of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Helen at home. Mrs. Heath died in June, 1895, and he was again married to Miss Edith Berns Schliska at Detroit, August 18th, 1897; by this marriage he had one daughter, Ruth, now five years of age, who with his bereaved wife still survive him.

Thus, surrounded by the esteem and affection of all who knew him, with eye undimmed, with intellect unimpaired, with a future of usefulness apparently stretching out into the coming years, came the end, and as the long summer day drew to its close and the darkness gathered, doubtless he little thought

"That his day was done and merged in a night  
Of dreams and duration uncertain;  
Or, along with his own  
That a hand of bone  
Was closing mortality's curtain."

Monday night June 15, he attended the commencement of the Monroe School of Music, going from there to the rooms of the M. & M. Club where he spent a short time and then went home. He read his evening paper and smoked a cigar—a rather unusual procedure—retiring about midnight. At three o'clock in the morning Mrs. Heath was awakened by his arising, and he seemed

to be in pain in his back and side of his head. He was only able then to say yes and no. Dr. Southworth was immediately summoned and pronounced it an apopleptic attack and did all that medical skill could perform, but he speedily lapsed into unconsciousness which continued until 8:10 in the morning, when he passed away.—A. B. Bragdon.

Dr. Henderson, the representative of the A. N. A. at the funeral elsewhere in this issue has an account of the funeral, which will show, better than any words of our own, the touching tribute of affection paid by his fellow citizens to the distinguished dead.

### Council Proceedings.

Special meeting of the Common Council of the City of Monroe held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, June 17th, 1908, at 1 p. m.

In the absence of the mayor the meeting was called to order by Prssident Protom Chas. Hoyt.

Present: Ald. Antieau, Beck, Hill, Hoyt and Strong.

Ald. Strong introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously passed.

It is indeed a rare occasion which has called together in special session the executive board of our city to pay a last tribute to the worth of one of its former members.

In the death of George Francis Heath, which occurred at his residence last Tuesday morning, the city has suffered a great loss. He was a man of purity of character, of high ideals and unflinching devotion to duty, and he leaves a life record of honorable service. From the formative period of his youth to the last hours of his useful career, he belonged to the number of those who point to better things and lead the way, and with the fine instincts of an exalted citizenship he carried his inspiring creed into the practical affairs of daily life.

He was a man of culture and of general, professional and scientific information, as well as of charming social qualities, of attractive personality and pleasing voice—a busy and useful man. He was genial in his make-up and in his daily rounds visiting the sick and suffering he sifted lots of sunshine into the shadows here below.

In his professional life he accomplished all he sought for himself, his family or his friends, and he won by hard and faithful work and upright living. He fought his way with honest weapons and nobly won and nobly lost. His passing was tragic and untimely, but he has left his work well done, and the good he has done the city in public and private life is secure. There is grief that he might not live longer in the world that needs such as he, but there is satisfaction in the thought that the measure of his years was full.

Dr. George F. Heath was born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., September 20, 1850. Twenty years later he accompanied his father to Warrensburg,



Mo., and in 1872 was appointed postmaster, which position he held until June, 1876. In September, 1879, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1881. In June of that year he was appointed surgeon in charge of the university hospital, which position he held for three years. Resigning in June, 1884, he came to Monroe and entered general practice as a physician. He was a member of the State Medical Association and also of the County Medical Association, in both of which he took a prominent part.

He was active in the affairs of the city and contributed much time to the developement of its large and best interests. He was elected mayor in 1890, 1896, 1897 and 1906. He was a model presiding officer, giving dignity and character, by his presence, to our deliberations. His zeal and interest in the city never flagged and his labors to promote the welfare of the city were constant and continuous. It is fitting, therefore, that the council put on record its appreciation of Dr. Heath's services in behalf of Monroe, and we desire to place upon those pages, where his name has a conspicuous place, this last testimonial of respect. Therefore, be it

Resolved. That in the death of Ex-Mayor George F. Heath this city has lost an able and enthusiastic citizen, and

That a copy of this preamble and resolution be spread upon the records of this council, and engrossed and sent to his family.

On motion the council adjourned.

LEO J. HUMES, City Clerk.

## Resolutions of Respect of the Monroe County Medical Society.

Mr. President and Members of the Monroe County Medical Society: Your committee, to whom was delegated the sad duty of preparing resolutions of respect on the death of Dr. Geo. F. Heath, respectfully submits the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, God has removed from our midst our esteemed brother, and

Whereas, We deeply deplore the "going out" of our professional friend, we humbly bow to the will of Divine Providence, and be it

Resolved. That the heartfelt sympathy of this society be extended to the bereaved family.

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and the same resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this society.

Resolved. That the members of this society attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved further. That we here place upon record our appreciation of Dr. Heath's sterling integrity; his professional, scientific and literary attainments; his charity to the poor and his manly efforts in behalf of all things which made for civic improvement. We recall with pride his fidelity to, and interest in, the success of our Society; and that to his zeal and devotion is due, in no small degree, the present prosperous condition of our county organization. Dr. Heath has journeyed to the "Great Beyond," but he has left us the influence of a rare personality; and with those whom he served, there will linger sweet memories of a kind, generous and skillful physician.

P. S. ROOT,  
CHAS. SOUTHWORTH,  
V. SISUNG,  
Committee.

# PROCLAMATION!

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To the Citizens of Monroe:

Death has called from our midst our worthy citizen

**Dr. George F. Heath**

who for many years has been a prominent, active, public spirited citizen of Monroe, one who was universally loved by all who knew him, regardless of creed or politics, therefore it would seem fitting that we show, in some manner, our appreciation of his services and personal worth.

His funeral takes place Friday afternoon, June 19th, at three o'clock, from his late home on Washington street, and I would respectfully request that from two to four p. m. on that day there be a general suspension of business, as far as possible, and that all departments of the city government remain closed during those hours.

Given under my hand at the executive office of the city of Monroe, this 17th day of June, 1908.

**CHARLES HOYT,**

**Mayor pro Tem.**

### To Our Members.

It is with sad heart that I officially announce to you the death of our founder, good patron, faithful officer, and big, kind hearted friend, Doctor George Francis Heath at his home in Monroe, Michigan, Tuesday morning June 16th.

The many expressions, messages, and letters I have received from our officers and members causes me to know that we mourn not only individually, but, as an organization. Surmounting, however, that consciousness of what is a severe loss to us is our condolences and sympathies which go out to those who were near and dear to him.

Dr. Heath's services to numismatics in America will ever stand as a monument to his name. He fostered, nourished, cherished and gloried in the American Numismatic Association, and proud indeed was he, when he could announce it the largest, most active, and effective organization of its class in the world.

Memory will cause our present members to revere his name, and in the progression of our association, may it be perpetual. Future generations will from our history, which is best written in his own product, The NUMISMATIST, have cause to be indebted to his life and works.

As editor and publisher of the Numismatist for almost twenty-one years, Doctor Heath served the Numismatic world and during the past fifteen years, as no other publisher has continuously done, given to it the most popular numismatic publication. Popular, because the Doctor was popular with all who knew him, or learned of him as he was, and which proved a magnet that attracted to his publication some of the most wholesome, carefully prepared and painstaking numismatic manuscript of the day.

The Numismatist was his pet, he told me so less than two years ago. He published it before our Association came into being, and from the little leaflet, which it was during its first five years, and thru which the organization of our Association was advocated, it, with the organization and promising success of our Association, which made it our official organ, assumed its present proportion. He gave to the Numismatist the best hours of his life, his play time, in what fate has decreed the Autumn of his existence. That play time was not always what he wanted it to be, and the reason that it was not, is found in the esteem that he was held by the people of his home town, and the eulogies and respect to his memory that was evidenced following his death. He served his town people, his fraternities, and all who sought the assistance of his capabilities, just as he served us, unselfishly and to the best of his ability; and in his profession, few have been more successful, to render service rather than to acquire a fee actuated his professional career of almost thirty years.

As an officer of our Association Doctor Heath served us well, he was for several years President, Secretary and at the time of his death our Treasurer. He occupied some office in the Association nearly every year since its founding. For a few years when the Association was all but a bark adrift, he watched that bark and at the opportune time, welcomed it to the safe harborage that has led to our present successful society.



Doctor Heath loved his fellowmen more than he loved dollars, and served them better than he served himself. This was evidenced during his life, and is attested in his death.

On receipt of the message bearing the intelligence of his death your officers took immediate action for Association tribute and representation at his funeral, and outlined plans for the continuation of that thru which his services have been so valuable to us. It will be the aim of your officers in so far as the Association is concerned, to lighten the burdens of his family, if burdens they be.

A noble life is ended, and more than crowns can command or riches acquire, that life has merited the finest epitaph that is man's to give,—

HE WAS A MAN.

Tyrone, Pa., June 25, 1908.

FARRAN ZERBE, President.

### Ex-President B. P. Wright's Tribute to Dr. Heath.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 22nd., 1908.

The grim reaper death, has again invaded our circle and claimed our loved and highly esteemed Treasurer, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, whose demise occurred at his home in Monroe, Mich., June 16th.

The writer became acquainted with the Doctor at the University of Michigan in 1882 and a warm personal friendship has existed between us from the first.

Dr. Heath was a man of broad mind, a natural leader of men, able to harmonize difference of opinion and eliminate jarring elements of discord. His nature was kindly and forgiving; his daily life an example and an inspiration; few could come in contact with him without feeling that the world was made better by his attributes; strictly upright in all his dealings, doing the right without fear or favor, using his best gift to lessen human suffering and pain; bestowing words of wisdom and encouragement daily, to the disheartened, bringing gladness and hope to the sorrowing, and by his skill and knowledge of medicine was able to restore the sick to health. Such was his daily life.

In Numismatics, he found his recreation, being a lover of the beautiful; coins, in choice condition, pleased his artistic sense and were restful after the arduous duties of his profession.

Early in his collection he reached the conclusion that an isolated collector misses half the pleasure, hence he conceived the idea of an Association. The germ was his, and from a modest beginning, has grown into our loved and cherished A. N. A. and to him, more than any other one, is due the honor of the place it now holds among the Numismatists of the world.

In order to reach the largest number our Doctor began the publication of *The Numismatist*, spending his money freely that he might bring pleasure to the isolated collector, he made a success in a field marked with many failures and today, we who survive him; are just beginning to realize how great were his attainments.

We miss him and our hearts are overflowing with sadness, but we feel that he has gone to his well earned and richly deserved reward.

## The Ship Has Lost Her Pilot.

At the last meeting of the American Numismatic Association one of the speakers compared the various issues of the "Numismatist," to a vessel making monthly voyages, and after briefly enumerating the changes of captains, officers, etc., he commented upon the steadfastness of the pilot, who had seen his vessel safely and regularly into port for a score of years.

And now our pilot is no more. Probably every member of the Association knew him either personally or through correspondence, and the place that he occupied will not easily be filled by another. Those of us who had the good fortune to become well acquainted with him know that he was always willing to assist the newcomers into our ranks by his friendly advice, and the specialist in ancient coins is indebted to him for his original and painstaking papers on these series which have appeared in the "Numismatist" for a period of years.

But our greatest measure of gratitude must be given him for establishing our Association and thereafter holding us together by keeping us interested through the medium of his monthly journal. This is a lasting monument for him; these pages, now before you, fellow members, owe their origin and development to the efforts of him, who is with us no longer now.

———"take him for all in all,

We shall not look upon his like again."

F.

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## Acknowledgements.

The Association herewith extends its thanks to Mr. A. B. Bragdon Jr., Manager of the Record Publishing Company, Monroe, the publishers of the Numismatist, for the efficient manner in behalf of the family of the late Doctor Heath, that he informed the officers of the Association of our editor's sudden demise. Also for the hearty co-operation that he has given the Association in gathering together the various threads of editorship severed by the untimely death of the Doctor.

The thanks of the Association is extended to Mr. Henry Chapman for the courtesy and consideration shown the officers that were present at Philadelphia, and for his willing co-operation in the solution of several problems.

The Association wishes to thank Mr. B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, Local Secretary for the Southern States, and publisher of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, for his offer to place his publication at the service of the Association at this critical period.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

After the first shock of the sad news had abated somewhat, the President and the Secretary telegraphed and wrote to the different officers, Local Secretaries and older members as they could conveniently.

A floral tribute from the Association was arranged for by the telegraph, and several nearby members were requested to attend the funeral. Dr. J. M. Henderson, the Local Secretary for that territory, represented the Association at the funeral, attending with the immediate family, and was the only organization thus honored.

At the opening of Henry Chapman's sale at Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 17th, President Zerbe announced the death in a brief tribute, recognizing the late Doctor's services to numismatics. Mr. Zerbe later conferred with the various members present.

The Secretary made a hurried trip to Philadelphia and conferred with the President and different members present, and later Mr. Zerbe conferred with Messrs. D. A. Williams and F. G. Duffield of Baltimore on the future work of the A. N. A.

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## CONVENTION.

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### American Numismatic Association.

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 28, 29, 30, OCT. 1 and 2, 1908.

Farran Zerbe, President, Tyrone, Pa.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 20, 1908.

In keeping with precedent it will be my pleasure to have you issue the call to our members for the next convention of the association.

B. P. Wright, Chairman,  
Board of Governors.

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Tyrone, Pa., June 25, 1908.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

In pursuance of the advice of the chairman of the Board of Governors, and after a conference with the officers and Philadelphia members of the Association as to the most acceptable time, I hereby issue a call for the 1908 Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia commencing the evening of Monday, September 28 and to continue until Friday October 2. The place of meeting and program of business and entertainment will be announced in detail later on.

A meeting of educational profit and delightful entertainment is assured at our next convention, promising a good reward for all that attend. I am personally desirous of seeing this the banner meet of the Association and ask our members to anticipate the time and the advantages of attending, that we may have a large, enthusiastic and successful convention.

FARRAN ZERBE, President.



## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It will greatly facilitate matters and arrangements for this coming convention for those intending to be present to notify as soon as possible either Mr. Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia or the General Secretary, Mr. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass., so that accommodations can be arranged for, and an approximate estimate arrived at for the number to be entertained while at Philadelphia. It is urged upon every member to be present at this convention if a possible thing, as the success of any convention is increased by the good showing of attendance. The arrangements for this convention are fast nearing completion, and nothing has been spared to make this the most successful gathering that we have thus far had. The 1907 Convention at Columbus far outstripped any other one that we have had and all the members in attendance at that one were very enthusiastic in repeating the success in 1908. The gracious invitation of Mr. Henry Chapman and Mr. S. H. Chapman to have this year's convention held at Philadelphia was accepted by the Columbus Convention. The President and the General Secretary recently conferred with these gentlemen at Philadelphia, and the convention will partake of the usual number of regular meetings, the election of officers, illustrated lectures and talks, informal meetings in the evenings and excursions to places of interest and Atlantic City. For one day, plans are being made for an extraordinary exhibit of coins for members and their friends. Safe arrangements are being made for the storage and display of these coins and every member is urged to bring on desirable specimens, or any coins of interest to him, so as to make this exhibition the finest that has ever taken place in this country. A sale of coins is being arranged for which ought to prove a magnet and especial attraction for all the members. The plans in detail will be published next month.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Henry Chapman ladies desirous of accompanying members to the convention will be looked after and shown around. It is therefore requested that members intending to bring their wives or family notify either Mr. Chapman or the Secretary.

H. W.

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## The Nomination and Election of Officers.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association.

During the convention a complete list of officers will be elected to serve from January 1, 1909 until the qualifying of their successors. The call is hereby made for the nomination of candidates for all officers. All nominations should be made with the knowledge that the members placed in nomination will accept and serve the office if elected. All nominations are to be sent to the General Secretary, Mr. Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass., and should be received by him not later than July 25th for publication in the August number of the Official Bulletin. All nominations received after that date will

be published in the September number of the Official Bulletin. It is desirous that these nominations be sent in promptly. Any member residing in the United States or Canada has the privilege of being nominated for office and any member has the privilege of nominating. To get a true expression of the wishes of the members it is necessary for them to express their sentiments. The ballots will be sent out later and the polls will close during the convention,

June 26, 1908.

FARRAN ZERBE, President,  
HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

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Tyrone, Pa., June 25, 1908.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

General Secretary, Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass., has been appointed and has accepted the office of Acting Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our Treasurer, Dr. George F. Heath. The Acting Treasurer is authorized to collect and care for all monies due the Association.

FARRAN ZERBE, President.

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The first question the average visitor to the United States Treasury Building asks is, "Couldn't burglars tunnel under the vaults and rob the government?" Well, that is not likely. An armed guard sits beside the vaults. Every twenty minutes he is required to ring an alarm just to show that he is awake. An armed patrol makes the rounds hourly. Secret service men in plain clothes, with concealed weapons, keep watch and ward outside and inside the building. As to tunneling, the officials hold that if a man by any possibility should manage to bore underneath a vault the heavy metal would crush him to a jelly, thus administering a lasting gold cure.

Even if the tunnel burglar should get away with his life he could not get away with much gold. Ten thousand dollars in double eagles weighs thirty-eight pounds. Forty million dollars in gold certificates of the \$10,000 denomination weighs eleven and a half pounds. Even burglars prefer the gold certificate to the real thing.

At the last meeting our golden store totaled \$1,020,373,471. This does not represent the entire stock of gold coinage of the United States by something like \$500,000,000. The amount of gold money minted in this country, including that in the treasuries and that in national banks and elsewhere is estimated at \$1,638,000,000. Some of this is held in other countries, which seem to think highly of American coinage. The Dominion of Canada, for instance, holds \$18,000,000 in United States coin.

## American Numismatic Association.



### BOARD OF OFFICERS.

President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.  
 First Vice President—Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.  
 Second Vice President—P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Can.  
 General Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.  
 Acting Treasurer—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.  
 Librarian—Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

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 B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for the Southern States.  
 Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q. for Eastern Canada.  
 S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., for Ontario and Western Canada.  
 S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

### REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

### NEW MEMBERS.

1057, Charles Reinewald; 1058, Burton A. Kinney; 1059, Robert W. Merrill; 1060, H. K. Dean; 1061, Robert Bird; 1062, Frank Hartman; 1063, Geo. E. Radley; 1064, Thos. A. Reidy; 1065, Jay A. Robinson; 1066, Daniel Inness; 1067, Percy H. Greer; 1068, George E. Peters.



## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to July 25, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

Benjamin Heid, 1236 Penna Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vouchers: B. H. Collins & Howland Wood.

Axel Johnson, L. B. 175, Moorestown, Mich.

Vouchers, Dr. Heath & H. Wood.

J. W. Field, 311 S. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.

Vouchers, J. Barnet & H. Wood.

Joseph T. Alling, Care of Alling & Cory, Rochester, N. Y.

Vouchers: Howland Wood & Farran Zerbe.

Joseph H. Geis, 1222 West Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vouchers: Henry Chapman & Farran Zerbe.

W. E. Butcher, 326½ Juliann St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & H. Wood.

Paul T. Schulze, The State Bank, LaCrosse, Wis.

Vouchers: Ben G. Green & Wm. E. Thompson.

Frederick Wehner, Frostburg, Md.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & H. Wood.

## IN MEMORIAM.

## GEORGE FRANCIS HEATH.

One of the painful duties that the Secretary is called upon to do is to announce from time to time the taking away of one of our members. George Francis Heath was called to his Master on June 16, 1908. On these same pages far abler pens than mine have rendered far better tribute to him that has gone on his long journey. As I sit at my desk hosts of memories crowd down upon me. Those that knew the Doctor, even those that had never seen him, but knew him through his great work, his magazine, recognized in him a friend and appreciated his wonderful personality and kindness. It is but half stating the truth to say that the American coin collector has lost his greatest friend and help. Numismatics in this country has suffered its greatest loss. His helping and guiding hand may be stilled, but the memory of the work that he has done for the beginner, the large personality that overlooked petty differences, and the thousand and one big, quiet things that he has done for Numismatics will live, and all the pupils and followers, for we are these, of the big numismatic master will try and carry his work onward and follow in his footsteps of forbearance, charity and human kindness.

Dr. Heath began and maintained in his big unselfish way a work that has helped more young and unknown collectors than any similar numismatic work in the world. He organized and held together for nearly twenty years the coin collectors in this country, and he lived to see his task well done and enduring. His accomplishments are his best tribute, the appreciation is for us. The memory of the deeds of the big Numismatic Master is our sign.

Mr. Howland Wood, Secretary,  
American Numismatic Association.  
Brookline, Mass.

My Dear Sir:—As local secretary for the district which includes the state of Michigan, I submit to you the following report of the death and burial of our beloved Editor and Treasurer, Dr. Heath. You will pardon me if I pay a little tribute to the Doctor as a man and friend. With all that may be said in the next issue of the Numismatist, I feel that enough can not be said, so will tell you of the love and respect in which the Doctor was held by his fellowmen of Monroe. Upon receipt of word of the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. Heath, I immediately repaired to Monroe, arriving there Friday a. m., the day of the funeral. I was at once impressed with the fact that some great sorrow had befallen these people, for they were gathered in groups, and business was at a standstill, and indeed was entirely suspended, (as per inclosed proclamation of the Mayor) during the hours of the funeral. To come among these people suddenly, as I did, and note the universal bereavement, from the wealthiest and most influential of its citizens, to the poorest, you might have thought their King had died, and indeed a king had died, for a MAN, an UNSELFISH MAN, had gone to his reward, and a MAN is greater than a king. I had occasion to visit a dozen or more homes in Monroe on the following day, and found only sorrow there, and heard many tributes paid his memory which I would like to relate, but time forbids.

The funeral was the largest ever held in Monroe, and was attended by all the ex-mayors, who acted as honorary pall bearers, all the city officials, the medical societies and the various organizations to which the Doctor belonged.

The body lay in state at his late residence, and there was a constant stream of friends passing the bier to get a last glimpse of their beloved friend.

The church could hold only a very small portion of those who desired to attend the service. The Doctor was a member of a Protestant branch of the Church of God, a Methodist, but at the open grave, standing side by side, were the Ministers of the various Protestant churches, and the Catholic priest. What greater tribute could be paid to his unselfish life?

The floral tributes of friends and the various organizations were very beautiful and in great profusion. The tribute of the American Numismatic Association was placed directly on the casket.

I will not attempt to say anything about the life work of Dr. Heath, as I know this will be provided from another source. For the present, and until other arrangements can be made, Mrs. Heath will continue to publish the Numismatist. If I have neglected to state any facts of importance to you, or can be of any service to you, or the A. N. A., I shall be pleased to have you command me.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. HENDERSON.

## DEWITT S. SMITH.

On Thursday, June 25 1908, DeWitt S. Smith, one of our earliest and best known members passed away at his home at Lee, Mass. He was one of the large paper manufacturers in Massachusetts, being the President of the Smith Paper Company which operated five mills in Lee and Lenox. He was 69 years old and possessed one of the best collections of coins in the country.

HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

June 27, 1908, Brookline, Mass.

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Death of DeWitt S. Smith.

On June 25th last, at Lee, Massachusetts, passed away Dewitt S. Smith, one of the world's greatest numismatists.

His system had been weakened by several paralytic strokes, and for years he knew that the end might be expected at any moment. He took seriously ill during the early part of the week, and for the twenty-four hours preceding his death lapsed into unconsciousness, passing peacefully into the great beyond. Mr. Smith's honesty, geniality, integrity, frankness and fine enthusiasm gave him great popularity among the numismatists and his personal friends. No AMERICAN numismatist was more highly respected, no other will be more sorely missed from the collectors' ranks. What could be more pathetic and and touching than the fact that throughout all Mr. Smith's sickness, and even at times when his body was racked by physical suffering, his interest in coins and collectors continued unabated on down to the end. Only a day or two before his death, he wrote a letter to the writer, making inquiry regarding a Colonial coin. His collection of American Colonial pieces is considered by some the finest in existence, and many are ready to affirm also, that his private gold and silver collections are the finest. It was Dewitt Smith who set our nerves tingling at the Stickney sale by bidding up to \$6,100 on the Brasher doubloon, and who bought some very rare colonials offered in that sale. It was Dewitt Smith who bid \$2,975 on the Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company \$10 piece, and it was he who bid \$3,100 on the Conway \$5.

Mr. Smith was born in Sandisfield, Mass., April 4, 1840, so he was 68 years at his death. He was one of four children of Jared Smith and Caroline H. Sheldon, the third generation of Sandisfield Smiths. Seven generations back, Ralph Smith, the original ancestor, came from England and settled in Eastham, Cape Cod, about 1645.

He was educated at the Alexander Hyde School in Lee. After the opening of the Civil War, Mr Smith enlisted in the Union Army and was second lieutenant in Co. 8, 49th regiment, under Colonel Bartlett and General N. P. Banks. He was acting captain of his company at the battle of Port Hudson. Upon his return from the war Mr. Smith engaged with his uncle Elizur Smith and cousin, Wellington Smith, in the paper business. The firm was known as the Smith



Paper Company, which name is still retained. In 1889 he was elected President of the company. He held many offices in various companies, and was a member of the masonic lodge of Lee.

Besides being a thorough numismatist he was greatly interested in orchids and his collection of these was considered the finest held by a private individual in this country. He had extensive greenhouses. Mr. Smith had four skilled gardeners which were kept busy cultivating his floral treasures.

In 1865 Mr. Smith married Miss Jennie E. Graves. Mrs. Smith survives, also five children, Louis E., Percy J., Walter G., Willard F. and Mrs. W. E. Dickey. His sister, Miss Lucella S. Smith, lives in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Mr. Smith was a fitting tribute to his memory. The entire pulpit and chancel of the church were hidden with superb floral tributes, and his many friends and the townfolks gathered both in and outside of the church to pay their final tribute of respect. As the cortege filed into the Congregational church, a soft plaintive air from the organ threw a solemn hush over the congregation and heads were bowed. Edward L. Murphy sang *Rest in The Lord*. Following this Rev. John Barstow, of Pike, N. H., offered prayer, in which he referred the simplicity and honesty of Mr. Smith's life and to his value as a citizen.

Mr. Murphy sang *Hark, Hark My Soul*. The Cortege and friends then filed out of the church. The burial was in the family plot in the Lee cemetery. The honorary pall-bearers were Parley Russel, George F. Perkins, C. E. Hibbard, J. M. Stevenson, J. L. Kilbon and George K. Baird. The active pall-bearers were E. S. Rogers, Carl Wurtzbach, B. T. Gale, M. T. Robbins, C. M. Shaylor and T. M. Hayward.

The numismatists were represented by S. Hudson Chapman, J. C. Mitchelson and writer.

Mr. Smith's death is a lamentable loss to Numismatics in Amercia. His fine enthusiasm over the science and its devotees, and his many worthy traits of character gave him authority and popularity among the numismatists. They pointed with pride to Dewitt Smith. He uplifted their science in the eyes of the non-collector. There must be value to Numismatics, they reasoned, since such a man as he collected coins. And the deep pathos is again upon us that here was a man who labored throughout his life, and reached a high plane of development, only to be stricken down in life's early evening. But the life of Dewitt Smith was not lived in vain.

THOMAS L. ELDER.

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Word has reached us of the death on the 13th of June of the wife of Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, Local Secretary for Quebec and Eastern Canada. The condolences of the officers and fellow members of Dr. Courteau go out to him in his bereavement.

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**Boston Numismatic Society.**

A meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held in the librarian's room of the Statistical Department of the Boston Public Library on Friday, June 5th. The meeting was called to order at 4:30 p. m. Mr. Wheeler on account of the absence of the President, Dr. Green, occupied the chair. The meeting partook of an informal nature on account of but few members being present and the absence of any business before the society. A collection of coins had been sent in for appraisal which occupied the attention of the members for most of the afternoon. Dr. Storer exhibited several Medical medals and Mr. Wood exhibited a collection of Sutlers' checks used during the Civil War and also several early Ceylon silver pieces. It was voted to discontinue the meetings during the summer months.

Boston, Mass.

Howland Wood, Secretary.

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**Money-Making Mint.**

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

These are busy days at the mint. There are no signs of industrial depression in the big government building at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets. The activity in that magnificent structure is due to the unusual coinage of gold. Since the panic the New York assay office has sent over \$50,000,000 in gold bullion to the Philadelphia mint to be coined.

Since the first of the current year the inflow of the glittering metal has been so great that it forced the officials of the mint to add more than forty women adjusters to that department. The mint turns out more than \$800,000 daily, and within the last four months more than \$70,000,000 has been coined, which exceeds the amount coined all last year by \$20,000,000.

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### Restore Motto on Coins.

Now that the president has signed the bill restoring the motto "In God We Trust" to the gold coins the Director of the Mint is preparing to make the new coins bearing this motto.

In anticipation of the passage of a bill restoring the motto to the gold coins new dies were prepared by the Director of the Mint and there will be no delay in turning out the new coins. The St. Gaudens design will be used, and the motto will be placed on the \$20 piece in a space above the flying eagle near the rim. On the \$10 piece the motto will appear at the left and in front of the strange looking bird facetiously called at the time the new coin appeared "the eagle in trousers." It is probable that the new coin will be pronounced by medallists and sculptors more of a botch than ever, for there is not space enough on the face of the coins to bear all the artistic emblems, letters and figures required by law.

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### MOORISH TREASURE HOUSE.

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#### Interesting and Valuable Stronghold Unearthed in Southern Portugal.

Lisbon, June 9.—A large number of workmen have been sent from the capital to Serra Daire to excavate what was once a Moorish stronghold which has recently been discovered. Already great stores of gold and silver coins have been unearthed, together with a large quantity of antique daggers, swords and scimitars studded with precious stones. Hundreds of skeletons have also been brought to light.

The place, which was evidently used as an arsenal as well as a treasure house, consists of a very extensive series of underground passages and chambers, including living quarters, stable, strongrooms, and armories, and was undoubtedly constructed about the last quarter of the fifteenth century, when the Moors were being hard pressed by the Portuguese who held the northern portion of the country.



## GOT A CURIOUS GOLD INGOT.

### Coin Collector Now Owns a Rare Piece Made in California.

A new and curious variety of the gold ingots which passed as money in the pioneer days of California has come into the possession of Virgil M. Brand of Chicago, a leading United States coin collector, who has been attending the Gschwend sale during the past week. This hitherto unknown specimen is in the form of a rectangular ingot, in contrast to the circular gold coins struck by private mints in the days of '49, and is simply a slug of unrefined California gold, on the face of which is stamped its weight in pennyweights and grains, the value—\$36.55—and the name of the assayer, "F. D. Kohler." He conducted the California State Assay Office in the early fifties, and issued many varieties of similar pieces, which had active circulation.

This is the fourth specimen of a like character known, all of which are held at a high premium, one recently having been sold in London for \$1,050. The other denominations are \$45.34, \$40.07 and \$50.

FOR SALE BY

# DIVVER & COMPANY.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Confederate Treasury Notes, Confederate Bonds, Broken Bank Notes, State Notes and Shinplasters, Confederate Postage Stamps, U. S. Fractional Currency Continental and Colonial Currency, Rare U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Bill of Sale of Slaves, Miscellaneous Curiosities.

#### FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

##### FIRST ISSUE

5c Bust of Jefferson .....	.30
10c Bust of Washington.....	.35
25c Bust of Jefferson .....	.75
50c Bust of Washington. ....	1.00

##### SECOND ISSUE.

5c Bust of Washington in Bronz Ring .....	.25
10c " " " " " " .....	.25
25c " " " " " " .....	.50
50c " " " " " " .....	1.50

## THIRD ISSUE.

3c Bust of Washington.....	\$ .50
5c Bust of Clark.....	.50
10c Bust of Washington.....	.35
25c Bust of Fessenden.....	.60
50c Bust of Spinner.....	1.50
5c Justice in Center.....	1.00

## FOURTH ISSUE.

10c Liberty.....	\$ .35
15c Columbia.....	.60
25c Bust of Washington.....	.60
50c Bust of Stanton.....	1.00
50c Bust of Lincoln.....	1.50

## FIFTH ISSUE

25c Bust of Merideth.....	.30
10c Bust of Walker.....	.50
50c Bust of Crawford.....	.90
50c Bust of Dexter.....	1.00

## MISCELLANEOUS COINS AND CURIOS.

Mexican Gold \$1.00 pieces.....	\$2.00
U. S. Gold \$1.00 pieces.....	\$3 00
California Gold $\frac{1}{4}$ either round or octagonal..	.30
California Gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ either round or octagonal.....	.60
U. S. 2c Copper Coins.....	.10
U. S. 3c Silver.....	.15
3c Nickel.....	.10
"V Nickel Coins without the word cents—coinage stopped.....	.15
Confederate State Postage Stamps, unused and new set of (4) 2c, 5c, 10c and 20c complete set.....	.50
Chinese Copper Coins 2 varieties.....	.10
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ c pieces, 20 each, 5 different varieties.....	1.00
Phillipine $\frac{1}{2}$ c pieces new coinage.....	.25
Holland $\frac{1}{2}$ c pieces new coinage.....	.20
Panama 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c pieces, silver coin.....	.25
U. S. 20c pieces.....	.50
U. S. Isabella 25c coined for Womans Board, World's Fair, Chicago.....	1.00
Lafayette Dollars.....	2.25
U. S. Trade Dollars.....	2.50
Cape of Good Hope Bank Notes, 5 shillings.....	.50
Broken Bank Notes, 10 varieties, fine collection.....	1.00
C. S. A. State Notes, 10 varieties, fine collection.....	1.00
C. S. A. State Notes, 25 varieties, fine collection.....	2.00

We have many curios, and rare notes also in uncut sheets of many different varieties. Write us if interested. Make all remittances by money order or draft; stamps may be used for remittances under \$1.00. Postage and registry fee extra.

**DIVVER & COMPANY, Atlanta, Georgia.**

## Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

**WANTED:** To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in this and foreign countries. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois Ave. East St. Louis, Ill.

**To EXCHANGE:** Coins or cash for old pistols. Have 200 varieties for sale. O. J. Bierly, 5217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.

**To EXCHANGE:**—Brass warming pans and other antiques for U. S. coins, paper money or war tokens. Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.

**WANTED:**—Paper money of all kinds (except Colonial and Continental), in wholesale quantities; and Broken Bank Bills and State Issues in sets or singly, Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

**WANTED:**—All kinds Broken Bank notes of U. S. of Canada and South America. Also Confederate notes all values; will pay cash or give exchange in rare coins and Confederate stamps on and off Cover. Wanted, Virginia Treas. notes of 1861 and 1862. Will pay 50c each for State Montana broken bank notes. R. L. Deitrick, Lorraine, Va.

**To EXCHANGE FOR COINS:**—Fine classical music, Beethoven, Chopin, etc. Also beautiful books, silver ore, etc., to exchange for Coins. Medals or books or coins. Dr. F. A. HASSLER, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, Cal.

**WANTED:**—Ancient Egyptian Scarabs in fine condition Turquoise or green jasper with Cartouche of deer preferred. R. Sachs, Hotel Cecil, 118th St., & St., Nicholas Ave., New York, N. Y.

**WANTED:**—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21. 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**WANTED:**—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

**To EXCHANGE:**—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

**WANTED:**—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

**To EXCHANGE,**—150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

**WANTED:**—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

**To EXCHANGE**—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WANTED:**—Canadian coins and tokens bought, sold and exchanged. Collectors interested in that subject should write to me. There is no fake! What I say, I mean it! Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

**WANTED:**—To buy volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Numismatist. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, O.

**FOR SALE:** First issue wire edge St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece, perfect condition, strong lettering on edge. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass.



FOR SALE:—From famous Marquis Strozzi collection of Florence. Greek copper of the Bruttii (282-202 B. C.) Large variety. List on demand. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 116th St., New York.

WANTED:—To exchange broken bank bills—state issues—"Wild-Cats" etc., for the same. Also will buy or sell in any quantities. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Auction catalogues and Price Lists from all countries. Blair Le Blanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED:—\$3.00 gold piece any date. State price. A. B.—Care of the Numismatist.

WANTED:—To buy Gold Dollars, Mint Marks of any date, in fine condition only. Many rare ones for sale. Satisfaction or your money return. Geo. H. Burfeind, 1111 F. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

WANTED:—Price lists and Auction Catalogs of Coin dealers. Captain W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy, Room 5, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED:—American War Medals; National, State and Municipal. Indian Peace Medals and Civil War Corps Badges. S. Fell, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—To buy 1861 Clark Gruber & Co. \$5.00 and 1860 Mormon \$5.00, in fine to uncirculated condition. H. F. Williams, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Catalogues and Priced Lists from all dealers in all countries. Geo. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 542, 564, 568, 590, 591, 595, 593-4-5-6-7, 634, 654, 672, 673, 675, 690, 712, 722, and other Canadian coins, medals, communion tokens etc. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec, who will be pleased to receive catalogs of sales containing Canadian rarities.

WANTED:—For cash \$50 gold slugs or any other rare gold. S. K. Nagy, 621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Breton's Nos. 501, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 5, 39, 42, 5, 8, 64, 7, 660, 3, 73, 7, 81, 703, 12, 48, 58, 9, 63, 75, 90, 1, 812, 26, 9, 30, 7, 42, 6, 8, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 61, 2, 72, 905, 6, 24, 5, 33, 4, 5, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50, 42, 68, 73, 5, 99. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED:—Cincinnati encased Postage stamps, War Tokens, Paper Money, and anything else relating to Cincinnati; will pay spot cash. Address, H. C. Ezekiel 334 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE: Thirty modern foreign copper coins, each from a different country in fine condition, by registered mail postpaid for only one dollar. Address: M. P. Carey, 1742 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Auction catalogues and price lists of coins from dealers. Geo. E. Radley, O1826 Division St. Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE:—Carters Medals of the British Army, 1861, 3 volumes, \$2.00. Arms & Armour, Illustrated; 296 pages, 1907, \$2.25; China portrait plate, Cabots starting for America; Ill'd. 9 inches, \$1; Cabots Discovery of America, Ill'd book, 25c; Curious plates, Illustrated list, Address R. James, Box 64, Station B. Montreal, Canada.

WANTED:—Both kinds of the Quist 1907 \$20 Gold St. Gaudens Design wire and smooth edge, dealers please answer. C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Iowa.

# GOLD COINS FOR SALE!

The following Gold Coins will be sold to the highest bidder:

**Sale closes June 30th, 1908.**

All bids must be accompanied with cash, P. O. express order or drafts, and in addition 8 cents for Register Postage.

To unsuccessful bidders cash will be returned on July 1st.

Bid so much per piece. All are rated as good, fine, ex. fine, uncirculated and proof. State in what condition the coins are wanted. Do not ask for conditions not mentioned after the number of the prices, as I do not have them.

## GOLD DOLLARS

- 1849, 1 piece, uncirculated
- 1850, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1851, 6 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1852, 8 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1853, 17 pieces, good, fine, ex fine, uncir.
- 1853, 6 pieces, O. M. fine, ex fine, uncir.
- 1853, 1 piece, C. M., ex. fine
- 1854, 8 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1854, 8 pieces, large dollars, fine, ex. fine and uncirculated
- 1855, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1856, 12 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1857, 7 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1858, 3 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1859, 2 pieces, fine and uncir.
- 1860, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1861, 3 pieces, fine ex. fine and uncir.
- 1862, 6 pieces, fine, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1869, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1870, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1873, 2 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1874, 5 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1877, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1879, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1883, 2 pieces, uncir.
- 1884, 3 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1884, 1 piece, proof
- 1885, 3 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1886, 2 pieces, proof
- 1887, 4 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1888, 2 pieces, uncir. and proof
- 1889, 5 pieces, uncir.

## \$2½ GOLD PIECES (¼ Eagles)

- 1834 to 1907, 300 pieces, good, fine, ex. fine and in uncirculated condition.
- Great many M. M. '34 to '79
- 1880 to 1907 consecutive (except 1881) also some varieties.

## \$3 GOLD PIECES

- 1854, 1 piece, has solder spots, tho' fine
- 1854, 2 pieces, ex. fine
- 1854, 1 piece, O. M. ex. fine
- 1855, 2 pieces, S. M. ex. fine
- 1855, 2 pieces, ex. fine.
- 1856, 2 pieces, S. M. ex. fine
- 1856, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1857, 1 piece, S. M. fine
- 1858, 1 piece, fine
- 1859, 2 pieces, fine and ex. fine
- 1860, 1 piece, uncir.
- 1862, 2 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1863, 2 pieces, fine, ex. fine, 1 holed
- 1864, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1866, 3 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1867, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1868, 3 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1874, 2 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1878, 3 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.
- 1885, 1 piece ex. fine
- 1887, 1 piece, ex. fine
- 1888, 2 pieces, uncir.
- 1889, 4 pieces, ex. fine and uncir.

## \$5 (HALF EAGLES.)

- 1802, 1 piece over 1, fine
- 1803, 1 piece solder spot, fine
- 1805, 1 piece ex. fine spot in Rx.
- 1807, 2 pieces H. L. fine ex. fine
- 1809, 1 piece fine spot on obv.
- 1834, 4 pieces fine, ex. fine
- 1835, 5 pieces fine, ex. fine
- 1836, 6 pieces fine, ex. fine
- 1837, 2 pieces good, fine, ex. fine
- 1838, 6 pieces good, fine ex. fine
- 1839, 2 pieces good, fine ex. fine
- 1839, 1 piece D. M. ex. fine
- 1839, 1 piece C. M. ex. fine
- 1840, 1 piece C. M. ex. fine

- 1841, 1 piece D. M. fine  
 1842, 3 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1843, 9 pieces good fine ex. fine  
 1843, 1 piece O. M. fine  
 1843, 1 piece D. M. fine  
 1844, 4 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1844, 2 pieces O. M. ex fine  
 1844, 3 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1845, 4 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1845, 1 piece D. M. fine  
 1846, 4 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1846, 3 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1847, 3 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1847, 2 pieces C. M. fine ex fine  
 1848, 2 pieces good fine  
 1848, 2 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1848, 1 piece C. M. good  
 1849, 4 pieces good fine ex. fine  
 1849, 2 pieces C. M. fine ex. fine  
 1850, 3 pieces fine ex. fine.  
 1851, 1 piece fine  
 1851, 2 pieces C. M. fine  
 1852, 2 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1852, 4 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1852, 2 pieces C. M. fine ex. fine  
 1853, 2 pieces fine ex. fine  
 1853, 2 pieces D. M. fine ex. fine  
 1853, 3 pieces C. M. fine ex. fine  
 1854, 2 pieces O. M. fine ex. fine  
 1855, 1 piece fine  
 1856, 1 piece fine  
 1856, 1 piece C. M. ex. fine  
 1857, 1 piece D. M. ex. fine  
 1861, 2 pieces ex. fine  
 1861, 1 piece C. M. ex. fine
- \$10 (EAGLES.)
- 1795, 1 piece small eagle fine  
 1785, 1 piece small eagle, spot on Rx.  
 fine

- 1799, 1 piece fine  
 1801, 1 piece mucir mint bloom (5  
 stars facing not well struck)  
 1803, 1 pieces ex. fine

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 George and Dragon fine  
 1 Sovereign 1826 George IV H. L. fine  
 1 Sovereign 1834 George IV H. L. fine  
 1 Sovereign 1842 Victoria fine  
 1 Sovereign 1844 Victoria fine  
 ½ Sovereign 1842 Victoria fine  
 1 Sovereign 1843 Victoria fine  
 ½ Sovereign 1844 Victoria fine  
 ½ Sovereign 1846 Victoria fine  
 ½ Sovereign 1847 Victoria fine  
 ½ Sovereign 1849 Victoria fine  
 ½ Sovereign 1878 Victoria fine  
 1 \$2 1870 Newfoundland fine  
 1 \$2 1881 Newfoundland fine  
 1 \$2 1885 Newfoundland fine  
 1 \$2 1888 Newfoundland ex. fine  
 1 \$2 1888 Newfoundland uncir  
 1 20 Lire 1866 Pope Pius IX fine  
 1 20 Lire 1866 Pope Pius IX ex. fine  
 1 10 Guilder 1825 Wm. of Neederland,  
 fine  
 1 10 Guilder 1840 Wm. of Neederland,  
 fine  
 ½ Pond 1897 Oom Paul Kruger ex. fine  
 1 5 Colones 1899 Central America Costa  
 Rica ex. fine  
 1 5 Franc 1860 Napoleon Emp. France  
 fine  
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# The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., AUGUST 1908.

No. 8

## HIGLEY'S COPPERS—"GRANBY COINAGE."

Coined by John Higley, a Connecticut Blacksmith 1737, 1738, 1739.

E. H. ADAMS.

Note: Mr. E. Adams' writings on numismatic subjects during the past few years have been most wholesome, and from the abundance of material he has accumulated, promises to continue of special interest. We hope to present one of Mr. Adams' articles each month, illustrating it when practical. F.Z.



If that Connecticut blacksmith of Colonial days, John Higley, could have seen one of his much berated copper three pence pieces of home manufacture bring \$275 at a coin sale in the city the other day he would have noted with great satisfaction, no doubt, that the injunction engraved upon one of his coins | "Value Me as You Please"—had been interpreted more liberally than he could have anticipated.

Completely outclassed by the many splendid examples of die cutting disposed of at the same time, this crudely engraved piece of worn copper excited more attention than any of its pretentious associates. The principal design, a deer, was not much better than the caricature of that animal to be found on my schoolboy's slate, and the punctuation of the legends was executed with a fine disregard for all rules, a period having been carefully placed after each word.

The coin in question, which was the first American made copper coin to pass in this country as currency, was struck from homemade dies, and on the obverse showed a deer standing to the left. Above the animal is a small crescent within a plain circle, which is broken at the bottom by scrollwork enclosing the numerals "III." Around the border is the legend "VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE." with a hand pointing to the word "Value." On the reverse

is a large broadaxe, surrounded by the inscription at the border, "J. CUT. MY. WAY. THROUGH." This variety is undated, but is thought to have been issued in 1737, 1738 or 1739.

American Numismatics do not embrace a more interesting series of coins than those struck by Higley, although detailed information regarding his operations are not available. From what can be learned he was a blacksmith and in 1737 pursued his trade at the town of Granby, Conn., near by which place was located some of the first copper mines to be worked by Europeans in this country.

In those days a multitude of commodities had to do service as a circulating medium, from "muskett bullets of a full boare," at a farthing each, down to tobacco at two shillings to the pound. Gold, silver and copper currency was scarce, and even when obtainable represented such a variety of values that much confusion in handling it was experienced by the Colonials.

The story goes that Higley at this time conceived the idea of providing a home made substitute for the coins of the realm, and his first experiment in that direction resulted in the production of a copper coin about the size of an old time copper cent which showed a deer standing within a circle on the obverse. Below were the Roman numerals "III," and around the border were the words "The Value of Three Pence." On the reverse in the field were represented three hammers, over each of which was a crown. The legend ran "Connecticut" and the date was 1737.

Higley, it is said, was quite satisfied to exploit his own money, and wherever he went in the vicinity of Granby he would tender payment for his purchases in the shape of these crude copper pieces. And it seems they were quite freely accepted. The blacksmith turned out his coppers in sufficient quantities to more than meet local demands, until finally the tills of the local tradesmen were full to overflowing. And then came a protest against their acceptance at the value of threepence.

Higley was equal to the emergency, however, for he immediately turned out a new design. This showed a deer standing in a circle on the obverse with the value "III," below and surrounded by the inscription "Value Me As You Please." On the reverse were the same crowned hammers as borne by his first issue, but the new legend read "I Am Good Copper," which was followed by twenty-seven small dots in the form of two irregular triangles and one star or circle, with the date "1737." At once putting the new issue into circulation, this pioneer American coinmaker left the valuation of his copper pieces to be determined by conditions.

The Higley coins consisted altogether of seven obverse and four reverse dies, all combining the general features of the specimens described, but bearing minor differences. The coins were all made with bearded or milled borders and varied in size, the weight ranging from 120 to 170 grains. The denomination of threepence was placed upon them to meet the depreciated value of the Colonial paper money, then so extensively circulated, although all of his coins were of

the purest copper. In fact so pure was the metal contained in these pieces that they were much sought by goldsmiths of the period for the purposes of alloy, and the coins seem to have been in pretty general use until 1792, the time of the opening of the United States mint.

The Higley pieces were struck in the years 1737, 1738 and 1739, specimens bearing the first and last dates being well known. A coin of this series with the date 1738 is not known to exist.

Notwithstanding the lack of authority Higley issued these coins without hindrance, and later endeavored to place his coinage upon a lawful basis by enlisting the services of one John Read of Boston to have the copper product of his mint made the monetary standard of the province.

On October 16, 1739, Read addressed a memorial to the General Court of Connecticut, in which he suggested that the court obtain from the crown authority for the establishment of a mint at which copper coins could be struck to supply the Colonists with a proper currency and at the same time develop the mines and natural resources of the colony. He drew attention to the lamentable condition of the currency of New England at this period, due to the depreciation of the paper bills so lavishly issued by the various colonies.

Read proposed a currency of English halfpence and farthings, to be made from Connecticut copper, with which were to be redeemed the outstanding bills of Connecticut, new bills only to replace those already in circulation. He suggested that a bank be created, which should pay its obligations and those of the colony upon demand, in the course of business, one-half in the new bills and one-half in the copper money of the proposed new Connecticut Mint.

Very little attention, however, seems to have been paid to the petition of Higley's representative, although later Connecticut was flooded with the copper coin of private individuals.

Every one of the varieties of the Higley pieces is rare, and the coins are but seldom offered for sale, owing to the few known being contained in the big collections, and even the celebrated Stickney collection, disposed of last year, contained but one specimen. All the pieces now located are in more or less worn condition, due to extensive use and the extreme softness of the metal. If an uncirculated specimen of one of the varieties of the Higley threepence were to come to light and be offered for sale it would in all probability bring a premium in excess of that paid for any copper coin ever issued in America.



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## CONFERENCE WITH HEATH ESTATE.

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### Future of The Numismatist—A. N. A., Library, Etc.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

In the interest of your Association and to arrange for the continuation of THE NUMISMATIST I visited Monroe, Mich., the home of our late treasurer and publisher, Doctor George F. Heath, the third week in July, spending three days conferring with the estate and its advisors and completing arrangements for the immediate future publication of THE NUMISMATIST.

The delayed July issue of THE NUMISMATIST through the good offices of Mr. A. B. Bragdon, Jr., had been printed on the order of the Heath estate and I found Mrs. Heath an estimable lady, doing all possible to facilitate the wrapping, addressing and mailing of the issue. No comprehensive subscription list or accounts relating to THE NUMISMATIST had been found among Dr. Heath's effects. A list of those to whom papers had already been mailed was checked against the A. N. A. membership list I had with me and the issue was quietly forwarded to all believed entitled to it.

Mrs. Heath, who will administer the estate, assisted in proving the Association's treasury account. The amount of Association money held by our late treasurer will be paid to acting treasurer Howland Wood with only the necessary legal delay.

As practically all the subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST are paid in advance to Dec. 1908, some carrying over for two years, the Heath estate while acknowledging their earnest desire to do so, did not feel in position to assume the continuation of the publication to the close of the present year even with the assistance of copy production and editorial supervision that was tendered to them.

With consideration for the estate and that the work and publicity interests of the Association should not be interrupted (there are only a very few subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST outside of the A. N. A.) I believed it best to personally arrange for the immediate and regular continuation of THE NUMISMATIST. A detailed report of which has been made to your board of officers. In taking over THE NUMISMATIST the Heath estate is relieved from all obligations regarding the completion of subscriptions. As the unpaid subscriptions are few and but little revenue to be anticipated for the remainder of this year, the expenses incident to completing the present year will be considerable. As a revenue producer for this, the back volumes were acquired and which it liberally purchased by our members will not only meet this expense and provide for improvements in THE NUMISMATIST but will be a gracious act to the memory of our late Good Champion. All unpaid and new subscriptions should be remitted to either Farran Zerbe manager, or Howland Wood, acting treasurer-

All accounts for advertising are to be paid to Mrs. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich. Doctor Heath did not urge payment of advertising accounts and Mrs. Heath has little to guide her in rendering statements or making requests. All who know themselves to be indebted for advertising in THE NUMISMATIST are requested to estimate the amount on a cost settlement basis and make remittance to Mrs. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

The back volumes of THE NUMISMATIST and the accumulation of cuts were rescued from a stable where they were becoming water soaked. Only a few of the cuts are in condition and of a quality suitable for future use. Only perfect back volumes of THE NUMISMATIST will be delivered on orders.

Practically nothing in the way of manuscript suitable for publication in THE NUMISMATIST has been found. It appears that in recent months Doctor Heath had been "short of copy."

Doctor Heath's general library was a large one. His medical library will probably go with his office outfit to whoever may succeed to his practise. The numismatic library was not in quantity or quality what I expected to find it considering the opportunities I believe could have been commanded through the more than twenty years publication of THE NUMISMATIST. None of the numismatic serial publication approached completeness and there was not even a complete set of his own paper—THE NUMISMATIST.

Early publications and such volumes as Mrs. Heath desired to retain were selected, the balance in which there are several volumes of pasted numismatic clippings and mint and treasury reports were acquired, these should prove valuable for reference to the future editor. Plans now being considered if approved and made active by the Association, will find in their consummation a live library of some value to the widely scattered membership. In making that portion of THE NUMISMATIST's library suitable for this purpose, an requirement, we have a nucleus around which a "Heath Library" can be built and if fostered and its contents disseminated as I believe it can, the Association will in that establish and perpetuate a monument to Dr. George Francis Heath.

In succeeding to THE NUMISMATIST at this time is for considerable personal sacrifice for such time and attention as I may give it during the next few months. My visit to Monroe was not to immediately succeed to the publication but to arrange to assist the estate for its continuance to the close of the present year and at that time to probably obtain control of the publication, presenting a new NUMISMATIST fostered an original liner by which I believe a numismatic publication cannot only be made popular but profitable. The history of all numismatic publications of the post card of today is popular tho they may be, none have proven profitable. In fact each year found the balance on the wrong side of the ledger. Dr. Heath and I had several times during the past few years conferred regarding the future of THE NUMISMATIST.

That the present volume may be completed uniform for binding there will be no material change in its form and dress until Jan. 1909. Arrangements

have been made for the continuation of the printing at Monroe. While I can only give the publication but little, and that distant attention, during the next few months, there will be no deterioration. The co-operation and assistance of contributors is asked so that the next four numbers of THE NUMISMATIST may be as the best, and for them to anticipate the proportion of some special copy for the new volume that it may be better than anticipated. The present volume may be completed without the evidence of an editor in fact, your officers will co-operate in the preparation of material and have the assistance of Mr. Bragdon in its production. The general character of the publication as it is hoped to make it commencing Jan. 1909 will be duly announced. Commencing in January the home of The Numismatist will be in Philadelphia the home of the mint and centre for numismatic news.

Doctor Heath had several large and interesting collections. His collections of stamps, autographs, ancient pottery and antiques will be kept by various members of his family. His collection of numismatic specimens will be sold. I spent several hours giving it superficial inspection. It is a general one and comprises almost every division of our subject. The collection will probably be sold to best advantage and without expense to the estate, by being catalogued by Doctor Heath's selection, Mr. Howland Wood, and for the sale of which the pages of THE NUMISMATIST are offered without charge. I believe every member will desire at least one specimen from the Heath collection.

Members, and particularly the local secretaries are solicited to renewed activity for new members. One dollar is all that need be solicited with application, this will pay the membership fee and for THE NUMISMATIST from July to December all of which will be mailed. The assured great treat in our coming convention should be a magnet for new members, particularly with collectors in the eastern states. The advantage to be gained by attending the Philadelphia convention, week of Sept. 28th, need no boasting, but it will take boomers to acquaint all with what these advantages are.

#### BE A BOOMER.

Your attention and co-operation is asked in the important announcement made in the back page of cover.

Tyrone, Pa., Aug. 1, 1908.

FARRAN ZERBE.

### A COIN THIEF REMOVED.

A character with various aliases but better known to the police as "the Ferret," whose real name is George Coppinger, and who is known to have been a "touch artist" for years and believed to have made coin shops his specialty in recent months, was captured in New York, with "the goods" on him early in July, and on account of his advanced years will probably spend the balance of his days in prison.

Coppinger is described as a weazel-faced, small stature, light built Englishman, fifty-nine years of age. His prison record shows him an old offender,



having been sent up for burglary as early as 1877, served four terms, and was recaptured after an escape from Sing Sing prison; the police say that in his prime he was considered without a peer in the use of the "jimmy."

The various accounts published of his recent capture in the coin rooms of Thos. L. Elder, read like a Sherlock Holmes story, with Mr. Elder and two young women of his office force in the role of detectives. The New York Times reported it as follows:—

The wit of two young women in a coin shop, aided and abetted by a copy of a popular magazine and some feminine conversation, successfully held for more than half an hour yesterday a suspected coin thief who had come to sell coins stolen from another shop, while the proprietor of the store scrambled up a fire escape and down through the building to telephone for the police.

If the police hadn't come the thief might have been talking with the young women yet, but for one circumstance. Mere man blundered in, and by his first words gave the thing away. But although the suspect started away, he didn't escape. In him the police believe they have the coin thief who for several months has been robbing the coin dealers' shops in East Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. In his room in the Mills Hotel were found some \$400 worth of coins and antique jewelry stolen from Samuel Proskey, a coin dealer at 853 Broadway, on June 26. The prisoner has served four terms in the penitentiary.

The suspect, a little weazen-faced Englishman of 59 years, known to the police as "the Ferret" alias George Coppinger alias George Brown, walked into Thomas L. Elder's shop on the third floor of 32 East Twenty-third Street quite early in the afternoon. Miss Elder was out, Miss Florence Downing, an assistant, and Miss Stella Edsall were in charge. "The Ferret" exhibited to Miss Downing some nine silver pattern coins, dollars, half dollars, and quarters, and a goloid metric dollar. He said he did not know what they were, and asked their value.

All the coin trade had heard of the robberies of dealers recently, so Miss Downing promptly got the coins into her own hands.

"I'll give you a receipt for them and then you call a little later when Mr. Elder is in. He'll know what they are worth," she told him.

"The Ferret" told her his name was George Brown, took the receipt, and departed with some reluctance. Mr. Elder on examining the coins sent his boy down to Mr. Proskey's office, and got a list of the things stolen on June 26. The pattern coins, which are mint pieces, not for circulation, were listed among the stolen articles. He gave instructions to notify him when the man came back.

He came and Miss Downing slipping into Mr. Elder's room, whispered:

"He's here."

Mr. Elder went through the window of his room, up a fire-escape, clambered through an office on the top floor, and, descending to the street, telephoned to Police Headquarters and then called up Mr. Proskey's place, leaving a message for him to hurry around.

Meanwhile, up in the shop, both young women were watching "the Ferret," who had been told to wait for Mr. Elder. After some fifteen minutes the man became uneasy.

"I don't like to spend so much time waiting," said he.

"I would if I were you," said Miss Edsall. "Those coins seem to me to be very valuable—I won't be sure, but I think they are listed highly in the coin book."

That gained some time, taken up by looking for the coin book. Then Brown got up to go. Miss Edsall pressed a magazine upon him. He stayed.

Mr. Proskey arrived before the police. He found both young women conversing with "the Ferret."

"Where's the coins?" demanded Proskey. Miss Edsall showed him a written slip. It said: "This is the party."

Proskey turned toward the man, but "The Ferret" knew, and with a word of apology was halfway down the stairs to the street. Proskey hurried after. At the foot of the stairs he seized the man's collar. In this position Mr. Elder found the two.

The suspect was conveyed back upstairs, where he was put in a chair and held till Detectives O'Connor and Unger arrived. They found that he had slipped some gold coins under the rug at his feet. Others were found in his pockets, together with checks for packages in the Mills Hotel. The packages contained coins and antique jewelry. Out of the \$1,200 worth stolen from Mr. Proskey about \$400 worth was recovered. The prisoner admitted that he had robbed Proskey's place. What loot was not in the Mills Hotel, he said, had been pawned and sold.

"He had all he needed," said he, "in his place. You could hardly move around in the place. I was hungry and needed some of it."

In his pocket were references recommending George Coppinger as butler and useful man in such terms as "honest and faithful," from Mrs. Alice Payne, 47 East 21st Street; Samuel Kreiser, the auctioneer, of 252 Fifth Avenue; the Amann Construction Company, and others. He also had a fortune teller's card which told him that his best days were Thursday and Friday and his lucky numbers 5, 3, and 8. Mr. Proskey's coin shop at 853 Broadway was robbed on Friday, June 26. Evidently he obeyed the fortune teller.

Dealers have been severe losers in recent months. H. E. Morey, of Boston, on arriving at his office one morning some time ago found his safe and shop rifled and the best part of his coin store stolen. The store of Joseph H. Negreen was looted during the night of June 9th of coins and stamps, the stamps are said to have been of great value, the following day the show case in front of Lyman and Low's place was "touched" for the best it contained. The business places of Elder, Negreen, and Low are in the same block. The description of "the Ferret" tallies with that of the one caught robbing a souvenir gold dollar sales booth of Farran Zerbe at the Portland Exposition in 1905.

## PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

A. N. A. member, Victor D. Brenner, of New York, the foremost medalist in America has been commissioned to design service medals for the Panama Canal employees. The obverse of the medal will bear a portrait of President Roosevelt at his summer home in Oyster Bay, the President, has in recent weeks given several sittings to Artist Brenner, who sketched the President's likeness in clay.

Mr. S. Hudson Chapman and family are spending the summer months in Europe. Mr. Chapman will make his stay abroad shorter than anticipated in order to take an active part in the A. N. A. convention.

Mr. Henry Chapman was seriously ill during July, having, for a time, been threatened with pneumonia. His restoration to health is pleasing news to his many friends. Ill though he was, Mr. Chapman would not refrain from discussing and suggesting plans for the success of the A. N. A. convention, when President Zerbe made him a social call late in July. Mr. Chapman and family are now enjoying a season of rest at their summer home near the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania.

President Zerbe spent the first two weeks in July at Ashbury Park and Ocean Grove when he represented his educational exhibition and lecture "The Money of the World" under the auspices of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank. The residents and thousands of summer cottagers were entertained and expressed gratification at the unusual educational treat.

While at Asbury Park recently President Zerbe had the pleasure of meeting Major Westmore of New York. Up to the disposal of his collection a few years ago thru the Messrs. Chapman, Maj. Wetmore was an enthusiastic collector. Maj. Wetmore was the owner of one of the authenticated 1804 dollars, and which was sold with his collection. He talked reminiscently on numismatics and the delights of collecting.

The education in money, will be a feature at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Banker's Association to be held at Bedford Springs the second week in September. Farran Zerbe has been engaged to present his exhibition and lecture "The Money of the World." More than five hundred of the leading bankers of the Keystone state will be in attendance.

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## A FEW INQUIRIES.

In the large Salvator Patriae medal issued by the American Numismatic Society, size 52, the first die broke before many impressions had been taken and the second die exhibits a slight difference, while the writer has seen a number of these pieces he has had few opportunities to comparing them, and would like to hear from those owning this medal as to what this difference consists of and how to distinguish the first die from the second.



The small oval Lincoln medalllets made in France and commonly known as the "Bovy oval" are always listed as such without regard to any variety among them. I have noticed three distinct varieties as follows:

1, Reverse, (the obverse being similar on all) beading around "Martyr to Liberty" being spread out more, contains only 65 dots, plain edge. This variety I have noted in bronze, copper and copper bronzed.

2, Reverse, beading above referred to is much finer, containing 85 dots, plain edge, this I have seen in same medals as above.

3, Reverse, same as No. 2, heavily milled edge, I have noticed this in two metals only brass and silver. This medal is not as perfect an oval as the preceding two, being rather lumpy in outline.

Would like to hear if any reader of THE NUMISMATIST has any knowledge of the above three medals in metals other than I have noted.

Obverse, Bust facing to the right. "Abraham Lincoln, assassinated April 14, 1865. 25. In God we Trust" and two stars. Reverse: Eagle in centre, "United States of America, forever and inseparable 1864" and thirteen stars. White metal, size 15.

Obverse: Bust facing to the right, "Abraham Lincoln, In God we trust, 25" and two stars. Reverse: same as the preceding. White metal and brass, size 15.

Can any one tell me the significance of the figures "25" on these pieces? Were they intended as store cards to pass current for 25 cents, and if so can any one say by whom issued?

I have a little silver medallet in my cabinet, size 12, head facing right, copied after Paquet but not bearing his name, no inscription. Reverse: "Perseverance 5 extends a hearty welcome" two stars. I understand that this is a Philadelphia issue, "Perseverance 5" having been a volunteer fire company of that city, but would like to know what visit of President Lincoln to that city is commemorated. Can any one of the older collectors throw any light on this?

Here is a final query for the "Elders." I have a large silver plated star, head of Lincoln, "Abraham Lincoln 1860" around the edge "wide-a-wakes" said to be from the accoutrements of that organization. We also have the little wide-a-wake medals, size 12, in a variety of metals. Can any one furnish a history of the "Wide-a-wakes", whether a national organization under a supreme head or if only a name adopted by local Lincoln clubs? If the latter who was responsible for the issuance of the small wide-a-wake tokens?

ROBERT P. KING, Erie, Pa.

July 11, 1908.

To the Members at Convention of the Ohio  
State Numismatic Society.

Greeting:—

The AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION takes pleasure in extending its felicitations to your organization on the occasion of your Third Annual Convention and wishes your gathering a complete success in every way.

The increased interest in Numismatics throughout the country is very apparent on all sides, and this renewed interest is largely due to the concentration of interest in the larger cities, fostered almost entirely by local and state organizations. It is therefore very gratifying to those that have the best side of Numismatics most at heart, and especially to the American Numismatic Association, which aims to help the cause along on general lines, to have this opportunity of wishing you, fellow numismatists, thanks for what you have done and success for the future.

Our President, Mr. Zerbe, will be with you to represent our organization and will extend to you all the invitation to participate in our own convention at Philadelphia, September 28 to October 2.

HOWLAND WOOD,  
General Secretary, American Numismatic Association.

### Death of our Coin Department Editor.

It was with deep regret that we learned of the sudden death of Dr. George Francis Heath at his home in Monroe, Mich., on June 16th. In his home city there was universal sorrow on receipt of the sad news, and as for nearly twenty-four years he had not only been one of its best known and trusted physicians, but had also taken an active part in its civic affairs, having been four times elected mayor, an eloquent testimony to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He was also closely identified with every movement for the city's betterment. It was, however, as its coin editor, writing under the title of *The Numismatic Sphinx*, that Dr. Heath was best known to the many thousands of American Boy readers who make a specialty of coin collecting. Dr. Heath began this department in January, 1900, and during the past more than eight years he never missed a single issue of the magazine. It is no exaggeration to say that during that period he answered the questions of over fifty thousand boys.

Dr. Heath's position among numismatists was of the highest. He was for many years president of the American Numismatic Association, and until his death was publisher and editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*. So noted an authority was upon questions of rare and ancient coinage that he numbered among his correspondents kings, princes, czars and students of world-wide fame.—*American Boy* for August.

## THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

The following programme has been arranged for our convention at Philadelphia.

Monday Sept. 28. Business meeting of the Official Board in the afternoon. In the evening from 8 to 10 an informal reception at the residence of Mr. Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine St.

Tuesday Sept. 29. Regular meetings in morning and afternoon. In the evening a coin sale will be held.

Wednesday Sept. 30. Exhibition of coins, both morning and afternoon, and in the evening an illustrated lecture by Mr. S. H. Chapman on numismatics, also a lecture by Pres. Farran Zerbe.

Thursday Oct. 1. Meetings morning and afternoon and election of officers. In the late afternoon and evening a drive through Fairmount Park and supper as the guests of Mr. S. H. Chapman.

Friday Oct. 2. An excursion to Atlantic City as the guests of Mr. Henry Chapman.

The exact places for the different meetings will be announced later as well as a list of hotels. Several important questions will be brought up at this convention and it is desired to have the largest attendance possible.

The reception at Mr. Chapman's house will partake of an informal nature and is intended to bring the members together and to get them acquainted. Therefore all the members should try to get to Philadelphia sometime Monday. There are many sights to see in this city and Monday and Saturday can be well spent in sightseeing. The Mint alone should appeal to every member and if possible arrangements will be made to take this in as a body, though individual visits should be made there also. The sale scheduled for Tuesday night should prove an attractive feature, especially to those that have never attended one.

As regards the exhibition of coins for Wednesday every one is urged to bring on some pieces for this—your specialty or those coins that you think will interest other members. This display of coins should be the finest assemblage ever gotten together at one time in this country, and by the assurance of those members that have already declared their intentions of being present the display will far eclipse that wonderful showing made last year at our convention at Columbus. Safe accommodations and storage for these coins have been arranged for and the members can feel perfectly safe in bringing their choicest pieces to the convention. Members are urged to notify Mr. Henry Chapman at the earliest possible moment how much space they desire for the display of their coins so that proper space and cases can be arranged for.

The lectures and talks on this day and especially in the evening will be very instructive and entertaining. The convention will come to a close by an outing to Atlantic City and the members have been asked to bring their wives and families along, Mrs. Henry Chapman has volunteered to look after and show around the ladies accompanying the members. Her letter as well as Mr. Chapman's letter is herewith given.



Mr. Howland Wood,  
Secretary A. N. A.

Dear Sir:—We desire to extend through you to the members of the American Numismatic Association a cordial invitation to an informal reception at my residence 1348 Pine St., on the evening of Monday, Sept. 28th, from 8 to 10 p. m. when I hope that the members arriving to attend the convention will meet each other informally and become better acquainted. Supper will be served at 9 o'clock.

I also desire to extend to the members of the American Numismatic Association an invitation to be my guests on an excursion to Atlantic City on Friday, Oct. 2nd. Tickets will be distributed to those signifying a desire to attend, on the evening previous, and dinner will be served at one of the large hotels at 2 o'clock. My wife will show any attention in her power to any of the ladies accompanying members. So that proper plans may be made, I will be very much obliged to any one contemplating attending if they will notify me as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

HENRY CHAPMAN.

Mr. Howland Wood, Sec.,  
American Numismatic Association:

Dear Mr. Wood: It will be my pleasure during the days of the convention (with the exception of Wednesday, September 30th., when the stereopticon lectures are given) to have as my guests, any of the ladies that may desire to attend the convention with members of the A. N. A. There are objects of interest and beauty around Philadelphia and also in the city, which I will arrange to have them visit, and on Tuesday the 29th and Thursday evening the first of October, theatre parties will be arranged for. The invitation is also extended to go to Atlantic City on Friday with the members.

Sincerely yours,

Helen C. Chapman.

Every member is urgently requested to notify Mr. Henry Chapman as soon as possible whether he will attend the convention or not, this is necessary so that complete arrangements can be made beforehand.

Howland Wood, General Secretary.

## The Chicago Numismatic Society.



### AUGUST MEETING.

The fifty-third monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society June 5, 1908, was attended by the following members, viz:—Messrs. Charles Blumenchein, Virgil M. Brand, M. P. Carey, Chester Dunham, I. Excel, Ben G. Green, E. W. Hoague, Joseph B. Holmes, Charles V. Jaeger, John T. Kelly, Theo. E. Leon, Walter H. McDonald, Dr. F. B. Merrill, F. E. Simpson, C. Sorensen, E. C. Verkler, and Harry F. Williams.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership: Mr. William H. Gardiner, Mr. F. M. Tuckerman, Mr. Armin W. Brand, and Mr F. J. Lamberson.

The Executive Committee was instructed to have the reverse die of the fiftieth meeting medal cancelled.

The Exhibitions of the evening were as follows: Virgil M. Brand, a ten dollar piece issued by the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company in 1849; Dr. F. B. Merrill a gold one thirty-second ducat of Nuremberg; Clark Gruber & Co., five and ten dollar pieces and an Assay Office California double eagle; T. E. Leon a Wass Moliter & Co. quintuple eagle and a five dollar piece of Norris Griggs & Norris, the latter uncirculated; by E. W. Hoague, a number of fine English gold coins; by Ben G. Green, pewter continental dollars; and by Harry F. Williams gold forty lire of Lucca and a ten thaler of Westphalia, both splendidly preserved.

M. P. Carey read a paper on specializing in coin collecting which will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin.

At the fifty-fourth monthly meeting held July 3rd, there was a good attendance. Messrs. George K. Schmidt and Serge Tchyoff were elected to membership.

Committees were appointed to adopt resolutions on the death of members Doctor George F. Heath, Monroe, Michigan and Mr. DeWitt Smith, Lee, Mass.

Among the interesting exhibits were a Kohler California gold bar, of the value of \$36.55 and two 100 crowns in gold, shown by Mr. Virgil M. Brand.

The 55th meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Aug. 7th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members responded to roll call: Dr. Merrill, Messrs. Holmes, Baker, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Lewis, Green, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Excell, Doherty and Leon.

The Committee on Resolutions on the death of Dr. Geo. F. Heath reported as follows.

Whereas, It has pleased inscrutable Providence to take from his family the beloved husband and father and from us our esteemed member and helper, Dr. Geo. Francis Heath.

Whereas, Our departed member was ever the disinterested friend and well-wisher of collectors and their organizations; he was one of the founders of the American Numismatic Association and its chief and constant supporter, and his death is an irreparable loss to the numismatic fraternity the world over and most deeply deplored by all the members of the Chicago Numismatic Society, Therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family of our deceased member our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction, and that a slight testimonial of the high esteem in which we have always held him, these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our society and a copy thereof forwarded to his family.

	T. E. Leon
Committee	J. B. Holmes
	M. P. Carey

The Committee on Resolutions on the death of Mr. DeWitt S. Smith reported as follows:

Whereas, The Eternal Ruler of Destinies has called to his perpetual home our esteemed member, De Witt S. Smith, and

Whereas, By the death of our departed member we have lost an associate whose activity in the field of numismatics was prominent and noteworthy and a friend whose lovable qualities and sterling worth endeared him to all with whom he came in contact; Therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Chicago Numismatic Society tenders the stricken family of our deceased member our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our society and a copy thereof forwarded to the family.

	H. F. Williams
Committee	F. E. Simpson
	W. G. Jerrems, Jr.

Both resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote.

Mr. Leo F. Wormser was elected to membership.

Under exhibitions Mr. Ripstra showed some medallion work; Mr. Leon freaks and Territorial gold; and Mr. Brand a 90 ducat (about \$200) gold piece of Sigismund of Poland and a silver center cent.



The following magazines were received since last report: Stamp Journal for June; Philatelic West, Spink's Numismatic Circular, The Numismatist, Numismatischer Verkehr and Numismatische Correspondenz for July; and Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for August. Mail auction catalogs were received from B Max Mehl and St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and catalogs with fixed prices from Majer (2) and Steigerwalt. Three priced catalogs were received from the editors of the Bulletin.

Adjourned to meet Sept. 4, 1908.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.

### Notable Lots and Good Prices.

Late tho it is, prices realized at the midsummer sales are worthy of notation, and tend to show that hard times or panic prices are not evidenced in what are good numismatic specimens.

### The Gschwend Sale.

On June 15th and 16th Mr. Thos. L. Elder at his rooms in New York sold the Gschwend sale. Extraordinary prices were commanded for all the choice lots. Space will only permit us to refer to the prices of a few of the lots. The sale totaled \$9,200.00.

Virginia Shilling.....	\$505.00	1792 Disme, copper ..	100.00
Nova Constellation ...	105.00	Washington Half Dollar Silver..	270.00
Non Vi Vertuti Vici .....	300.00	Same, copper.....	122.50
Liber Natus Liberatum Dependo	232.50	Washington Cent, Military Bust	100.00
1792 Silver Center Cent.....	402.50	1794 U. S. Dollar .....	122.00
Carolina Elephant Half Penny.	175.00	1836 U. S. Gobrecht on base....	17.25
Granby Three Pence Deer ...	117.50	Same, Gobrecht in field .....	105.00
Immune Columbia Cent .....	105.00	1838 U. S. Dollar.....	67.50
Castorland Half Dollar gold....	134.00		

The prices realized for rare date cents were good and those for half cents unusually large. Of the half cents 1796 commanded \$60.00 and 1845 \$115.00; other rare dates 1831-'36-'40 to 49 and 1852 from \$30.00 to \$57.00. Spirited bidding entered into the disposal of the Territorial Gold, good prices resulting. The Bechtler \$2.50 Georgia Gold brought \$135.00.

### The Taylor Windle Sale.

The sale of Mr. Henry Chapman at Philadelphia June 17th and 18th was largely attended. Good prices were the order, the two most notable lots being the J. J. Conway \$5.00 gold; and the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company \$10.00 gold piece. The Conway piece, catalogued as the only example known except the one in the mint cabinet, brought the good sum of \$3200.00. The Cincinnati Mining Company \$10 piece, dated 1849 sold for \$3,000. Both pieces

were purchased for collectors whose names were not announced. Four specimens of the Cincinnati \$10.00 pieces are known. The one just sold, one in the mint cabinet, and Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago and Mr. Andrew Zabriski of New York each own a specimen.

### Chambers Collection of Paper Money.

The most notable collection of paper money, perhaps ever sold, and said to be the largest ever formed comprised the Henry Chapman sale of June 19th and 20th. About forty thousand specimens were sold in about one thousand lots. There were both quantity and quality to have made a week's sale, but catalogued as it was, to be sold in two afternoons, many choice notes were hid away in large lots and not appreciated for their value; and for those attending the sale, there was too much to see and too little time to see it, for more than a portion of the lots to be examined. The large number of pieces that entered into many of the lots caused most of the lots to be purchased by dealers. We believe a considerably greater sum would have been realized, and the collecting of paper encouraged and stimulated, as it needs to be, if the collection had been sold in about three thousand lots with cities, or counties being grouped together instead of the issues of an entire state having been sold as one lot. Among the notable lots were:

Complete set of Continental Paper Money 110 pieces, 76c each.

Same but not so fine, 42½c each.

Panama pence notes, 1776, a sheet 12 pieces, 48c each.

Panama shilling notes, 1776, a sheet 12 pieces, 57½c each.

Panama \$12, 1783, \$6.50.

South Carolina, 1775, 20£ unlisted, \$21.00.

Confederate, first issue, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 perfect, \$50.00 each.

The early Confederate all commanded good prices.

Connecticut Bank notes, 112 pieces, 26c each.

New Haven Bank Notes, 13 pieces, 35c each.

District of Columbia Bank Notes, 63 pieces, 22c each.

Maryland Bank Notes, 109 pieces, 22c each.

Massachusetts Bank Notes, 238 pieces, 18½c each.

New York State towns "church money" 42 pieces, 42c each.

Rhode Island Bank Notes, 113 pieces, 26c each.

Bank of North America, 1789, a sheet of sixteen notes \$10.00.

A Denver note issued by C. A. Cook and Company for 20c "Payable in Gold Dust" but not catalogued as such, sold for \$2.00. The buyer prizes it at many times this amount.

## Numismatics Represented at the National Convention of Affiliated Philatelic Organizations.

The annual convention in Columbus Ohio of the Ohio Numismatic Society during the week of July 20th and the annual meetings of the American Philatelic Association and kindred national bodies being in session in Columbus at the same time, brought together a large number of coins and stamp collections, many of which while specializing in one of the subjects had a considerable interest in the other.

Columbus Numismatists took an active part in the meetings and social features of the stamp societies, contributing to their interest and success, and evidencing that Columbus is the greatest collector's city in the country.

President Zerbe of the A. N. A. addressed a joint session of the various convention bodies, delivering an educational talk on money, and presented the aims and purposes of the numismatist and the objects of the A. N. A. Local Secretary, Doctor J. M. Henderson, was diligent in seeing that all interested were provided with an A. N. A. folder and application blank.

George W. Linn of Columbus, a new member of the A. N. A. is an enthusiastic philatelist and was a very busy man convention week. He knows good printing and how to produce it. He published a little daily paper during the convention and covering in good form the transactions and meetings of the several bodies.

A neat delegate badge, a Columbus product, was provided by the Columbus entertainment committee for the A. P. A. Suspended by ribbon from a bar bearing the word DELEGATE, is an irregular edged planchet; the obverse of which has for its centre the device of the great seal of Ohio, which in double border is surrounded by \*AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION\* 1908. The reverse bears a picture of the Ohio State house, under which in three lines is: COLUMBUS OHIO | JULY 20-25 1908, all being surrounded with a thin border.

The American Philatelic Association long known as the A. P. A. has changed its name to The American Philatelic Society. Now the A. P. S. looks just as good, and for aught we know, may sound and read a little better.

It was a pleasure for the A. N. A. members to greet member William C. Stone of Springfield, Mass., during the late Columbus convention. Mr. Stone finds pleasure in both stamps and coins and hopes to attend the Philadelphia Convention.



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CONVENTION NOTES.

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## Ohio Numismatic Society.

Large copper cents mounted for lapel pins, was an appreciated souvenir provided by Doctor Henderson.

The erstwhile Joseph Barnet with an address in New York, by his presence at a session of informal discussion after the convention had adjourned, spun some numismatic tales and dwarfed in brilliancy the proof specimens in display by exhibiting his wallet of "sparklers."

Welcoming greetings and the continued hearty interest of Vice President Henri E. Buck and Honorary member Robert T. King contributed to the success of the meeting.

George J. Schwartz of Wooster, Ohio, was an interested participant and said he has not recovered from the numismatic fever contracted at the Columbus convention of the A. N. A. and is a boomer for the big time we are going to have at Philadelphia.

Congressman William A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio gave an interesting address particularly referring to, and contributing some new information on, the Saint Gauden's design gold coins, and regarding which he has promised to prepare a paper early for publication in the NUMISMATIST. Mr. Ashbrook, who is a member of the A. N. A. and a member of the congressional committee in coinage, weights and measures is zealous for improvement in our national coinage and the mint cabinets.

Prof Arthur B. Coover's well prepared paper in "Hobbies" which was illustrated with numismatic and archeological specimens will be published in the NUMISMATIST.

It certainly does the old timers good to see the dealers take a hand in A. N. A. doings and convention work. "All things come to those who wait" and the A. N. A. has not waited in vain for the dealers to recognize that the Association stands for all that is to the interest and benefit of all associated with numismatics.

If sales and choice lots will prove any magnet for the A. N. A. convention, it will certainly be a large and great gathering. Henry Chapman's big sale on one of the convention evenings is announced in this issue. S. Hudson Chapman is yet to be heard from, but he has promised a convention sale encore of about one hundred lots, every one a gem. T. L. Elder presents a pre- and post-convention attraction, two large sales announced in this issue, one Saturday, Sept. 26th and the other Monday, Oct. 5th.

Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News in its official report of the late annual convention of the American Philatelic Association says: "At the morning session (Wednesday, July 22) it was the good fortune of the convention to have in at-

tendance a member, Farran Zerbe, an authority on coins and coin collecting who addressed us on that topic. With a free and easy delivery, a thorough master of the subject and withal a pleasing public speaker, Mr. Zerbe held the undivided attention of his audience to the end. This address will be published in full in the year book and is well worth preserving."

## THE OHIO STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

### Minutes Third Annual Convention of The Ohio State Numismatic Society.

July 21st 1908.

The third annual convention of The Ohio State Numismatic Society was called to order at 2 p. m. in the Great Southern Hotel, by the President, Henrie E. Buck. The Secretary, Treasurer, Curator and Librarian made verbal reports which were accepted. Election of Trustees being the next order of business, it was moved and carried that the chair appoint a committee to recommend names for Trustees. The chair appointed the following.—Henderson, Coover, Schwartz. Convention recessed for fifteen minutes, during which the committee met, and on re-convening, recommended the following persons be elected Trustees for the ensuing year. J. M. Henderson, Columbus; George J. Swartz, Wooster; A. B. Coover, Roxabell; Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown; Henrie E. Buck, Delaware; H. C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati; and M. Marcuson, Cleveland. Zerbe moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast votes for their election. Motion carried and the above declared duly elected Trustees.

The Trustees met at once and organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year.—Dr. J. M. Henderson, President; George J. Schwartz, Vice President; Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Secretary; Arthur B. Coover, Curator and Librarian, and Robert T. King, Treasurer.

Letters of greeting were received from Secretary Wood of the American Numismatic Association.

Following the business sessions, papers and addresses were presented as follows:—

"Hobbies," by A. B. Coover. an essay on Numismatics and Archaeology, in which Mr. Coover urged and demonstrated, that we must not only have a "Hobby" and be a collector, but that we must study our specimens and discover what they teach. This paper was illustrated by numismatic specimens, also by a very fine display of Archaeological specimens of flint, bone and stone made by the essayist, to demonstrate how the Aborigines evolve their crude implements.

"Coinage" by Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook. The speaker being a member of the Assay Commission and the Coinage Committee of Congress, treated the subject from the mint aspect, and this was of intense interest and highly instructive.

"Sources of Numismatic Information", by Farran Zerbe, President of The American Numismatic Association, urging the acquiring of all information possible, and enumerating different publications of value to the Numismatist.

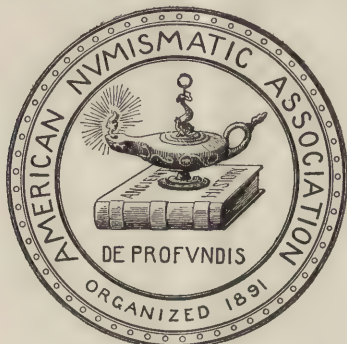
President Zerbe also addressed a joint session of The Ohio Numismatic Society and The American Philatelic Association on "Coins of the World."

This address, full of information was greatly appreciated by our Philatelic friends and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

The American Philatelic Association was assembled in convention here at the same time and place. On the evening preceding the convention a reception and smoker was tendered the two organizations, the Columbus Collectors Club acting as host.

J. M. Henderson, Secretary.

### American Numismatic Association.



#### BOARD OF OFFICERS.

President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.  
 First Vice President—Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.  
 Second Vice President—P. O. Tremblay, 489 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Can  
 General Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.  
 Acting Treasurer—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.  
 Librarian—Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

#### BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 112 Mechanic St., Watertown N. Y.  
 H. O. Granburg, 1004 Michigan St., Oshkosh, Wis.  
 D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.  
 J. E. Waitt, 66 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
 E. H. Adams, 121 Bay 20th St., Bath Beach, N. Y.

#### LOCAL SECRETARIES.

J. B. Chase, Jr. 91 Francis St., Brookline, Mass., for New England.  
 Frank C. Higgins, 15 West 108th St., New York, N. Y., for New York and New Jersey.  
 Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.  
 Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ East State St., Columbus, Ohio, for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.



Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill., Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas,  
 Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for the Western States.  
 B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for the Southern States.  
 Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q. for Eastern Canada.  
 S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., For Ontario and Western Canada.  
 S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

#### REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

##### NEW MEMBERS.

1069, Benjamin Heid; 1070, Axel Johnson; 1071, J. W. Field; 1072, Joseph T. Alling; 1073, Joseph H. Geis; 1074, W. E. Butcher; 1075, Paul T. Schulze; 1076, Fredk. Wehner.

##### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to Aug. 25, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

C. A. Reeves, L. B. 198, Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & Howland Wood.

C. M. Dunnington, Washington, Ills.

Vouchers: Theodore E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.

Charles M. Ball, Coffeyville, Kans.

Vouchers: Theodore J. Garlic & H. Wood.

Robert Y. Speir, Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Vouchers: Henry C. Post & Howland Wood.

George F. Titus, Norwalk, Ohio.

J. M. Henderson & N. P. Gifford.

William J. Watson, 3233 Key West St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Vouchers: J. Milnor Brown & H. Wood.

A. E. Smith, Belleville, Mich.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & J. M. Henderson.

A. B. Bragdon, Jr., Monroe, Mich.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & J. M. Henderson.

Charles P. Shillaber, So. Framingham, Mass.

Vouchers: Herbert E. Morey & H. Wood.

Garner L. Knox, 403 South Garrison Ave., Carthage, Mo.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and Theo E. Leon.

S. H. Holton, 1042 C. St., San Diego, Calif.

Vouchers: F. R. Fancher & H. Wood.

L. H. Smith, 441 Fifth St., San Diego, Calif.

Vouchers: F. R. Fancher & H. Wood.

J. D. Gilchrist, 1405 Downing St., Denver, Colo.

Vouchers: H. O. Granberg & C. O. Conrad.

## DECEASED.

Sir John Evans, K. C. B.

All matters pertaining to the Association, such as applications, changes of address, renewals etc., should be sent to Howland Wood, General Secretary, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass. and all matters pertaining to the Numismatist, such as copy, papers for publication, notes and clippings should be sent to the President, Mr. Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., Aug. 5, 1908.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association.

On account of increased business duties I herewith announce that I am not a candidate for re-election to the office of General Secretary. The desire to be relieved of the continuation of office after this year is largely dictated by my wish to spend more time in numismatic research and study, which I have been forced to neglect somewhat the past year or so.

Brookline, Mass., July 20, 1908.

HOWLAND WOOD.

## NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations for new officers to be elected at the convention to be held at Philadelphia Sept. 28-Oct. 2, 1908 have been received at his office.

Aug. 5, 1908

HOWLAND WOOD,

General Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, '08.

Mr. Howland Wood

Gen'l. Sec'y. A. N. A.

I take pleasure in proposing the name of Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore, Md., for General Secretary.

H. NIKLEWICZ.

22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., Aug. 4th, 1908.

Howland Wood, Esq. F. R. N. S.

Dear Sir:—I hereby nominate Edward Warren Barton of 20 Givens St., Toronto for the office of 2nd Vice Pres. of the A. N. A.

Respectfully,

S. S. HEAL.

To the members of the American Numismatic Association:

The Association will be reluctant to receive the declination of Mr. Howland Wood to accept a re-nomination for the office of General Secretary. Mr. Wood has been a faithful, hard working, pains taking officer for four years and his efforts have brought practical working methods to the Association that have been a main factor in bringing it to its present successful position of recognition and influence. His desire to be relieved of the office of General Secretary, positively expressed, reluctant tho we be, should be respected. Mr. Wood desires to continue actively interested in the Association, but desires more time

for research, study and the preparation of manuscript, than he has been able to command during his term of office as General Secretary.

I am informed that Dr. B. P. Wright, who has faithfully served us as chairman of the Board of Governors during the past four years, will not accept a re-nomination for that office. Mr. Wood's pleasure has been consulted, and in keeping with that, I take pleasure in nominating Mr. Howland Wood for Chairman of the Board of Governors. By placing Mr. Wood in this office the coming administration will have his usefulness and ability and co-operation for the general progression of the Association.

For the office of General Secretary, a glance over the list of our members with consideration of those with the time for the purpose and ability to serve, I believe Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore to be the logical candidate for that office. Mr. Duffield is not only a scholar and student, but he is methodical and practiced in business uses which qualify him for the position. Mr. Duffield has been in close touch with the last two administrations and is conversant with the present workings of the General Secretary's office. Mr. Duffield has been consulted, and while too modest to seek the office, our mutual friend Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore stands sponsor for him. I find pleasure in offering in nomination Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore for the office of General Secretary.

Tyrone, Pa., July 28, 1908.

FARRAN ZERBE.

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As the call for nomination of officers for the coming elections has been issued, I herewith take pleasure in seconding the proposal of the name of Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore for the office of General Secretary. I feel confident that we have the right man in Mr. Duffield for unbeknown to him I have been trying him out for some time and found him NOT wanting. Furthermore Mr. Duffield has taken the greatest interest in A. N. A. affairs and has done a great deal of good work. I trust that my fellow members of the A. N. A. will concur with the proposers of Mr. Duffield's name for the General Secretaryship.

HOWLAND WOOD.

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Fellow Members,—

I have been in receipt of a number of personal letters from our members advocating the re-election of our President, Mr. Zerbe and in proposing his name I am but voicing the sentiment of many. The other names for other offices that I herewith propose, express also what seems to be our members' preference and choice that have reached me in one way or another. Until the September number goes to press there is still time for further nominations, not only for the offices already named but for all the offices. This is the time for every member to come forward with his choice for the new officers, and every member taking an interest A. N. A. affairs should be heard from.



It is therefore with great pleasure that I propose to you the name of Mr. Farran Zerbe for re election as President of our Association. The very close relations on numismatic and Association affairs that I have had with him the past year convinces me that he should be continued on as President. The Association has passed through with what might have been a serious crisis but for the untiring efforts of Mr. Zerbe, and the credit of our continuance should fall on his shoulders as the major part of the work and care has already fallen. It is in grateful recognition of the services that he has rendered the Association and the knowledge of the unselfish work he proposes to do in the future that I place before you his name for re-election.

During my four years as Secretary it has been impressed upon me very strongly that the Treasurer and the Secretary should reside near one another. The two offices have much in common and the best workings of these two offices can be aided materially by a close proximity. This allows for conferences and an economical working out of the problems of these respective offices. The logical choice for Treasurer is Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore. I therefore propose Mr. D. A. Williams's name for Treasurer.

During the past few months this office has also been in receipt of letters suggesting candidates for various offices and I herewith nominate the following gentleman for the offices and I herewith nominate the following gentlemen for the offices suggested.

For 2nd Vice President, Mr. E. W. Barton, Toronto.

For the Board of Governors.

Mr. H. O. Grandberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

Mr. William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio.

Mr. William Poillon, New York City.

Mr. J. H. Clapp, Washington, D. C.

Mr. T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Virgil M. Brand, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. William F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.

It is earnestly desired that the wishes and views of the members throughout the United States and Canada, be learned in respect to their choice for candidates for the coming elections. The names appearing this month are those received up to the time of going to press. Names received later will be published in the September number.

All nominations should be sent to the General Secretary, Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass. It is especially desired that members send in their choice for the Local Secretary of their district.

HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

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### Notice to Advertisers.

All knowing themselves indebted for advertising in the Numismatist up to and including the July 1908 number are requested to make prompt settlement to

MRS. GEORGE F. HEATH,  
Monroe, Mich.

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### Notice to Subscribers.

Changes in address and the non receipt of any number of the Numismatist should be promptly reported to

FARRAN ZERBE, Mgr.,  
Tyrone, Pa.

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### Free.

To the many who have written for sample copies of the Numismatist during the past two months this issue is sent. Now lacking the organization that will be identified with this publication in the near future, this issue cannot be termed a fair sample. Be that as it may, we promise all their money's worth. Fifty cents remitted now to Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa., will insure the Numismatist from now until Jan.. 1809, and the July number will also be sent.

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The Numismatist to Jan. 1909 for 50c.

Did you read the last page of cover? Now that you have will you act?

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### The Trials of the Numismatic Publisher.

The following letter from Mr. T. L. Elder of New York is full of facts and fully appreciated by those who will endeavor to continue The Numismatist.

American Numismatids will mourn the loss of Dr. Heath to whom the publishing of the Numismatist was an unselfish labor of love. No person can understand the financial difficulties which beset a numismatic editor until he has tried the experiment. There are always present the all-wise critics who point out to him his errors, and damn him by faint praise. If some of the collectors printed a numismatic magazine, or earned their living by selling coins they would revise their view point very promptly. There will hardly be found another to do the same work that Dr. Heath did.

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## Cuts and Books.

All having coin cuts and numismatic books belonging to Doctor Heath are requested to return them promptly to

A. B. Bragdon Jr., Monre, Mich.

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Read last page of cover.

Six per cent interest and more. Book page of cover.

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## U. S. Coins and Currency.

None of the St. Gauden's design gold coins \$10 and \$20 have been struck with proof surface.

No quarter eagles (\$2.50 gold) bearing date of 1908 have been coined and it is not believed any of the old type will again be struck. Dies for a new design quarter eagle and half eagle have been in preparation for several weeks. The character of the new designs cannot be definitely stated, as information from different official sources disagree. One stating the \$2.50 and \$5 will both be the same design as the Saint Gauden's \$10 or others state that they will be like the \$30, and a third asserts they will be a combination of both. It is hoped that the pieces, if they cannot be more, will at least be a composite of the best we have in the St. Gaudens \$10 and \$20.

"In God We Trust" will appear on the \$10 and \$20 coins that will be struck after the resumption of coining operations at the mints August first.

Up to July first no 1908 gold coins in proof are said to have been coined.

Authorities certainly disagree as to the number of high relief Saint Gaudens \$20 pieces that were coined. The director of the mint, the congressional committee on coinage, weights and measures and the number appearing on the card in reference to these pieces in the mint cabinet in Philadelphia, all in their reports vary, but all are between 10,500 and 12,500.

The new National Bank notes to be issued under the Aldrich Act, the so-called emergency currency, will, with a brief change referring to the class of securities protecting the issue, be the same as the regular current National Bank Notes.

The Treasury Building at Washington is undergoing extensive repairs. The east front which was of soft lime stone is being rebuilt and when completed the entire structure will be of solid granite, most of which was quarried in Maine and New Hampshire.



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## OUR NEW COIN PLEASES POPE.

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### Glad That "In God We Trust" Has Been Restored.

Rome.—The Pope recently received in private audience the Very Rev. Charles P. Grannan and the Very Rev. A. P. Doyle of Washington.

Father Doyle presented to the Pope a new American gold coin and related the circumstances connected with the removal and the restoration of the motto, "In God We Trust." The Pope was greatly pleased at hearing that the motto had been omitted for reasons not connected with religion, and that the religious sentiment of the country was strongly in favor of the words.

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### Notice.

Through the kindness of Rev. Fred J. Hillig, S. J., St. John's College, Toledo, Ohio, any A. N. A. member wishing the catalogue of Roman Coins in the collection of this college may receive a copy of this catalogue by writing to Rev. Hillig.

The catalogue is a 65 page book describing nearly a thousand coins in a very careful and scholarly manner. The Association wishes to thank Father Hillig and trusts that any member interested in the subject will avail himself of this opportunity.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

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### Notes.

**SPECIAL.** It is believed that Dr. Heath sent to Local Secretaries and others, extra copies for sample purposes of THE NUMISMATIST for Jan. and Feb., 1908. Any having extra copies of these two numbers will confer a favor by sending them promptly to Mr. A. B. Bragdon, Jr., Monroe, Mich. Postage and exchange will be made.

Ex-president A. G. Heaton of the A. N. A. the United States mint work authority, and noted artist writes from Skyland, Va., that he will attend the Philadelphia convention. We trust he will favor the A. N. A. by an exhibit of some unusual specimens from his cabinet.

July, 11, 1908.

To the Members of the Ohio State Numismatic Society.

I wish to thank you individually and as a body for your kind invitation to partake at your convention. It is my regret that I am unable to attend your gathering, for I know well what your hospitality is, from the very enjoyable way in which you entertained my fellow members and myself last year.

My good friend and co-worker Mr. Zerbe, will be present with you, and he must be doubly receptive of all the good things in store, so as to share them with me at some later date. I have requested Mr. Zerbe to deport himself with circumspection while with you as he is carrying the double load of representing himself in person and myself in spirit.

I remain very fraternally,  
HOWLAND WOOD.

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### Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

**WANTED:** To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in this and foreign countries. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois Ave. East St. Louis, Ill.

**TO EXCHANGE:** Coins or cash for old pistols. Have 200 varieties for sale. O. J. Bierly, 5217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.

**TO EXCHANGE:**—Brass warming pans and other antiques for U. S. coins, paper money or war tokens. Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.

**WANTED:**—Paper money of all kinds (except Colonial and Continental), in wholesale quantities; and Broken Bank Bills and State Issues in sets or singly, Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

**FREE:**—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6 cents for mailing. Louis Bohn J. 702 Duff St. Pittsburg Pa.

\$200 coin collection post-paid 52 cents, containing U. S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent large copper cent, Eagle cent, white cent, 2 cent piece, 3 cent silver, 3 cent nickel, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  dime, all in fine condition. Louis Bohn Jr. 702 Duff St. Pittsburg, Pa.

**WANTED:**—High relief, wire edge, U. S. 1907 \$20.00 gold piece. Must be near perfect. Send description and lowest cash price. A. Atlas Leve., Box 495 Syracuse, N. Y.

**WANTED:**—Gold proof set of 1879, \$20. \$10. \$5. \$3. \$2.50 and \$1. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois St. East St. Louis, Ill.

**FOR SALE:**—From famous Marquis Strozzi collection of Florence. Greek copper of the Bruttii (282-202 B. C.) Large variety. List on demand. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 116th St., New York.

**WANTED:**—To exchange broken bank bills—state issues—"Wild-Cats" etc., for the same. Also will buy or sell in any quantities. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

**WANTED:**—Auction catalogues and Price Lists from all countries. Blair Le Blanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

**WANTED:**—\$3.00 gold piece any date. State price. A. B.—Care of the Numismatist.

**WANTED:**—To buy Gold Dollars, Mint Marks of any date, in fine condition only. Many rare ones for sale. Satisfaction or your money return. Geo. H. Burfeind, 1111 F. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

**WANTED:**—Price lists and Auction Catalogs of Coin dealers. Captain W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy, Room 5, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WANTED:**—American War Medals; National, State and Municipal. Indian Peace Medals and Civil War Corps Badges. S. Pell, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

**WANTED:**—To buy 1861 Clark Gruber & Co. \$5.00 and 1860 Mormon \$5.00, in fine to uncirculated condition. H. F. Williams, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED:**—Catalogues and Priced Lists from all dealers in all countries Geo. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo.

**WANTED:**—Breton's Numbers 542, 564, 568, 590, 591, 595, 593-4-5-6-7, 634, 654, 672, 673, 675, 690, 712, 722, and other Canadian coins, medals, communion tokens etc. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec, who will be pleased to receive catalogs of sales containing Canadian rareties.

**WANTED:**—Breton's Nos. 501, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 5, 39, 42, 5, 8, 64, 7, 660, 3, 73, 7, 81, 703, 12, 48, 58, 9, 63, 75, 90, 1, 812, 26, 9, 30, 7, 42, 6, 8, 50#, 61, 2, 72, 905, 6, 24, 5, 33, 4, 5, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50, 42, 68, 73, 5, 99. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

**WANTED:**—Cincinnati encased Postage stamps, War Tokens, Paper Money, and anything else relating to Cincinnati; will pay spot cash. Address, H. C. Ezekiel 334 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

**FOR EXCHANGE:**—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

**FOR SALE:** Thirty modern foreign copper coins, each from a different country in fine condition, by registered mail postpaid for only one dollar. Address: M. P. Carey, 1742 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED:** Auction catalogues and price lists of coins from dealers. Geo. E. Radley, 01826 Division St. Spokane, Wash.

**FOR SALE:**—Carters Medals of the British Army, 1861, 3 volumes, \$2.00. Arms & Armour, Illustrated; 296 pages, 1907, \$2.25; China portrait plate, Cabots starting for America; Ill'd. 9 inches, \$1; Cabots Discovery of America, Ill'd book, 25c; Curious plates, Illustrated list. Address R. James, Box 64, Station B. Montreal, Canada.

**WANTED:**—Both kinds of the Quist 1907 \$20 Gold St. Gaudens Design wire and smooth edge, dealers please answer. C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Iowa.

**WANTED:**—To buy volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Numismatist. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, O.



**WANTED:**—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

**To EXCHANGE:**—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

**WANTED:**—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

**To EXCHANGE,**—150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

**WANTED:**—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 38, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

**To EXCHANGE**—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WANTED:**—Canadian coins and tokens bought, sold and exchanged. Collectors interested in that subject should write to me. There is no fake! What I say, I mean it! Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

**To EXCHANGE FOR COINS:**—Fine classical music, Beethoven, Chopin, etc. Also beautiful books, silver ore, etc., to exchange for Coins. Medals or books or coins. Dr. F. A. HASSLER, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, Cal.

**FOR SALE:** First issue wire edge St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece, perfect condition, strong lettering on edge. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

**WANTED:**—Ancient Egyptian Scarabs in fine condition Turquoise or green jasper with Cartouche of deer preferred. R. Sachs, Hotel Cecil, 118th St., & St., Nicholas Ave., New York, N. Y.

**WANTED:**—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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## NUMISMATIST

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Fractional Currency, Etc.**

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**Ancient Greek and Roman Coins of the highest class  
at European prices.**

**Magnificent stock of United States gold, silver and  
copper coins.**

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Selections sent on approval on request to those known to me or who give satisfactory references. Persons so ordering, I would ask to state grade desired.

Collections purchased or catalogued for sale at auction.

I have just had bound a few remaining copies of the plate and priced catalog of the great Wilson sale of U. S. gold, silver and copper coins, which was the greatest sale of U. S. gold coins ever held. Plate catalog and price-list bound, 10 plates, \$4. Same without plates, with price-list, \$1.

## S. H. CHAPMAN,

**DREXEL BUILDING.**

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(Between National Gallery and Charing Cross)

Coins, Medals and Tokens of all periods separately priced in plain figures. Thousands of cheap guaranteed Greek, Roman, English, American and Continental Coins always on view.

**ANCIENT COINS AND MEDALS**

**Specialty: Fine Greek and Roman Coins**

General Gold Coins.

Catalogues on Application.

Important auction sales every year, for which issued important catalogues with great number of plates and price list.

Catalogue No. XIII of the greatest sale of Greek coins in May 1905, containing 4627 lots exactly described and index, with 58 plates and price list \$7.

**DR. JACOB HIRSCH,** Numismatist...

Arnsstrasse 17,

MUNICH, GERMANY

**Adolph Hess Nachfolger,**

Numismatist

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## Saint Gaudens Coins

**DOUBLE EAGLES**—The coinage of the wire edge high relief (1907 Roman Numeral date) was 8,000 pieces, followed by a second issue of 4000 of the same design, but with smooth edge. I offer fine wire edge coins at \$35, this variety being in particular favor with collector.

**EAGLES**—The first issue of the ten-dollar piece was of high relief with wire edge, date 1907. **ONLY 500 OF THESE WERE COINED** and none were issued except through the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the great demand soon exhausting the issue. This at once becomes numbered among the rarities of recent U. S. coinage. I offer a limited number in mint condition at \$50 each.

**George O. Walson**

**Cashier Commercial National Bank.**

**Washington, D. C.**

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# Henry Chapman

## Numismatist

1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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I have a large and very fine stock of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Ancient Greek and Roman, Continental, English, Irish and Scotch. Canadian Coins, Tokens and Medals. American Colonial, State and United States. Hard Times Tokens, Rebellion Tokens, Cards, etc.

### American and Foreign Medals, Paper Money of every Description

Selections from the above sent on approval to intending purchasers who establish their reliability with me.

---

Collections of Coins, Medals, Paper Money arranged and catalogued in expert manner and sold successfully at public auction. I catalogued and sold the great Stickney collection in 1907 for \$37,800, the largest amount ever reached in this country. One coin made the world's record for price for a single coin, \$6,200.

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# Two Important Public Auction Sales to be held in New York

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THE first Sale (My XIX), will be held on Saturday P. M., September 26, at the Elder Auction Rooms, 32 East 23d Street, New York City. The second, (My XX) to be held on Monday afternoon, October 5th. next.

Collectors attending the Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Philadelphia, which convenes Monday, September 28th, and lasts until Saturday, October 3rd, will find the above dates convenient to enable them to attend both of my sales, which will be of great importance numismatically. Philadelphia is only 85 miles distant from New York, and trains run every hour making the trip in two hours. The round trip fare is only \$4.00. Every member attending from a distance will of course plan to include New York City, the greatest show place on the American continent.

The sales will be rich in fine Americana and foreign pieces, curios, paper money and antiques, including weapons. Rare half cents, including originals dated 1842 and 1844; also a restrike 1849, small date; a very rare California \$50 gold piece, and many other prizes will be offered.

Send early for catalogues of both sales.

## Thomas L. Elder

32 East 23rd Street.

New York City



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Established 1860

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# The J. W. Scott Co. Ltd.

J. W. Scott, Manager

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## Numismatists and Philatelists

36 John Street, New York City

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The above firm will sell at public auction, early in October, a superb collection of U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in fine and proof conditions, including Territorial Gold and other desirable pieces.

Parties desiring catalogues will oblige by sending a post card at once so that their names may be added to our new list.

### PUBLISHERS OF

The Standard Coin Catalogues, Silver Coins of the World, 160 pages, fully illustrated, post free - - - - - 60c

Copper Coins of the World, 160 pages, fully illustrated, post free - - - - - 60c

J. W. Scott's Best Postage Stamp Albums, Editions from \$1.00 to \$20.00.  
64 page circular free.

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# The Bulletin

Coins, Tokens,  
Medals--all collectors  
should send 1 cent  
stamp for specimen  
number, address

## "Bulletin"

4 Duke Street, Charing Cross,  
London, England

# Numismatic Books

Those having for sale books on numismatic subjects, new or second hand, and complete volumes of standard numismatic publications, bound or unbound, will please communicate with me, giving description, condition and price. Those desiring to purchase numismatic works, may have, for request and a stamp, such information as I may have to give.

**J. L. ZERBE,**

Tyrone, Pa.

## My Next Public Auction

will take place

**September 4th and 5th**

It is an important sale, containing Ancient Greek and Roman, U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper, Encased Postage Stamps, Etc.

Send for a catalogue, it costs the request only.

**Lyman H. Low**

14 E. 23rd St. New York City

To Collectors and those Interested  
in the So-Called

## Blacksmith's Tokens of Canada

Any one having specimens of these for sale or exchange let me know.

Any one wanting to buy any let me know.

Also those having specimens will confer a favor by sending information or rubbings to me.

**Howland Wood**

93 Perry St. Brookline, Mass.

# A. N. A. Convention Sale

I will hold on the evening of October 1st at Philadelphia, during the A. N. A. Convention, a sale of coins and will try to have something in it to meet the taste of everyone. Catalogues will be ready for distribution early in September and mailed to those on my mailing list. Persons not receiving catalogue of the Taylor-Windle collection, my last sale, please notify me, and catalogue will be sent free of charge.

**HENRY CHAPMAN**

**NUMISMATIST.**

**1348 Pine Street.**

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

**I Have in Preparation an Arrangement of the**

## **MONTREAL SOU TOKENS.**

It eliminates the puzzles of the 46 pieces and reduces them to "A. B. C." It is my intention to publish in October. With the view of revising rarity, I shall be pleased to hear from collectors who possess specimens of Breton 672, 673, 675, 676, 677, 681, 682, 689, 690, 696, 698, 701, 703, 706.

While it is too early to count the cost of the publication, —which I shall aim to have within the reach of all,—I am prepared to record orders, for the purpose of ascertaining the interest maintained in the series, and to guide the number of my limited edition.

**LYMAN H. LOW,**

**14 E. 23d Street NEW YORK, N. Y.**



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Confederate Treasury Notes, Confederate Bonds, Broken Bank Notes, State Notes and Shillings,  
Confederate Postage Stamps. U. S. Fractional Currency, Continental  
and Colonial Currency, Rare U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins  
Bills of Sale of Slaves, Miscellaneous Curiosities.

### HISPANO-CUBAN BANK NOTES.

By a lucky purchase we have secured in Cuba a fine lot of the last issue of bank notes sent by Spain to that country. These beautiful little notes must not be confused with those of the so-called Cuban Republic of 1869, which are so plentiful, and are unsigned, but are the notes actually issued by Spain.

There are five denominations, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, and the peso or dollar. These notes are engraved on fine, heavy paper, and being the work of the American Bank Note Company of New York, they are equal in appearance to any paper money now issued, and each note is printed in colors, and bears its official number in red, and the Spanish arms.

It has been found that very few of these little notes in fine condition ever reach the United States, so we feel we are offering the collectors something that everybody has not got. We give prices below:

5c, green, showing a tobacco plant	\$ .06
10c, brown, showing a ship at full sail	.08
20c, blue-black, showing a mule-team and drivers	.08
50c, red, showing a tobacco plant	.10
\$1.00, peso, blue, has a splendid bust of the queen	.15
Complete set for	.45

## DIVVER & CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

# THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1908.

No. 10-11



THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED 1805 --- BUILDING ERECTED 1876

WHERE A. N. A. CONVENTION EXHIBITIONS WERE HELD.

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## 1908 CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

A Notable Gathering. Much Business.

Enjoyable Social Features. A Great Success.

The 1908 Convention of the American Numismatic Association is now a subject for history, a very pleasant one to record, and which was an occasion of great profit and pleasure to all who attended.

Good-Better-Best, in truthful brevity, expresses the progression of the meeting. Each act and part was good, in fact could have been no better,



MR. HENRY CHAPMAN.  
The Convention's Active Host.

and as a whole it was the best numismatic gathering ever held. Not only the Association's best convention, but its acts, efforts and influence make it pronouncedly the most notable numismatic conclave ever held in America, and whose good effects will not only re-echo for years to come, but serves as a model for that which is essential for the progression of numismatics throughout the entire world.



Pre-convention features of entertainment, were followed by the business and social program of the convention held in Philadelphia and terminating in Atlantic City, and with special post Convention entertainment in New York.

The following members were present at one or more sessions of the convention:

Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Lyman H. Low, New York, N. Y.; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.; Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.; Frank C. Higgins, New York, N. Y.; George H. Burfeind, Washington, D. C.; R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Can.; Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.; Elmer S. Sears, Fall River, Mass.; Hon. William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio.; J. B. Chase Jr., Brookline, Mass.; Herbert Niklewicz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. H. Adams, Bath Beach, N. Y.; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.; J. H. Clapp, Esq., Washington, D. C.; Thos. L. Elder, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Lewis H. Adler Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.; H. S. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.; George A. Larned, Oxford, Mass.; Joseph H. Geis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stephen K. Nagy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter S. Chattin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Hammelman, Washington, D. C.; Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.; J. C. Hills, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa.; Capt. John W. Haseltine, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harvey L. Garretson, Wilmington, Del.; Walter G. Jenness, Somerville, Mass.; Thomas W. Voetter, Saltillo, Mex.; B. H. Collins, Washington, D. C.; W. A. P. Thompson, Coatesville, Pa.; William Poillon, New York, N. Y.; George W. Devinny, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank H. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.; Alex. H. Hanline, Baltimore, Md.; C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.; William A. Wiley, Lancaster, Pa.; Samuel W. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

The average membership attendance at the different meetings and social events was about thirty. Several members of the press and invited guests contributed to each assemblage.

The following ladies were present:—

Mrs. Henry Chapman; Miss Laura Collins; Mrs. Farran Zerbe; Mrs. George H. Burfeind; Mrs. Waldo C. Moore; Miss Ella B. Wright.

Saturday, September 26th, came the early arrivals, who were welcomed to the Convention city by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, who proved the active and ideal host and hostess until the last au revoir. As the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. Sunday afternoon was spent in a visit to Fairmount Park and the Museum of Art, followed by evening dinner at the Hotel Majestic.

Monday was welcoming day at the Hotel Stenton, the Convention headquarters. Every few minutes brought new arrivals. A meeting of the Board of Governors and Local Secretaries was held during the afternoon, at which matters to be presented to the Convention, order of business, etc., were discussed and decided.

As the Convention party assembled in the Parlors of the Stenton preparatory to proceeding in a body to the Chapman home for the evening's reception, a neat and novel Convention badge was distributed with the compliments of Mrs. Farran Zerbe. The badge was made of the current half cent of Netherlands, the half cent side exposed, and mounted in a gold plate stick pin, to which three ribbon streamers were attached. The ribbons were of three colors, gold, silver, and green for paper money; which with the copper coin, presented the colors most prominent in numismatics. The ribbon was stamped in silver bronze PHILA.—A. N. A.—1908.

#### The Monday Evening Reception.

The opening social event of the Convention was the reception at the home of Mr. Henry Chapman on Pine Street. The large parlor on the street floor and the spacious library on the second floor were thrown open to the members, who began to arrive at about 8 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman received, and the gracious manner of Mrs. Chapman soon brought the unacquainted together, and the hum of conversation from all sides clearly demonstrated that fraternalism that exists among collectors. About 9 o'clock a sumptuous collation of delicacies for which the Philadelphia market is so noted, was served in the dining room. As the members filed in, exclamations were heard on all sides at the beautiful appearance of the room and tables with their floral decorations. Several ladies, wives of the members, were present and helped keep the conversation from being too technical. After the much enjoyed collation, most of the men retired to the library and swapped stories while enjoying an abundance of good cigars, furnished with the compliments of Davis and Harvey, the well known coin auctioneers. About thirty were present, and although a slightly larger number was expected the intensity of enjoyment could not have been surpassed.

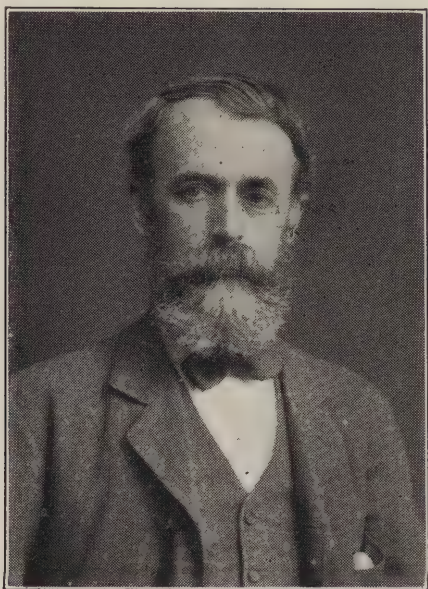
#### The First Business Session.

The Convention was formally called to order in the banquet room of the Hotel Stenton, Tuesday morning, September 28th, at ten o'clock by President Zerbe. The President at once granted the floor to Mr. Henry Chapman, who in well chosen words, welcomed the Convention. Mr. Chapman said in part:

"I welcome you from the bottom of my heart. What I have done and shall do for your entertainment, is to me an unselfish pleasure, whose only reward shall be that you fully enjoy the entertainment that will be yours during your stay. The attendance is not as large as I had anticipated. This may be due to rail road passes having been discontinued. Perhaps next year we had better contribute to encouraging those who object paying full fare. I hope we shall have a successful Convention in every way. I most heartily welcome you."

The Chair:—"In response to Mr. Chapman's appreciable words of welcome, I will be pleased to have a member, who came to participate in every part of the Convention, but who is unexpectedly called away on an early train, address the Convention: Hon. William A. Ashbrook, of Ohio."

Mr. Ashbrook said in part:—"I am sure the members of this Association, while small in numbers present at this time, deeply appreciate all the courtesies that have been extended to this Association and for the numerous favors in store, and in that, we are deeply indebted to our good friend Mr. Chapman and his estimable wife. I am sure all will carry away with them



MR. S. HUDSON CHAPMAN.

The Convention's Absent Host.

kindly recollections and remembrances of their attention and splendid hospitality and any of the effort put forth by him to contribute to the pleasure of our stay here we are deeply sensible of and appreciate, and on behalf of the Association I desire to return our sincere thanks.

"I am somewhat disappointed myself, that the attendance is not larger. This is the first Convention I have ever attended and it struck me as Mr. Chapman was remarking, that we could defray the expenses of members who could not afford it. We have a great many old Confederate, Broken Bank and



other bills that we might prevail upon the railroad companies to accept. I desire to extend to our hosts in the City, on behalf the Association, our kind appreciation of their attention."

Mr. Chapman:—"I thank you for your kind expressions."

The Chair:—"It is with sincere regret that I have to announce that Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, who took an active part in the preliminary arrangements for our Convention and who planned to participate as one of our hosts, will not be with us in person, as he has, much to his regret expressed in a letter before me, been detained abroad by illness. He is with us in spirit, and has arranged that that part of his proffered entertainment, in so far as it can be without his presence, shall be carried out for our pleasure."

#### The Presidents Address.

The significance of this meeting needs no particular reference from me this morning. We are not as great in numbers as we had hoped for, but the many messages I have received indicates that we have with us in purpose the great majority of our membership who for various reasons cannot be present. While the attendance is the largest we have ever had at a convention, I am sure many times our present number would be with us had our Convention date been earlier. In fixing the time for a Convention your officers must, in a sense, be guided by the suggestions of the local members in the city where the Convention is to be held. I trust that our future meetings will be arranged for in a season that will promise the largest possible attendance. Knowing you, the members present, as I do, and observing the raundance of pleasure and expressions of hearty interest, I am sure no meeting of the A. N. A. has ever been graced with a more dignified, democratic, authoritative, capable of achievements assemblage than we are today.

It has been my plesure to be your President during what has been the most notable year in various ways in the history of numismatics, not only notable within the broad field of your Association, but with numismatics in general throughtout the world.

I know of no more notable, far reaching and beneficial incident in the history of organized numismatics than the erection and opening of the magnificent building of the American Numismatic Society in New York. This structure, which may well be termed The Home of Numismatics in America was formally dedicated last April on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Society. The opening of Canada's mint is noteworthy.

Numismatics abroad has been stimulated by the acquisition of many notable collections by National Museums. A hope for better things with our National Collection may be had from the initial efforts of our members and their efforts before Congress. First attempts have not been successful, but they show the way for more persistent endeavor, which I trust will not cease until our National Collection is started on the road and kept going to the great institution it should be made.

Medalic art has had a very encouraging year. Art has been appreciated for art's sake, and artists have been recognized for their gifts. Agitation in this country and the recent beautiful coinage of Italy, I believe mark the inception of a rivalry in the world's coinage, that will eventually bring to the metallic money of the world very beautiful and artistic designs.

During this year our subject has had more frequent and correct references in the public press than ever before. The importance of our subject has been more generally recognized, and authoritative writings have been sought and published. The year has seen the preparation of several works that when published will be notable contributaries to numismatic literature. A new publication, active for the good of your Association, has been the monthly published by Local Secretary B. Max Mehl.

The year has been one that has brought into closer relations and sympathies the dealer and the collector; we are only claiming the glory that is ours, in saying that this is due to the efforts of the A. N. A. The Association today is a power that all without principle must fear. It stands for all that is right and honorable. In contrast to conditions, as we knew them not many months ago, we have with us and most ardently working for the success of organized numismatics the leading dealers of the country. The Association appreciates this and its members should individually reciprocate.

The present administration has had but nine months in office, and I believe the report of your officers and committees as will be made, will show that these months have been the most productive in our history. Not only has the acquisition to membership been unprecedented, but it has been a valuable and wholesome acquisition, one that promises to remain with us and become active in our work. Great publicity by printed matter has been given the Association; the number of collectors has been increased; and commercial numismatics has never been more prosperous in a general way, notwithstanding the business depression our country has experienced.

The happening of most moment to the Association has been the death of our Founder, Treasurer and Publisher, Doctor George Francis Heath. I need not refer in words of eulogy to Doctor Heath. We all appreciated him as a man, good friend, and hearty champion of the A. N. A. I trust that our committee on resolutions, to be appointed, will make a fitting report in reference to our regard of the worth and work of Doctor Heath.

The death of our Honorary Member Sir. John Evans of England, during the year, has taken from the field of numismatic research and literature one of its most earnest participants.

The death of Doctor Heath and his relation to us as our publisher, a very vital function and the details of which he alone knew, demanded prompt and earnest work, requiring considerable time, labor and money on the part of your officers. They were equal to the task and unselfish in assuming it. References to be made later, will show that the scattered threads have been collected and the progression of the Association in no way retarded.

That it has been a gratification to me to have served as your President during this administration of achievements and, year of notable events, I believe you have some evidences of; but the successes we have met are not due to the efforts of any one officer or member, but the unity of purpose that came through expressions from our widely scattered membership, giving encouragement to your officers to do their best. It would be superfluous to particularize, but the work and efforts of one above all others is to be commended, that of our efficient General Secretary.

Let us proceed to business, with the purpose that our acts, deliberations and pleasures shall be as noted in governing the future of our organization as has been the past year in its results.





## The Convention Group

Photographed on Main Entrance Steps, Philadelphia Mint,  
October 1st, 1908.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Henry Chapman.       | 16, T. L. Elder.         |
| 2, Farran Zerbe.        | 17, W. S. Chattin.       |
| 3, Howland Wood.        | 18, S. K. Nagy.          |
| 4, Mrs. Farran Zerbe.   | 19, Dr. J. M. Henderson. |
| 5, Mrs. Henry Chapman.  | 20, Elmer S. Sears.      |
| 6, Miss Laura Collings. | 21, H. R. Newcomb.       |
| 7, Mrs. Waldo C. Moore. | 22, R. W. McLachlan.     |
| 8, Herbert Niklewicz.   | 23, William Poillon.     |
| 9, H. O. Granberg.      | 24, J. C. Mitchelson.    |
| 10, F. G. Duffield.     | 25, M. Marcuson.         |
| 11, J. H. Clapp.        | 26, Henry Hammelman.     |
| 12, E. H. Adams.        | 27, George W. Devinny.   |
| 13, D. A. Williams.     | 28, T. Louis Camparette. |
| 14, George A. Larned.   | 29, Waldo C. Moore.      |
| 15, Thomas W. Voetter.  | 30, Joseph H. Geis.      |

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous Convention was dispensed with, they having been approved as published in the Official Bulletin.

The order of business was then read and approved. On motion the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee on mail ballot and proxies; and a committee on resolutions. The following appointments were made:—Ballot and Proxies, F. G. Duffield, Chairman; T. L. Elder and W. C. Moore, Resolutions; E. H. Adams, Chairman; J. H. Clapp and D. A. Williams. The President and General Secretary to be conferring members of both committees.

All relating to elections and proxies was ordered referred to the committee for that purpose; and all relating to resolutions, votes of thanks, time and place of holding next Convention was ordered referred to the committee on resolutions, both committees to report at the opening session Thursday morning. The appointment and work of these committees greatly facilitated business, and permitted the session to enter into the discussion of subjects of general importance.

Letters and telegrams of good wishes and regrets that they could not be present were read, from: The Director of the Mint; the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint; Vice-President P. O. Tremblay, Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, Ex-President, A. G. Heaton and others.

The Report of the General-Secretary was then called for.

#### Report of the General Secretary.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association.  
I herewith submit to you my report as General Secretary.

The numerical strength of the Association September 29, 1908, is 6 Honorary Members, 556 Active Members.

This shows an increase of 135 members over the report submitted September 3, last year, an addition unparalleled in our history. During the past 13 months we have admitted 201 new members and have taken back 15 old members who had temporarily dropped out. During the past year we have instituted a better follow up system and have reduced the number of delinquents very considerably.

During the past year we have lost by death Two Honorary Members and Seven Active members.

Sir. John Evans, Julio Meili, Charles G. Bailey, Dr. George F. Heath, Joseph N. T. Levick, Peter Mougey, Dr. S. Oettinger, DeWitt S. Smith, A. W. Walworth,

Respectfully submitted,  
HOWLAND WOOD,  
General Secretary.

A motion was then made and carried that the Secretary's report be accepted and filed.

The report of the Acting Treasurer was then called for, and on account of the death of the late Treasurer during his term of office was submitted in two parts.

#### Report of the Acting Treasurer.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit to you the report of the late Treasurer from the date of his last report to the date of his death on June 16.

Debit.

To balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907, as per printed statement in the Numismatist for Oct. 1907, and on file with the Secretary .....	\$123.64
To 161 initiation fees received since above date up to June 16, 1908. ....	80.50

Credit .....	\$204.14
For postage and expressage.....	\$10.00
For printing .....	75.25      85.25

Total balance on hand June 17, 1908.....\$118.89

This statement was prepared by the Secretary and verified by President Zerbe and Mrs. Heath.

HOWLAND WOOD,  
General Secretary and Acting Treasurer.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit my report as Acting Treasurer of the American Numismatic Association.

Debit.

To balance on hand June 17, 1908, being the money in possession of the late Dr. Heath, in account with the Association. \$118.89  
To 24 initiations fees received since June 17..... 12.00

Credit

By vouchers on hand for expenditures.....\$ 79.78  
By vouchers on hand for printing..... 7.88  
For postage stamps..... 8.00 95.66

Total balance on hand Sept. 29, 1908.....\$ 35.23

HOWLAND WOOD,

General Secretary and Acting Treasurer.

September 29, 1908.

The motion was made and carried that the Acting Treasurer's report be accepted and filed.

No reports were received from the Librarian, nor from the Chairman of the Board of Governors. Mr. Zerbe then called for the reports of the committees appointed at last year's convention.

Mr. Wood as Chairman of the Committee on revision of the Constitution reported as follows:—

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Convention at Columbus of last year appointing a committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws I herewith submit the following report.

Mr. Zerbe and myself have gone over carefully every section and have agreed that but very slight changes are necessary, these being for the most part changes of phraseology for clearness.

The chief purposes for the revision of the Constitution was for a better system of carrying on the election of officers. On this point neither Mr. Zerbe nor myself come to an agreement and from a request for suggestions from members we have had but two responses, namely from Mr. Duffield and from Mr. Higgins.

A report was being prepared by this Committee for publication in the July Numismatist but the sudden death of Dr. Heath called a halt on this report. At a conference on June 19, with Mr. Zerbe it was mutually agreed to drop the matter for the present on account of more pressing affairs in regard to the Association and also it was thought best to give the present election system one more try.

We recommend that this Committee be made permanent and if the Committee thinks best, to take steps to revise the Constitution and By-Laws another year. Also to have this Committee for the purpose of entertaining suggestions that members may make from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWLAND WOOD,  
Chairman.



The motion was made and carried that the report be accepted and that the present Committee be continued.

Mr. E. H. Adams suggested that the present form of election of officers by proxy was a failure which was proved by the small attendance at the Convention, and recommended that only those present at Conventions should elect officers.

Mr. Henry Chapman on being called to report as Chairman of the Committee on the Uniform Classification of the Condition of Coins requested that this Committee be continued as several difficulties had presented themselves for a sincere and harmonious action on this matter. It was then voted to continue this Committee.

On the call for the report of the Committee on Association Badge Mr. Henry Chapman, a member of this Committee, reported in the absence of the Chairman that he had taken the matter up with several but had not been able to get any definite expression from them. That there is one design in the hands of Dr. Wright at the present time, and that he had written to Dr. Wright requesting that he immediately return it. Also he had a design from L. Chr. Lauer of Nuremburg whom he believed could turn out the work at about one fourth the cost of the work done here. There is a question as to whether there should be bars to the medal giving the name of the city and date of Convention and giving each member a bar for each Convention he attends. It might be an incentive to attend the Convention. This design has the Brasher Doubloon as a center in gold plate, encircled with a bronze rim. A sketch of this design was submitted to those present. The design showed an eagle for the pin bar and a ribbon made up of the United States flag joining this to the medal. A discussion then followed, some of the more important remarks are here given.

Mr. McLachlan:—I think it would be better to have a Numismatic badge than a National badge. The eagle should be left off, it should have plain ribbon and the seal of the Association would be better than the Doubloon.

Mr. Chapman:—The Doubloon was accepted because of it bringing the highest price of any coin in the world.

Mr. Wood:—Regarding the ribbon, several people have spoken about it and think a plain ribbon would be better rather than having the flag. They thought it looked too much like a Grand Army badge. I think a badge that would answer for both United States and Canadian members would be better.

Mr. Zerbe:—The statements Mr. Chapman has made are not in the nature of a report, he not being Chairman of the Committee, but just suggestions. I do not think this design is what we want for a badge. I am satisfied we do not want anything that hints at nationalism or sectionalism. We have members abroad, also many members in Canada, all of whom we appreciate. We should not use a coin, as we have no one coin that would answer. I believe it was the idea of the Convention when appointing the

Committee that they should prepare an artistic design. I believe the idea was that we have a medal to which bars might be attached. Let us now proceed with business, and under new business take up this subject for further instructions for this Committee.

The report of the Committee on the Improvement of the design of the National Coinage was then called for, and Mr. Elder as Chairman reported as follows:

#### Coin Design Committee Report.

To the American Numismatic Association:

Gentlemen:—At the last Convention of your Society, held, at Columbus, Ohio, you appointed a Committee to deal with the matter of new and artistic Coin Designs for the United States, as follows: S. H. Chapman; Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Member of Congress; Edgar H. Adams; Dr. J. E. Waitt; A. G. Heaton; T. E. Leon, and myself as Chairman. This Committee on December 10th, last, sent the following Resolutions and Petition to President Roosevelt;

To His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, President of United States, Washington, D. C. Honored Sir: The American Numismatic Association, through its Committee wishes to commend you for the active interest you have taken in a movement to secure a better and more artistic coinage for the United States.

We beg to express our high appreciation of your effort, resulting in the issuance of the beautiful Eagle and Double Eagle by St. Gaudens. These coins we regard as possessing high artistic merit, though with some faults in detail and technic—and as greatly superior to those of the old type, and as marking an advance in American Numismatic Art.

We also express the hope that you will continue to use your influence toward securing an entire new series of artistic coins for the United States.

We would venture to offer our humble services, as experienced Numismatists, in suggesting the names of competent artists or in criticising their designs, and believe, with our knowledge of the coinage of the world, of every period, we could be of some service.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Thomas L. Elder.  
Chairman of Committee.

(Signed) Samuel Hudson Chapman,  
Secretary of Committee.

To this communication I received from Secretary Loeb a reply under date of December 12th, as follows:

"Your letter of the 11th, inst. with enclosure has been received, and called to the attention of the President."

Desiring to know whether the President had made any comment or taking any action on our Resolution we again wrote Mr. Loeb on September 22nd, last, and now beg to read his response under date of September 24th.

"My dear Mr. Elder:—Your letter of the 22nd inst. has been received. The President took the advance ground last year and did all he could but received very little support from public opinion. He does not know what more he can do, but he will of course do whatever he can."

This statement, emanating from the President of our country is a striking comment upon the crude art standards of the American people as a class. Apparently, as has been intimated, no enthusiasm was aroused, and the only result was an avalanche of criticism, good, bad, fanatical and otherwise, on the new St. Gaudens Eagle and Double Eagle.

As a matter of fact the two denominations mentioned, are to the public and to Numismatists the least important of all the various issues. It is the Half Eagle, Quarter Eagle, Half Dollars, Quarters, Dimes, Nickels and Cents, which are in daily use amongst us, and these are the pieces which because of their ugliness, commonness, and monotonous sameness call for the criticism of all lovers of the beautiful and progressiveness.

We hear that shortly the government expects to issue half and quarter eagles, both of the same design as the present eagle. This lack of originality and taste calls for the most signal objection on the part of the public.

The Europeans have indeed good reasons for taunting us for our commercialisms, lack of artistic taste, and crude aesthetic standards. We have heard the comment of some of the stock and bond fogies, the merchants and the bankers, "Too much fuss." "The Old ones are all right, and good enough for anybody." That sums up their views on art. Give them plenty to eat and drink and a soft bed to lie upon and they are satisfied.

Secretary Cortelyou in a letter sent me as Secretary of the American Numismatic Society's Committee, stated, he wrote the President that it was his intention to take up with Congress at an early date the matter of a new coinage. We have not heard that this was done. It is a regrettable fact that whenever a movement for a better coinage seems to be gotten fairly under way, that a financial panic or a political campaign, or a political controversy, or some other subject diverts the attention of the law makers and officials, and the coin matter is pigeon-holed and left there. A lamentable thing about it, is that our legislators and the public, seem to regard the subject as of no importance. As far as we know the only newspapers in the United States which came out flatfooted and recommended editorially, a more artistic coinage for the United States were the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" and "The Boston Transcript." More power to those great journals.

The law requires that the silver coinage can be changed but once in a given number of years, but the gold, nickel, and copper coins may be changed at any time. The head on the present copper cent would be very appropriate were it that of an Indian; but being not an Indian's it is as misleading as the balance of the coins which are not typical of us as a Nation.

We have a few suggestions to make to the American Numismatic Association, and to the people of the United States, for that matter:

If it is found that there are not die sinkers in our midst who can make an acceptable set of coins, it might be found expedient for the government to send at its expense several of our best sculptors over to Vienna, where they may study the methods now being used by Professor Marschall, the great successor of A. Schraff, and considered by some the pier of either Chaplain or Roty. There they would get closer acquainted with the best and most modern methods. Or, indeed it might be advisable to put the die sinking of our coin into the hands of such men as Marschall and Chaplain themselves. This would not be the first time that we have called in the aid of foreign artists. I may say here, that at present there are at least a dozen men in England, France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Italy and Holland who are at present turning out work worthy of the great trio above mentioned.

Yes, America is far behind the others in the matter of artistic coin types she is indeed a bad last, and yet, there is no good reason for such a condition of things. The progressiveness of the foreign countries above mentioned in regard to coins is well known to every Numismatist who is adding the numerous new, regular and commemorative issues to his collection. Speaking of



commemorative issues, these give the coin engraver splendid opportunity to show the wide scope of his art. Every important historical event, in this country, every important exposition, and every national celebration should be marked by the issuance of a souvenir gold dollar, and silver half dollar, or quarter. Most timely and appropriate would be a coin commemorating the Lincoln Centennial in 1909. The issuance of half a dozen such pieces each year would do more towards convincing the European nations, that we had artistic tastes than a hundred art exhibitions. We favor commemorative coins above commemorative medals because the medals can have but a limited circulation, while the coins reach every city, town, and hamlet.

The Numismatic Societies are not so numerous or strong that they should decline outside help for this move for a better coinage, and we would suggest that efforts be made to interest artists and all others who are in sympathy with this movement. Many will help us and of course there is strength in numbers.

A campaign of education is necessary, the public mind is dormant in this matter but we hope it is not entirely unresponsive or dead. As an important aid to this movement let some new competent numismatist or artist write a pamphlet, "A Comment on the Coins of the United States." Funds should be raised to give this pamphlet a wide circulation. It would carry more weight than a dozen committees; it would help to mould public opinion, and would direct the attention of the public to the subject of our coins. It could be sent to, and would be read by, our statesmen at Washington, who might plead too busy to grant us a personal hearing, and we can later put the subject before the President and Congress. Let our journalistic friends help us with their pens. Let us appoint a Committee and get to work.

THOMAS L. ELDER.  
Chairman of Committee.

At the conclusion of Mr. Elder's report Dr. Hendersin moved that inasmuch as the Committee was working, whether getting favorable results or not, that the report be received and the Committee be continued. This motion was carried.

No reports were received from the Committees on Finance; Library and Cabinet; and Printing and Official Organ:

During this session Mr. Chapman was granted the floor several times during which details of the program of entertainment, exhibition, etc., were generally discussed and decided upon as indicated by our references to them.

The subject of Official Organ was referred to by Mr. Zerbe, but as the noon hour had passed, a discussion of the subject was deferred and the meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 p. m.

During the noon recess several enjoyed luncheon at the hospitable board of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman.

#### Second Session of the Convention.

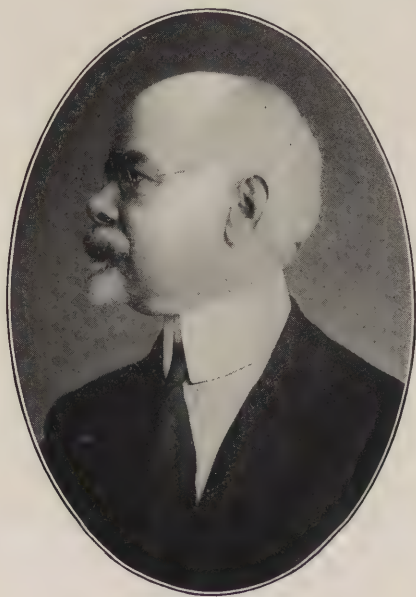
The Convention re-assembled and was called to order at 2:45 p. m., by President Zerbe, who said: We are to have several addresses this afternoon, one from a member who desires to leave on an early train, if there is no unfinished business other than which has been referred to this morning, and no new business that can be briefly considered, I believe that it would be practical to proceed with the addresses. This was agreed to. Mr. Lyman H. Low was the first speaker. Mr. Zerbe presented Mr. Low, as a gentleman too well and favorably known in the sphere of numismatics to need an introduction.

### Address by Mr. Lyman H. Low.

Gentlemen of the American Numismatic Association:

I propose to occupy a few moments of your time with some personal reminiscences and a few suggestions, in the hope that they may prove, if not entertaining, possibly of some benefit: But I must first express my great gratification at meeting so many who have been interested in matters which have concerned me for the greater part of my life. My pleasure in this direction has heretofore been limited to the occasional visits of friends at my place of business, and the meetings at coin sales. To-day so many familiar faces greet me that I am almost overwhelmed; my cup is full.

Coins first attracted my attention in 1856. The fever continued possibly for a year, and then other subjects engrossed me, doubtless from lack of congenial companionship, for I knew but one collector, and it was he who inspired me. I had not then learned of a dealer, though Henry Cook of Boston—my native place



LYMAN H. LOW.

—was engaged in the business, at that time. The summit of joy was reached, and my eldorado found at the toll-house on the Boston side of Chelsea Ferry, where I made weekly visits on Saturday afternoons, and looked over a box of odd pieces. It was the custom of the tollman to accept anything having the semblance of a coin. If it proved to be something else than a piece of U. S. mintage, it was thrown into this box. But nothing of special importance was ever secured, for my knowledge was limited, and my pocket-book small. My recollections are that Connecticut Cents, Hard Times Tokens, and an occasional Store-card composed the bulk of my treasures. It seems worthy of comment that

I never found a Half Cent in any of the claims I prospected, it is certain at that period none were in circulation in Massachusetts. When the Civil War came on, I took my collection to a State Street broker, and sold it for \$5.00. I have never forgotten my first small accumulation.

During the War more important matters demanded my time, and in the years which followed until 1878, the subject was dormant. In that year, when a commercial traveller, I was sojourning in the West, on the Mississippi, just below St. Paul. Many foreign copper and silver coins were in circulation in that community, and I soon found myself making a collection of the various kinds I met with. By this means I became acquainted with three collectors in the town, and their hords were sufficient to rekindle the flame of twenty years previous. My ardor was thoroughly aroused, and the interest I took was intense! I dreamed and talked of coins incessantly; but I soon became rational, and launched into the subject in sober earnest. Almost immediately I began to sell as well as purchase. The captures, whether of pieces or of customers, were not large or important. In the fall of 1879, after returning to New York from one of my trips, I passed the old store of Bangs & Co., on Broadway, opposite Astor Place, and read the bulletin at the door, "Coin Sale to-day". A few brisk steps took me up to the spacious rooms where the coins of the late Theodore Riley were displayed on those long, flannel-covered tables, which some of you perhaps remember. I attended the sale that afternoon, and most of those that followed, whenever I was able to do so.

In 1883 I made the dealing in coins my exclusive business, beginning at 338 Broadway. When I offered my collection, numbering some 15,000 pieces, to buyers, it was chiefly composed of copper coins. My career since that time is fairly recorded in the catalogues of my public sales, the first being that of the late Alexander Balmanno of Brooklyn. So much for my early reminiscences: of later days I need not enlarge in this company.

The Association whose representatives are here assembled in such goodly numbers, from widely distant points, has been the means of drawing together a large body of collectors, and uniting in its membership those of kindred tastes; and its good results are apparent on every side. No other plan could have succeeded so well. It has raised the standard of the science, has developed interest, diffused a large amount of information, and has greatly augmented the ranks of coin-lovers and students. Too great commendation cannot be bestowed on the memory and labors of the late Dr. Heath, whom we justly regard as the founder of the Association—its father—its faithful guide until the close of his career. He was eminently fitted to undertake the work of its establishment—exceptionally so indeed—and I do not know of another who could have accomplished so much. I hope our future may be guided with equal zeal, wisdom, earnestness and success, under the leadership of men whose aims may be fairly compared with the high ideals which constantly actuated our lamented friend, who from the first stood so firmly and so justly at the helm.

Among those who are still with us, and whose works are beyond praise Farran Zerbe and Howland Wood are names that I am sure deserve the special commendation of every member, for what they have accomplished for our Association, by their able efforts and untiring industry.

There are others whom it would be fitting to mention, who have contributed to our success, but the list would be long, and they are so well known to you, it is needless for me to name them at this time. It would be a pleasure in this connection to recall also some of the prominent collectors and dealers who have gone before us, Cogan and Strobbridge and Woodward, Stickney and Smith, and many more—but I must content myself with the observation that their memory is still respected and revered. Their work and the inspiration of their example has set a standard to which we may well aspire.



There are many subjects that are proper to bring to your notice, as collectors of coins and members of this grand Association. It cannot be expected that all of them will be embodied in any single address, and possibly of all that should be, some must necessarily be omitted.

On the commercial side there should be cultivated reasonableness and all the tendencies that lead up to it. From the expert may justly be expected intelligence in the matter of attribution, a thorough knowledge of varieties and values, accurate and impartial descriptions of ratings of pieces, and reliable judgment as to their genuineness. There are honest and intelligent differences of opinion, which will occasionally arise, and it is here that both sides should be willing to meet each other with a sincere desire to accomplish a fair adjustment; each should endeavor to be magnanimous, and positively and finally discharge the matter without seeking to be merely the victor.

A buyer who gives an unlimited bid for a lot in an auction sale runs a dangerous risk of disappointment. It is equally a mistake to instruct your commissioner to use his judgment, unless some intimation of value is communicated. Purchases made under such conditions too often result in dissatisfaction and sometimes in unpleasant feeling,—the views of the buyer and his agent not concurring. The better way is first to obtain an opinion as to what the lot or piece, in the judgment of the dealer, may sell for, and then make a definite offer for it, and stand by the result. Again, too much care cannot be given to preparing bids for a sale. Make your figures plain and unmistakable, and be sure that the lot numbers are the ones you desire to bid on. Much confusion follows errors in this direction, and they are very difficult to adjust. The matter concerns not only the buyer, but the owner who has been informed of the results, as well as the expert and those who have made unsuccessful bids, which would perhaps have secured the lot but for the error.

A word on Books of reference. Much satisfaction and success is obtained by the collector who forms a library and reads it. What others have learned by their studies, recorded and put into print, particularly those who have treated some special series, is at his command, and is of value to him. One may intelligently collect by such a guide, besides saving a great deal of time. He who reads with care, certainly has the advantage over those who do not have, or fail to consult, text-books. It is not too much to say that every branch of the science has been reviewed and in some instances by many authors. With very few exceptions the most modern compilations are considered the best. They generally gather the good results obtained by their predecessors, eliminate or expose their errors, and record the new theories with additional facts which have been carefully worked out. It is, however, the pioneer who furnishes the foundation, besides giving information that might be very difficult for later students to obtain. New and old authorities should be sought for and searched by students, and what one author has omitted may be of special interest to others.

The field for collecting is very large, and indeed practically unlimited. It is often the case that the beginner seizes everything, particularly if the "attack" upon him is severe. It is more than likely, as time goes on, that he will settle upon some branch that has proved specially attractive to him, and then his best efforts will be developed. Collectors like these, furnish welcome contributions to the literature on our favorite science. Many dark ways have thus been illuminated and mysteries solved.

On counterfeiting and impositions: The incentive to imitate rare pieces has always been present, and in the United States series the field has been large. From 1793 to 1856 every rarity of note has its imitations. Electrotypes when artistically made, are the most apt to pass without suspicion, but the sealing of the two parts together,—for the obverse and reverse must of course be pro-

duced separately—will reveal their falsity. Those not skillfully made may have very good surfaces, but the edges will be found to have fine lines, the mark of a file running around the circle, not crosswise.

The most dangerous imposition is made by the mating or muling process of two pieces. The obverse or reverse is bored out or cut to the edge, in cup form, and into this, one side of another coin is fitted. The border line or circle hides the insertion, and thus the original edge—usually a guide in detecting frauds—remains intact.

Casts are the most easily detected. They simply require close inspection, when the coarseness of the surface will be observed. They are frequently tooled, but such attempts to improve, seldom deceive a careful eye. False pieces are occasionally holed and so defaced that their condition may further parry suspicion. Amusement is now and then the parent of counterfeitings, especially electrotypes, but downright fraud with the intention and hope of gain, is the incentive in most cases.

Finally, the counterfeits of Colonial pieces struck from dies, made by J. A. Bolen, and the Half Cents of 1796, executed under the direction of Dr. Edwards, are not easily distinguished from genuine pieces, inasmuch as the workmanship is excellent; they are splendid imitations and of a very different style of execution from those previously mentioned.

Much more might be said on this subject, but it is of sufficient importance to be discussed in a carefully prepared paper or address.

It is a good rule not to accept, as genuine, any piece which meets with your disfavor upon first sight. However slight your suspicions are, I assure you they will never be improved or removed.

A hint upon the use of a magnifying glass: The natural eye in its youth and perfection, is unequal to the critical examination of pieces, in the search for varieties and peculiarities in dies, and for the detection of alterations and forgeries. Accustom yourselves to this helper, which leads to ease, comfort and knowledge.

In the matter of ephemeral issues especially, too little is thought of the events which evoked them. While we are in a position to obtain facts in detail, we should secure and record them. They may later prove of vital interest—if not to us, to some future collector. How much value, a knowledge of the occasion of some of these pieces would give to local history, no one knows better than he whose search for information has been baffled, in spite of his most strenuous efforts, but which some careful collector might have permanently recorded when the piece appeared. We may laugh at the obsequious adulation of Boswell, but without his record of what others thought were trifles, how little should we know of the private life of his ponderous idol, the famous philosopher, Dr. Samuel Johnson.

LYMAN H. LOW.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal was introduced as "Our appreciated delegate from Canada."

### Paper by Mr. R. W. McLachlan.

Mr. President and Members:

I am very much delighted with Mr. Low's references to counterfeit coins, because all of us at one time or another are made the victims of a counterfeit. I think the dealer suffers as much from counterfeitings, even though he does not lose as the ordinary collector, because a collector once being victimized is inclined to stop collecting.

The subject of my paper, which I shall illustrate with a few specimens, is one that attracted my attention in a little lot of coins and it is presented to illustrate the benefit of studying specimens.

Occasionally a well informed collector will run across a specimen that is altogether a puzzle to him. Such was my experience when the purchase of an odd lot of Italian silver revealed among them a coin which the following is a description:

Obverse—H. IX. D. G. R. M. B. F. ET. H. C. E. P. TVSC. The Archangel St. Michael piercing the dragon.

Reverse—SOLI DEO GLORIA. A three-master sailing to the right.

The inscription on the obverse, when filled out and translated, reads: 'Henry IX., by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum,' or to use the modern name of the See, Frascati. Who was Henry IX.? and what was the purpose of the coin? were questions that at once presented themselves.

Answering the last first, we find that this is what is known as a touch-piece, and is connected with a practice that long prevailed in England. This is an accompaniment of the divine authority of kings, wherein their touch was supposed to cure scrofula. From this practice the disease is often called 'king's evil.' The precedent for this is to be found in Mark i. 41, in which it states that in response to a leper 'Jesus .... put forth his hand and touched him, saying, I will, be thou clean.'

It was during the reign of Henry VII. that this practice of touching for healing, began to take on a number of ceremonies, and when it became customary to give the participants in the supposed cure a gold coin as a talisman. This was strung on a white ribbon and hung around the sufferer's neck by the king. The gold coin so given was what was called an angel, because it bore the figure of St. Michael slaying the dragon, of much the same design as the piece above described. No doubt the piece was first chosen because of the symbol of the angel representing the slaying of the dreadful dragon that dwelt within their bodies.

Touching was practiced through all the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts, always with much ceremony. A special prayer in connection with this function was introduced into the earlier edition of the Book of Common Prayer. So important were the people for this healing touch of Royalty, it is related, that Queen Elizabeth was so mobbed by a crowd of suffering ones while on a visit to Gloucestershire that she exclaimed: 'Alas, poor people, I cannot, I cannot cure you. God alone can do it.' Shakespeare describes it in 'Macbeth': 'There are a crew of wretched souls that stays his cure .... but at his touch ... they presently amend,' and further .... 'Strangely visited people, all swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye, the mere despair of surgery,' he cures 'hanging a golden stamp about their neck.'

While of necessity there was no touching during the Commonwealth, the practice was revived by Charles II. with greater eclat than ever, for it is said that twenty-four thousand persons were touched the first four years of the restoration. Friday was set apart as a special day for the purpose. It must have been the king's busy day, as from Evelyn's description in his diary, it was no hasty ceremony. 'The sick were brought or led up to the throne where, kneeling before the king, he strokes their cheeks or faces with both hands at once.' After this and other ceremonies 'they came up again ... and the chaplain, having angel gold strung on white ribbon on his arms delivers to his Majesty, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they pass.' These ceremonies were preceded and followed by reading of the scriptures and prayer.

It is doubtful whether the touch of such a dissolute monarch as Charles II. could convey the divine healing to such multitudes. There must have been something of the therapeutics of faith cure about, else how would they still continue to press in upon him. Although William III. abandoned this practice, it was revived by Queen Anne and ceased with her, the last of the Stuarts



sovereigns, to be practiced in England. It is noteworthy that one of the last to be touched by her was Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, who, when a boy, was brought by his father before the Queen. Evidently the touch was not effective as Johnson suffered all his life from the evil.

George I. so loathed the custom that he drove one of his strong supporters, who had brought his son to be touched, from him with an oath, and the advice to 'go to the Pretender,' and the supporter, accepting the advice, did go to the Pretender, and was so well received that he changed his politics and became a strong Jacobite.

Although abandoned in England it was still continued by the exiled Stuarts as one of the attributes of royalty they could exercise in the sham court of England set up in Rome. There are touch pieces of the elder Pretender, James III., or Prince Charlie, as he was familiarly styled in Scotland, and of Henry IX.

Now we come to the first answer of the question, Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, commonly known as Cardinal York, son of the Pretender James III., was born at Rome in 1720. Following the English custom, his father named him, as his second son, Duke of York in the same way that the elder son was styled Prince of Wales. Disappointed by the overthrow of his prospects at the battle of Culloden, he entered the Roman Catholic Church, and so much was he in favor at Rome that Benedict XIV. conferred on him the cardinal's hat even before he had been named a priest; and later the Bishopric of Frascati, a town near the site of the old Latin city of Tusculum.

The French Government conferred on him two rich livings while the Spanish King gave him a generous pension. This enabled him on the death of his brother, to hold regal court at Rome as Henry IX. of England, and to dispense the virtue of the clerical kingly touch. But his death in 1807 passed away the last of the Royal Stuart line, while the radiant halo of the divine power of healing as vested in kings was dispelled by the brilliant searchlight of modernism.

(This is only a part of Mr. McLachlan's paper, we could not command all the ms. Ed.)

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Captain John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia was next called upon to address the Convention. The Chair in referring to Captain Haseltine said: We will now be addressed by one who belongs to the old school of numismatists, I would like Mr. Henry Chapman, who knows him better than any of us, to escort Captain Haseltine to the platform and present him to the Convention. Arm in arm the committee of one and the next speaker appeared before the meeting. Mr. Chapman in introducing Captain Haseltine said: I introduce to you with a great deal of pleasure Captain John W. Haseltine. He is a dear good man, and I think a great deal of him.

### Address by Captain John W. Haseltine.

A friend of mine says there are two afflictions in a boy's life that come like the measles, whooping cough, croup, chicken pox etc., and that is, lying and stealing. I became a collector of coins in 1846, at eight years of age, when I collected a Franklin, a New Jersey and a Connecticut cent from my brother's collection and expended them for candy. A sharp impression on my reverse executed by my father cured me temporarily from being a Numismatist at that period.

The Franklin or Fugio, New Jersey's, Connecticut's and sometimes Massachusetts cents, also many half cents, circulated freely as money at that time.

I frequently bought a cake for one half cent, and, paying one cent received a half cent in change. Spanish and Mexican dollars (but only those with pillars on them) passed for same value as our silver dollars.

Sometime about 1867 I made my first collection of coins consisting of dollars, cents, some half cents and a sprinkling of Colonials. A short time afterward I sold my collection, and the remunerative price I received induced me to deal in coins in addition to my other business at that time.

It is well known to all Numismatists the delight one experiences in finding a rare coin or a new variety, obtained sometimes for a trifle; or the discovery of a unique coin, though not always without considerable trouble.

The first designs for a United States dollar and half dollar the Nova Constellatio—one thousand, and five hundred mill pieces—were obtained by me after over one year's search. Mr. Elliot Woodward of Boston had in one of his sales two pieces described as "one thousand, and five hundred mill pieces, struck in some soft metal." They sold for some thirty or forty dollars each. I saw them and was confident they were moulded in type metal and I knew the originals must be somewhere, but not known to collectors. I inquired at the United States Mint about them, and all the information I could obtain was that Mr. Mickley had borrowed the originals (which were in silver) from the owner and had copies made of them, and that an article in reference to them had been published in a newspaper in Philadelphia some years before. The paper was the North American and United States Gazette. That was all the information I could obtain—Mr. Mickley being dead. Whenever I had a spare moment I examined the back files of the North American for six or eight months, and finally found the article which merely stated that they had been found in a secret drawer in the desk of Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the first—or Continental Congress.

I then found out who were the heirs or descendants of Mr. Thompson and wrote to each one, (not stating of course what I was after) merely mentioning that I had heard they had a collection of coins they wished to dispose of and that I was in the market to buy. The one favorable reply I received was from Mr. Rothmel Wilson of Wilmington, Delaware, from whom I finally purchased his collection. Imagine my delight when I found the said pieces struck in silver and in beautiful proof condition.

The unique New Jersey Washington cent was brought into my store in a bag with about one thousand other copper pieces covered with grease and dirt. They were accumulated in a small grocery store kept by an old woman who was so suspicious that she would not get what they were worth that every coin I looked at carefully she quietly slipped in her pocket after I laid it down. Realizing at that rate I would get nothing I examined, I merely counted them—(noticing the New Jersey cent but not daring to examine it to see if it was copper or lead) and as most of the pieces were common United States Colonials and foreign coins I obtained them at two cents each. After she left the store I hastily looked over them until I

found the New Jersey Washington and ascertained it was a struck piece in copper. I offered it to Dr. Maris of this city for fifty dollars, he declined to purchase, saying the price was too high. Realizing after research that I had a unique coin I then sold it to Mr. S. S. Crosby of Boston for one hundred and fifty dollars; You probably know of its history since, and that no other has ever been discovered. It would probably sell now for about fifteen hundred dollars.

Another of my discoveries were the Chapman brothers:—Messrs S. H. and Henry Chapman who came to my employ when my business had increased so that I needed assistance. I taught them the rudiments, but such apt pupils they were, that when I temporarily left the business they carried it on with a vim. Prices soared; new collectors came into the field who "must have them" as they say, and not only as dealers but as Numismatists they have done a great good for the science.

The present great demand for pioneer gold and similar issues makes me look back with a sigh of regret when I consider how many of them I have consigned to the melting pot because no one would give even five per cent over the intrinsic value; and all kinds of California gold halves and quarters could be bought for face value; as twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents was about the real gold value in them. The Bechtler pieces only sold for a little over their face value also.



A dealer has many amusing things occur in the course of his business career such as disabusing person's minds that ancient Roman and Greek coins have dates. Many persons have informed me that their coins were dated thirty and fifty years B. C.

At least five hundred persons have told me they had 1804 dollars at home. Sometimes they were Bank of England dollars; sometimes Spanish or Mexican, but they mostly turned out to be 1801, 1802 or 1803 United States dollars; while quite a number were lying and had no dollars at all.

One member of the Ananias Club a few years since—about 1904—gravely informed me he had forty 1838 silver dollars in his collection. He was a street contractor about forty years of age. I asked him how he obtained them and he replied:—"Oh I got them at the Mint in that year to pay my men, and these I kept." He must have been paving streets before he was born.

One of the old time dealers, and also a collector, was the late Mr. William Idler of this city at the time when Mr. Cogan was also a dealer in Philadelphia. Mr. Idler was my father-in-law and he was very reticent about his collection. He would

seldom show his coins, even for sale. This was partly caused by the fear that the many pattern and experimental coins he possessed might be seized. Hence the many remarkable pieces that have been found in his collection. Some were not known prior to his death, to be in existence, including the 1884 Trade dollar and some unique United States gold pieces.



I have been asked to say something about the 1804 dollar, but the pros and cons about this interesting subject are so many, and the subject is so vast, that I must defer any considerable remarks upon it until I consider the time more propitious. I will say this much, that somewhere about 1867, or as near as I can remember about the time of the explosion at the United States Mint, where so many of the old dies were displaced from where they were packed away, I saw the 1804 dollar dies.

I have been asked to say something about the so-called Confederate cent. A little circular issued by myself and Mr. Randall some years ago tells all the history of the striking of those pieces, but I do not think it mentioned how I obtained the dies. One day I was told by a gentleman that a bartender in West Philadelphia had a Confederate cent, I doubted it. Mr. J. Calvin Randall (now deceased) was told the same. He conferred with me in reference to it and we decided that if either of us obtained it we would share in any profit that would accrue from it. I saw the bartender and purchased the coin from him. It was in nickel and he said he received it over the bar, I knew by the head on the obverse it was Mr. Lovett's work. I called on Mr. Lovett and he denied ever having made such dies. Numerous times I called to induce him to give me some information about them, but he always stuck to his story that he did not make them, until one day when he was slightly "in his cups" he pulled out a drawer in one of his cabinets and I beheld a line of little Confederate cents. Of course I tackled him at once and he then owned up and told me that he had eleven of them but formerly there were twelve—he having lost one. He said he received the order to make them for the Confederacy through a well known jewelry firm in Philadelphia, (I think he said Bailey & Company) but that his wife became timid about his delivering them for fear the United States government might arrest him for giving assistance to the enemy; so he buried them in his cellar until long after the war was over, and even then he was afraid to show them.

I purchased the dies from him, and, as you all probably know, did not strike any in nickel—considering them to a certain extent as originals, but we had three struck in gold, and I believe five in silver and fifty five in copper—the die breaking on the fifty fifth piece which is in existence showing the break in the die.

I close my remarks by expressing my thanks for the honor conferred in requesting me to address the convention, and also, I wish to express my gratification at the great advancement the science of Numismatics has made in the last few years, owing in a great measure to the members of the Association.

The Chair:—Captain Haseltine's address proves to me what I have long believed; that he is a numismatic refrigerator, with much on ice that is not only meat but very stimulating. I hope that we may have, from time to time, some reminiscent articles from his pen.

Mr. Niklewicz:—It seems to me that it would be very pleasing to our members if we would publish Captain Haseltine's portrait. Will he not permit us.

The Chair:—I have been trying to overcome Captain Haseltine's modesty and am endeavoring to have him provide a portrait cut to be published in our convention number, I believe I will succeed.

Mr. E. H. Adams was next introduced. Mr. Adams whose commercialism is the literary side of numismatics, gave an impromptu and entertaining talk in reference to newly discovered and unpublished facts regarding the Terri-

torial coinage. Mr. Adams requests that his references be not published at this time, as he will from time to time in the near future, prepare them in detailed form for publication.

At the close of Mr. Adams' address Mr. Zerbe said: I believe I am safe in saying that Mr. Adams is the world's authority on the Territorial coinage of the United States. He has been investigating and has covered decidedly more of the territory than any one else. I do not have his permission to say so, but I take the liberty of stating that Mr. Adams has been conserving much of his information for a purpose, and the time is not far distant when he will give it to us. He has in preparation a book on the subject, and when published it will not only be of interest to numismatists, but should be in every library. It will be a book of reference to the banker and financier, and a valuable contribution to numismatic literature.

The subject of The Numismatist as the Official Organ was then taken up for discussion. Mr. Zerbe who presented the subject, said:—

The most vital and important factor in our organization is our medium of publicity and corresponding relations:—The Numismatist. With the office of publisher and editor made vacant by death, your officers canvassed those members believed competent to take charge of the publication, soliciting them to do so, and without an acceptance. That our work may continue without interruption, I have, and at a time that means some personal sacrifices to me, arranged to take charge of the publication. Our position today and objects for the future require a more carefully edited and better magazine than served us in years past. How may we have a better paper, in the light that the publication we have known has not been self supporting, much less a profit producer. Another subject that we must consider is: There existed an unexplainable sentimental relation between our old members and our late publisher. We hustled for subscriptions (memberships) and to collect the renewals. Many of us have done this for years, our Local Secretaries particularly in the past year. With the death of our publisher, that sentiment created by his almost twenty years of stewardship, ceased. Will a new publisher command a similar sentimental interest under conditions of the past? I do not believe so. The Association in the past has not received an iota from the so-called annual dues. It has all gone, and been insufficient, for the publication. We who have been missionaries for the Association, have really been subscription agents and collectors. The time has come when the Association has very good uses for money, and I believe that we should have for the organization treasury a portion of all the annual dues, or subscriptions. Our Local Secretaries and members will then know that their efforts are for more than the publication. With the present price of the publication insufficient to pay for it, we certainly cannot expect any part of the present annual dues for our general treasury. To meet the subject as it looks to me I cannot see how we can do otherwise than increase our

annual dues. What shall this increase be? I have received many letters from our members offering to pay \$2.00 even \$3.00 a year for a better publication. I am positive it would be a fallacy to propose a \$3.00 annual dues. I do not believe it would be policy for us to increase it \$2.00, in fact I would not at this time want to father a \$2.00 per annum publication. I have thoroughly weighed and discussed this subject and presented it to your Board and Local Secretaries yesterday, and my belief is, that we should make a continued membership payable as annual dues to the Treasurer, instead of a subscription to the magazine to the publisher, and that said annual dues should be \$1.50, twenty five cents of which should remain in the Association's Treasury, and \$1.25 go to the publisher, and that an annual membership card be issued to each member in lieu of a receipt. I will promise you at least a 50% improvement in the publication over past years, the subject for you to consider is, can we offer a 50% increase in our annual dues? Any reasonable increase that you may decide as our annual dues, would also be made the price for the publication to non-members. With an increased dues in practice, I would recommend the abolishment of the present membership fee with application, of fifty cents. This would permit every subscriber to the magazine, who is eligible for membership, to be solicited and without any additional expense to them. The Numismatist today is the most valuable medium for numismatic advertising. Its advertising qualities are going to be made more valuable in the future. I propose to conduct the publication along business lines. Advertising rates commensurate with the service rendered will be established, and advertising bills will be collected. There will be no dead weight. Our white space is too valuable to permit advertisements to appear for less than the cost of composition, crowding out valuable and important reading matter. Advertisements are going to be scrutinized, they must be honest or they will not be accepted at any price. I will be pleased to hear the expressions of the Convention.

Mr. Sears:—I would like to know why our members will not stand for \$2.00 a year. Have you questioned them?

Mr. Zerbe:—During the past fifteen months we have acquired about two hundred new members. Many of them were previously non collectors. They have not been with us long enough, considering that a part of that time we have had an intermittent, haphazard publication, to be sufficiently interested to warrant this increase.

Dr. Henderson:—I believe it is the consensus of opinion that the price be increased and that the Association receive some benefits from it. I, with my experience as a Local Secretary soliciting new members, believe we will have more dollars by making the increase as nominal as practical.

Mr. Elder:—I do not see how it is possible to meet the expense of the publication at the present rate, to say nothing of the improved quality we should have. I as a publisher stuck it out for twenty four months, and I lost \$50. a month as regularly as my magazine was published. Let us give the new publisher as much as we can.



Mr. D. A. Williams:—I never was in favor of cutting a dog's tail off a little at a time to save pain. If by the loss of fifty cents we can save a few members, and then next year we make another increase, the question will soon arise, when is this going to stop? I as a member of the Board of Governors am in favor of the price being increased to \$2.00 and that the Association receive fifty cents and the publisher \$1.50.

Mr. Zerbe:—It is not my purpose to anticipate that we next year make another increase. I believe that if I can command the time for the purpose, I will be able to give you a magazine of quality that will educate our members to appreciate and be willing to pay a greater sum in the future. As the publisher I certainly would like to have the additional 25 cents Mr. Williams proposed, but I do not believe it policy to make as large an increase at this time. In that, you may know, I am unselfish and am proposing that which I believe will be best for the Association.

Mr. McLachlan:—I am in favor of The Numismatist becoming the property of the Association and that Mr. Zerbe be employed as editor. Advertisements are not valuable to the publication, I believe we should do away with them altogether. I make this as a motion.

The motion was not seconded. Mr. Zerbe stated that he would not accept the entire anticipated receipts as a salary and be in the position of an employee. The only profit that can come to any one is the little glory in being editor, and the proprietorship, and which would be an incentive for personal endeavor.

The question was then asked if the Treasury would not suffer by abolishing the membership fee and accepting twenty five cents annually from each membership.

Mr. Zerbe:—Twenty five cents from our present membership will give our Treasury about \$150.00 a year, more money than we ever had at one time. The proposals as made are for more money for the Association.

Mr. Adams:—Mr. Zerbe has already given us a fifty per cent better magazine. He knows as much about the publishing business as any of us, and I am heartily in favor of letting the matter rest just as he proposes. I move that the proprietorship of the publication remain with Mr. Zerbe. The annual dues to be increased to \$1.50, \$1.25 to go to the publisher and twenty five cents to the Association Treasury. This is according to the recommendations of the Board of Governors at the meeting held yesterday. Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

A motion was then made and unanimously adopted that the By-Laws be amended to abolish the membership, or initiation fee, of fifty cents.

Mr. Zerbe then stated some of the uses the Association had for money. With the money I believe we will now have, we can from time to time prepare, with illustrations, some good articles for the general press. Another judicious use of some money for spreading the name and purposes of the A. N. A. would be in selecting a number of libraries who do not now receive The Numismatist, say twenty in as many different towns to start with, and send them our publication for one year gratis. The chances are most all will become subscribers at the end of the year. Each succeeding year a new number of library towns to be selected.

There being no other matters in form for consideration, the Chair solicited the interest of members in the exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts to be held the following day, which was followed by adjournment to meet Thursday morning at nine o'clock.

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The Exhibition, Wednesday, September 30.

This was held in the main gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Over a thousand people viewed the exhibit during the day. All the coins brought by the members were not exhibited on account of the limited number of show cases. This was due to the fact that most of the members had failed to send in notice in advance as to how much room would be needed for their exhibits. Some of the exhibitors and their exhibits were as follows:

Mr. H. O. Granberg showed a choice selection of silver as follows:—1894 dime, S mint; the following half dollars—1796, 15 stars; 1797, 15 stars; 1853, no arrows; 1833, plain edge; 1866, no motto, proof; 1838, O mint; and an 1804 dollar, claimed to be the best known.

Mr. B. H. Collins. Choice uncirculated cents and half cents. All are worthy of mention, but only a few are here given. Cents, 1793, chain, original red; 1794 original red; 1796 liberty cap, condition as it came from the die; 1807 over 1806, unique in condition here shown; and brilliant proofs from 1841 up. Some remarkable half cents of 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, and a proof 1798.

Mr. Henry Chapman. About a hundred very artistic medals, mostly French, several hundred gold coins of all countries and of all ages, and about a hundred ancients, all choice and in very fine condition. Besides these there were shown the coins to be sold at auction during evening, which contributed a very attractive display.

Mr. Herbert Niklewicz. A selection of coins and medals of Maria Theresa and Contemporary rulers, and coins and medals of Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, Russia, etc.

Mr. Howland Wood. A selection showing the different types of Mohammedan coins, and a collection of Bryan Dollars and Dimes in silver and base metals.

Mr. Geo. W. Devinny. Thirty-two decorations and war medals, magnificent specimens, mostly oriental.

Dr. J. M. Henderson. Patterns and regular coins of the Saint Gaudens gold.

Mr. Alfred A. Water's, Coronation set of Edward VII.

Mr. D. A. Williams. Large and artistic Masonic Badge in gold.

Mr. Farran Zerbe. Educational exhibition of the Money of the World, about six thousand specimens of all periods and countries and in about every material that has been used for currency purposes. This collection is mounted and was shown on portable metal display stands.

The exhibition, which could have been much larger, was a very interesting one and the most notable the Association has ever made.

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**The Convention Auction Sale.**

The public auction sale of coins on Wednesday evening was arranged and catalogued by Mr. Henry Chapman at the request of the officers of the Association, in order that those members who had never before had an opportunity to attend a sale might enjoy that privilege, and it was conducted with the usual snap and vim of the Chapman sales. The sale was largely attended, about 75 being present.

The lots included a large number of war medals and decorations, and Messrs. J. C. Hills and J. W. Devanny were large buyers of these. The remaining lots embraced a wide variety of coins, Mr. Chapman making a special effort to include something to interest every collector.

The gem of the sale was the 15 sols of the Franco-American series, B. 501. The piece was limited to \$500, and as no higher bid was received it was withdrawn.

One piece around which interest centered was lot No. 349—a piece struck in copper from the dies for the Moran & Clark gold \$10. After spirited bidding it was finally knocked down to Mr. Elder for \$80.

Other prices realized were as follows:

Half dollar, 1792, with bust of Washington, silver, very good, \$150.00; U. S. Stella, 1879, proof, \$60.00; Half cent, 1841, original, brilliant proof, \$38.00; Half cent, 1848, original, proof, \$52.50; Half cent, 1849, original, \$52.50; Complete proof set of 1881, brilliant, \$96.00; Complete proof set of 1882, brilliant, \$105.00; St. Gaudens design \$20, 1907, with wire edge, uncirculated, \$31.00; Half dollar, 1796, 15 stars, good, \$61.00; Half dollar 1797, very good, \$40.00; Jewish shekel of Simon Maccabeus, extremely fine, \$26.00; Oxford pound of Charles I, of England, very good, \$30.00; Immunis Columbia cent, 1786, fine, \$50.00; Pitt farthing, 1766, extremely fine, \$25.50; Wass, Moliter & Co., \$20.00 in lead, very good, \$23.00; U. S. quarter dollar, 1796, very fine, \$17.50.

Midnight was approaching as the sale came to a close.

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**Mrs. Henry Chapman Entertains the Ladies.**

While the gentlemen were engaged in attending the Auction Sale, Mrs. Henry Chapman entertained the ladies of the Convention which included a theatre party to see *The Virginian* at the Park Theatre.



### Third and Closing Business Session.

The final session of the Convention was called to order at 10 A. M. Thursday, Oct. 1, by President Zerbe. A report from the Chairman of the Committee on the Care and Preservation of Coins was called for, but the chairman not being present a motion was made and carried that this committee be continued. This committee is composed of Dr. B. P. Wright, chairman, A. G. Heaton and Henry Chapman.

A motion was made that the committee on Badges be discharged and the chair appoint a new committee to carry on the work. The motion was carried and the following were appointed. Howland Wood, chairman; Henry Chapman, A. C. Gies.

A message, full of good wishes for the Association and expressing his regret at not being able to attend the closing session of the Convention, from Mr. Lyman H. Low, was then read.

The President then read the following communication from Mr. Frank C. Higgins and which had been referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

#### Mr. Higgin's Proposals.

Farran Zerbe, Esq., President American Numismatic Association,

Dear Sir:—I desire to offer the following resolution to be presented for the consideration of our Association now in convention.

First. That the Board of Governors be directed to prepare and submit to the officers of the Association for such action as the latter may deem proper, a comprehensive scheme of legal incorporation for this Association as the fundamental national numismatic organization of the United States on the same plane as the Royal Numismatic Society of Great Britain and the national numismatic societies of other countries.

If our organization does not place itself at the head of the entire numismatic interest as distinct from all local institutions which should be affiliated with it as such, the assumption and proper maintenance of this dignified position by some other body will not only cut the ground from under our feet but relegate us into the undesirable position of being neither in the first rank nationally, nor in any rank locally, as we have no pretension to be a local body. On the other hand, ours has been the successfully accomplished task of binding together the numismatic interests of the entire North American continent and we are entitled to the honor of making our work historically permanent. Our name is already sufficiently broad to be continued without change as indicative of our place at the head of the procession.

I should truly like to see added to our official seal following upon—"ORGANIZED 1891,"—INCORPORATED 1909.

Secondly. I propose that by reason of their offices, that the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, The Chief Coiner of the

Philadelphia Mint and the Coiners of the lesser mints should be honorary members of the A. N. A., during their terms of office, their retention on the roll of such after leaving office to be determined by the usual vote of the Association.

Thirdly. I propose that the hearty congratulation of the American Numismatic Association be tendered to His Majesty King Victor Emanuel III, of Italy, upon the beautiful new minor coinage of his country which we regard as the most beautiful of modern numismatic achievements, and aware of the personal devotion of His Majesty to our science we cannot help recognizing his personal initiative in this remarkable renaissance of the spirit of the most splendid epoch of Italian numismatics.

In testimony of our appreciation we beg to tender to His Majesty and the numismatic artists who have so well executed his commands the highest mark of esteem which we are able to offer, honorary membership of the American Numismatic Association.

Trusting Mr. President, that these ambitious projects may find their apologies in the spirit which actuates them,

Faithfully yours,  
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

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The President then asked for an expression of the Convention on the subject of incorporating the Association. A general discussion followed, in which points for and against were well taken.

Mr. Adams then suggested that the President appoint a committee to go over the matter and report at the next convention and that this committee thoroughly investigate the pros. and cons. in regard to the matter and report to the next convention. This was made a motion and carried and Pres. Zerbe then said: As regards this committee, since the letter comes from Mr. Higgins who has presumably looked into the subject, he should be made Chairman. The committee is as follows: Frank C. Higgins, chairman; J. H. Clapp, R. W. McLachlan, and W. A. Ashbrook.

Mr. Collins then suggested that there should be a committee appointed to investigate complaints that were made against members that changed coins or would not pay their bills etc., and that a black list be prepared for the benefit of the other members.

In answer to this Pres. Zerbe spoke as follows: The Board of Governors have the power to act on any such complaint that comes before them. The incoming Board of Governors I am sure will be a very efficient one and will thoroughly investigate any case brought before it. It is very unpleasant for the Board officers or members to hear disparaging remarks about members. Some come direct, and some anonymous. The Association stands for all that is honorable in the field of Numismatics, and if a complaint against a member is not plainly and authoratively stated, I question whether such com-

plaint is honest. You have the Board of Governors who are impartial in their investigations and will give any case due consideration. The names of applicants for membership are always printed in the Numismatist, and in the future if there is a member who sees published an applicant who is not worthy of being a member, and you can't prove it, you are not doing your duty if you do not so inform the General Secretary.

A general discussion then followed about cases that had come up before the Board, and many questions were asked concerning the liability of the complainant and the mode of procedure of the Board. A discussion then took place as to whether the accuser's name must be revealed or not. The subject as to whether or not new applicants were admitted too easily was then brought up, and the question asked whether a more careful supervision of the character of applicants could not be entertained. Mr. Wood stated that it was oftentimes impossible to thoroughly investigate the character of new members as many of them were but just beginners and had not been tried out, that the trying out process came after they had been in the Association some time. He also remarked that objections could always be made to any applicant as his name was published thirty days before he was admitted as a member, but to his knowledge but one objection had been made in the past four years to the admission of any applicant. The suggestion was made that thirty days was not enough for the probation period of an applicant and the following motion was made and carried that Art. II, Sec. 8 of the Constitution be changed so that the period of probation of applicants be sixty days from the time that their names are published until they are declared elected.

The Committee on Resolutions was then called to make their report. Mr. Adams as chairman read the following recommendations and resolutions:

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#### Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

To the Convention of the American Numismatic Association:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Resolutions desire to submit the following report.

It seems fitting at this time, our first public meeting since the death of our founder, the late Dr. George Francis Heath, to convey to his family our appreciation of the great work that he has done for numismatics and our Association.

Be it resolved that the General Secretary forward to Mrs. Heath the appreciation of this body at Convention.

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We desire to express our sincere regret that Providence has seen fit to remove from our Association our highly esteemed fellow member Mr. J. M. Clapp. We suggest that a suitable written expression be forwarded by the General Secretary to the family of Mr. Clapp.



It is fitting that at this time we express to the widow and family of our late respected fellow member, Mr. DeWitt S. Smith of Lee, Mass., our expressions of sympathy and high esteem. We recommend that the General Secretary be instructed to forward a written letter expressing our deep regret upon the loss of our member.

We recommend that the following be made Honorary Members of the Association; on account of their distinguished services in connection with the subject of numismatics. Capt. John W. Haseltine. There are so many obvious reasons why Capt. Haseltine should be honored by our Association that it is needless to attempt to refer to them in detail. No doubt the greatest benefit that he has conferred upon all numismatics has been his compilation of the famous "Haseltine Type Tables."

The second name to be offered is that of Lady Evans. Your committee feels that this Association should make honorable recognition of this lady, who has long been devoted to the literary side of numismatics.

Third. We recommend the election to Honorary Membership of Prof. Oscar Montelius of Stockholm, Sweden, the Government Antiquarian of that country.

In regard to the place of meeting of the next Convention we submit the following invitation:

Montreal, 22nd September, 1908.

We the members of the American Numismatic Association resident in Montreal hereby invite the Association to hold their next Annual Meeting in this city.

N. MACFARLANE,  
Secretary.

R. W. McLACHLAN,  
Chairman.

As there has been a number of suggestions made in regard to the next place of meeting, the committee would respectfully suggest that this matter either be decided upon at the open meeting today or left to the discretion of the Board of Governors.

In view of the artistic treatment and beauty of the recently struck 1908 Italian coins, due, we have every reason to believe to the direct and personal influence of the King of Italy who has long been an ardent devotee to coin collecting, it is the sense of your committee that a series of resolutions congratulating him upon his good efforts be drawn up by the Association and forwarded to him. As our distinguished New York fellow-member, Mr. Frank C. Higgins, is in a position to see that such a set of resolutions would immediately reach the King, we suggest that Mr. Higgins be selected to draft the aforesaid resolutions to be submitted to and to be signed by the President and General Secretary and to have them forwarded in the name of the Asso-

ciation. Also that Mr. Higgins be instructed to inform His Majesty that the Association would be highly honored to enroll him among its Honorary Members, and would be glad to know his personal pleasure in this regard.

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Your committee believe that the Association is entitled to representation upon the annual United States Assay Commission. Feeling that President Zerbe would make a most suitable representative, we suggest his name, and that the proper procedure be taken to have him appointed.

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The members of the Association deeply appreciative of the many courtesies which have been tendered to us, and the efforts of our Philadelphia brethren to make our stay in this city a most pleasant one, hereby express our warmest thanks to all for their kindness and feel that especial expression of thanks should be made to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman and Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, whose hospitality we all have enjoyed in the highest degree. We suggest that the Secretary prepare appropriate letters of thanks and forward them to the above mentioned parties.

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We wish to thank the well-known firm of Davis & Harvey for the courtesies they have so kindly shown to the members of our Association.

This committee feel deeply grateful for the many ways in which the management of the Hotel Stenton have contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the members of our Convention.

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We also wish to thank the Pennsylvania Accademy of Fine Arts for the use of their building, which they have so kindly extended for the purpose of our exhibition.

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On account of the numerous courtesies and kindnesses received by the ladies of the convention at the hands of Mrs. Henry Chapman, the committee would suggest that a special note of thanks be tendered to her not only on behalf of the ladies themselves, but as a token of keen appreciation by every member of the Association. We would therefore recommend that the General Secretary be instructed to draw up a suitable letter and forward the same to Mrs. Chapman.

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The members of the Association feel highly grateful at the keen interest which has been manifested by the Philadelphia press in the conduct of the Convention and the subjects that have come up for consideration, and hereby extend their highest appreciation of the efforts of the press representatives whom we have had the pleasure of seeing with us.

It is the opinion of the committee that the warmest thanks are due to Mr. Howland Wood, who this year, to our great regret, will retire from the position of General Secretary, a position which he has so long creditably filled. Not only does the Association feel a deep appreciation of Mr. Wood's services as an efficient officer but on account of his untiring efforts towards fathering the interests of numismatics in general. In connection we would like to read the following by an anonymous poetic admirer of our genial Secretary:

We all of us think  
That one toast we should drink  
To this little "spoke" from the "Hub,"  
Here's to Howland Wood,  
He's all to the good,  
May he never want for grub.

The past year has been an important one in the history of our organization, one of the most vital evidences of which has been the increase in membership of over two hundred. We are sure that this improvement has been due to the unflagging zeal in our interests of our capable President, and, we wish therefore to extend to him our warmest thanks and sincere congratulations for the able manner in which he has conducted his administration.

Our Committee in behalf of the Association extend their thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Farran Zerbe for the interest in the Association and her thoughtful remembrance in providing the members with the attractive souvenir badge for this Convention.

In concluding this report we feel that mention should be made of the increasing interest in Numismatics during the past year. It is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding the general depression which unfortunately has existed all over the country for the past twelve months or more, yet the interest in coin collecting has increased instead of showing a backward tendency and we have seen scores of new records made in the prices of American coins.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. H. Ahams, chairman; J. H. Clapp, D. A. Williams, Committee of Resolutions.

Following the reading of the above report Mr. Chapman made a motion that the place of the next Convention be decided upon at the present meeting. After a little discussion about the advantages of different cities Montreal was decided upon for the meeting place of the 1909 Convention, the exact date to be taken up by the Secretary and Mr. McLachlan as soon as possible.



Mr. Sears then made a motion that the very able and efficient set of resolutions prepared by the committee be accepted as read and placed on file and that the committee be discharged with thanks. This motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Sears then made a motion that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mr. Henry Chapman for the very gracious and excellent manner in which he entertained the A. N. A. at the present Convention. This motion was carried by a very enthusiastic rising vote.

A motion to proceed to the election of officers then prevailed.

The election to proceed by the Secretary calling the roll of members present, and as each members name was called the Committee on Ballot and Proxies should name the number of proxies, if any, for the respective office, the member had, which should be voted by that member in addition to his personal vote, and that the Committee shall certify to the tellers the mail vote for each candidate.

The President stated that it had come to his knowledge that it had been said that the officers had arranged a "slate." I desire it to be distinctly understood that to my knowledge there is no "slate," and I hope there never will be a dictated list of candidates in the history of the Association. When nominations are not forthcoming as provided for in our constitution, your officers would be derelict in their duty if they did not see that eligible candidates were named, otherwise there could be a succession in office. Nominations are now in order for any and all offices and I will be pleased to entertain them.

New nominations were as follows: Mr. Granberg nominated Doctor Henderson for First Vice President, and Mr. Collins presented the name of Mr. Henry Chapman for a member of the Board of Governors. There having been no nomination for the office of Librarian, Mr. Zerbe said in reference to this office: Our library as it is at present constituted and located cannot be said to be of any advantage to any considerable number of our members. With the proper effort I believe a very good library can eventually be collected, but in the past there has been no incentive for effort, as no practical way has been employed for making the library of value to our scattered membership. Now that publication of The Numismatist has been changed, I believe one of the ways to make our library of some value to the scattered membership, would be to have it conveniently located and at the command of the editor. Its information could be disseminated in this way, and the various exchanges and publications The Numismatist can and will command, could be deposited in the library and become the property of the Association. My brother who is a member, a University graduate and a close student of our subject will assist me in the editorship of our publication, and I believe would make an efficient Librarian and make the library of value along the lines indicated.

Mr. Adams nominated Prof. J. L. Zerbe for the office of Librarian.

Mr. Sears and Mr. Geis were appointed tellers.

The result of the election was as follows:

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Officers Elected.

President, Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

First Vice President, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.

Second Vice President, P. O. Tremblay, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer, D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.

Librarian, Prof. J. L. Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

Chairman of the Board of Governors, Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.

Board of Governors, J. H. Clapp, Esq., Washington, D. C.; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wisc.; William A. Ashbrook, M. C., Johnstown, Ohio; and Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

On motion the General Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the Local Secretaries. The following Local Secretaries were declared elected: J. B. Chase Jr. Frank C. Higgins, Joseph H. Geis, A. B. Coover, Theophile E. Leon, Dr. F. A. Hassler, B. Max Mehl, Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, D. A. Woods, and S. H. Hamer for Foreign Secretary.

The only ballot on which there was the spirit of a contest was membership on the Board of Governors. The names of Mr. Brand and Mr. Poillon were withdrawn by their request. Mr. Adams, who was not a candidate, received a large complimentary vote and if left to the members present would have had the election forced upon him with votes to spare.

Following the announcement of the vote the election of all candidates was made unanimous.

After his re-election President Zerbe said: Many men have under gracious impulse thanked their fellow men for honors conferred, saying, it is the most prized of any gift I could receive. Few have said this truthfully. I say it this morning in all candor, and honesty. This year of 1908 is my silver jubilee in numismatics, my chosen field of endeavor. You all know of the numismatists night mare, the "nickels" without "cents." I have a sentimental regard for this all too numerous and troublesome piece, it commanded my interest in our subject. That was in 1883, twenty-five years ago. So on this, the silver jubilee of my interest in numismatics, I know of no more prized gift to me, than to have been unanimously re-elected President of the largest, most effective and progressive numismatic organization the world has ever known.

All the newly elected officers present made brief acknowledgements of their appreciation.

References were made to assisting the publisher of The Numismatist in defraying the expenses of the August to December numbers of the present year, by the purchase of back volumes; and those who have The Numismatist complete, and desire to assist, if they will supply addresses of probable candidates, The Numismatist will be sent to these addresses for six months for each fifty cents contributed, thereby promising an increased membership, all of which was approved.

There being no further business the Convention adjourned sine die.

### Social Features After Business.

Thursday noon Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman entertained the Convention party at luncheon at their home. Following this a visit to the Mint was made, and on the steps of which the group picture was taken. A tour of the Mint then followed during which the mechanical process of coining was viewed and explained. An hour or more was spent in viewing and discussing the Mint collection and in conversation with Doctor Compartment, the able curator. Many took advantage of the opportunity to purchase proof coins and "new money." Later the "fans" saw the last game of a double header at the ball park, while others sought what they could find of interest at the curio shops.

### Mr. S. Hudson Chapman's Entertainment.

At a large T shaped table the party was seated in the banquet room of the Hotel Stenton at seven o'clock. Mr. S. Hudson Chapman the absent host had designated Mr. Zerbe to preside in his stead. A neat specially printed menu imprinted: "Dinner Given to the Members of the American Numismatic Association by S. Hudson Chapman, October 1, 1903," was found at each plate announcing the elegant and enjoyable dinner that followed. As the dinner drew to a close Mr. Zerbe said: "We dine tonight with our host three thousand miles and more away. We are enjoyably appreciating partakers of his gracious entertainment. Our host of this evening Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, though decidedly ill when he last wrote to me from France, was zealous in his expressions and desires that the part of our Convention entertainment, which he had planned for our pleasure, should not be lacking, though he be unavoidably absent. He cabled his brother Mr. Henry Chapman to arrange for him, the pleasures which are ours this evening. We have all been impressed with how well his brother is performing that commission. He asked me to preside in his stead and express to you his regret in being absent, and his great interest in the success of the A. N. A. and its Convention. Our time is limited, for following this dinner a theatre party arranged at Mr. S. Hudson Chapman's direction is to be our pleasure. We dine with all well wishes to our absent host, and greatly miss his presence."

It was at once proposed that our appreciation be cabled to Mr. Chapman. The following cablegram was prepared. "Members of A. N. A. and friends in banquet assembled send greetings and wishes for your early recovery and return."

Mr. D. A. Williamson next commanded attention. In well chosen mirthful words, which are characteristic of Mr. Williams, he presented on behalf of the Convention party, a large cut glass vase filled with American beauty roses to Mrs. Henry Chapman. A bouquet of roses was also presented to Miss Wright, the stenographer of the business sessions.

The theatre party which followed saw, and greatly enjoyed the first production of Eddie Foy's new play 'Mr. Mamlet of Broadway.'



### Mr. Henry Chapman Entertains at Atlantic City.

While Friday found several of the Convention party enroute to their homes, it was a good sized and jolly crowd that became the guests of Mr. Henry Chapman on the electric train excursion to Atlantic City. Eleven o'clock found us doing the famous Board Walk and its many sights. At one o'clock the party seated at a large round table in the dining room of Atlantic City's fine hotel, The Chalfonte, partook of a sumptuous meal with Mr. Henry Chapman, the host, presiding. Another special menu became our souvenir. At the head of this card was printed: "Dinner Given by Henry Chapman to the Members of the American Numismatic Association, October 2nd, 1908. In this beautiful dining room by the sea, the last gathering of the Convention of 1908 took place, and in the fresh bracing air of Atlantic City, most of the members parted, with the farewells to one another and with the last thanks of appreciation to the best of hosts and hostesses that fortune favored, for all those that attended this memorable Convention, all feeling the better for this little numismatic journey to Philadelphia, and carrying away with them the remembrance of a few of the most enjoyable days ever spent.

On return from Atlantic City President and Mrs. Zerbe entertained Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman at dinner at the Stenton.



PROF. OSCAR MONTELIUS,

Stockholm, Sweden.

Eminent Scientist who recently delivered a series of lectures in the United States.

Archaeological and Numismatic Authority. Elected Honorary Member of the A. N. A.

### Mr. Elder's Banquet in New York.

Post Convention features led a good number of the party to New York. At the close of the Convention Mr. T. L. Elder extended invitation to all to participate in a banquet to be given by him at the Cafe Martin on Monday evening. New York has its good quota of active numismatics, many of whom were invited by Mr. Elder and several noted collectors from a distance attending the sale of the Wilson collection were also his guests, so that the Elder banquet in numbers and authoritative representation was many times referred to as the largest and most notable numismatic gathering ever held.

Among those present were: Com. W. C. Eaton, Capt. J. C. Summers,



MR. THOMAS L. ELDER.

Messrs. J. W. Scott, D. R. Kennedy, Walter Domitzer, R. Camp, H. M. Rasch, E. H. Adams, W. H. Woodin, H. R. Forbes, E. Smith, H. R. Drowne, Otis H. Kean, Wm R. Weeks, Esq., and H. Niklewicz, all of greater New York, and Dr. T. L. Comparette, Philadelphia; Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus; N. H. Steneck, Hoboken; Virgil M. Brand, Chicago; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wisc.; J. C. Mitchelson, Tarriffville, Conn.; Elmer S. Sears, Fall River, Mass.; S. K.

Nagy, Philadelphia; H. R. Newcomb, Detroit; J. H. Clapp, Esq., Washington; E. Summers, Wilkesbarre; G. H. Blake, and W. H. Hayes, of Jersey City.

A special designed menu showing a cupid bearing a waiter on which was affixed a genuine coin was the novel souvenir that greeted the party as they were seated at one large table in a private dining room. Inscribed on the card was "Dinner tendered to the Members of the American Numismatic Association by Thomas L. Elder, October Fifth, MDCCCXVIII. Martins." Mr. Elder presided, and it was an enjoyable, sociable and jolly time that followed. The several courses were leisurly dispatched amid conversation. With coffee and cigars came the oral interests. Mr. Elder read letters of regrets from Mr. S. S. Crosby, Dr. George F. Kunz, Mr. Benjamin Betts, (penned before his death a few days previous) and Mr. William P. Brown. Mr. Elder introduced Dr T. Louis Comparette, Curator of the Philadelphia Mint, the announced speaker of the evening.

Doctor Comparette took for his subject "The Progress and Aims of Numismatics in America." It was a good address and mainly dealt with the educational requisites for scientific numismatics. He said few aspiring numismatists in America possessed the necessary tools to pursue the subject scientifically. He defined these tools as a comprehensive knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, German and Italian.

The speakers who followed, and in their order, spoke impromptu. Farran Zerbe expressed the appreciation of the A. N. A. for Mr. Elder's entertainment, and made general references to prominent numismatic topics. Mr. H. Russell Downe the Secretary of the American Numismatic Society made special reference to the progress and acquisitions of that organization, and extended an invitation to the members of the A. N. A. for a special evening reception at the Society's building the following evening. Mr. William R. Weeks, the Society's Librarian gave emphasis to this invitation, defended the young and uninformed collector, and paid a special tribute to the Chicago Numismatic Society and picturing for them achievements eclipsing the New York Society. Mr. Virgil M. Brand, President of the Chicago Society, followed with words of appreciation for the many good words for Chicago. Mr. Henry Chapman especially referred to America's appreciation of art, refuting the often made statement that "America is the grave yard for art treasures," Mr. J. W. Scott told some interesting things about fortunate finds and his early years' experiences as a dealer. Doctor Henderson, President of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, responded for Ohio and the Columbus Society. Mr. D. R. Kennedy told of how he was unconsciously becoming an collector thru his position as an auctioneer in keeping undesirable lots from going begging for bids. Mr. E. S. Sears, in verse, paid A. N. A. respects to recent hosts and active members. A flash light photograph of the banquet party was made, which, with felicitations to the host of the evening closed one of the most notable and enjoyable numismatic gatherings ever held.



## Reception at the Home of Numismatics.

The large pillar lights before the building of the American Numismatic Society at 156th, St., and West Broadway was a beacon of welcome on Tuesday evening, October 6th. It was the first visit of many of our members to the fine spacious building of the New York Society. Secretary Drowne, Curator Poillon, Librarian Weeks and many members of the Society contributed to making it an enjoyable evening for the members of the Association present.



This building, which was formally dedicated last April, represents a property value of considerable more than \$50,000. Its architecture and appointments are the finest that could be desired. Built of solid concrete, safety against fire and the elements is provided. Its interior is spacious for meetings, offices for its officers, provision for its extensive library and for the care and display of its specimen treasures.

Its cabinets now contain over 42,000 specimens, and several hours were enjoyed in viewing special and choice pieces, as tray after tray was exhibited by Curator Poillon. The library, which is the most extensive in America relating to the subject of numismatics, was the source of much comment and information as various volumes would be supplied by Librarian Weeks, as called for.

This reception and evening's pleasure promises to more closely associate the already affiliated interests of the A. N. A. and the A. N. S. Both organizations find their interest and pleasurable pastime in the same subject, and both working along different lines for the same object—a greater interest in the subject of numismatics. With its fine building, great cabinet and large library, the Society soars above the Association in its requirements and benefits to local members, and while its advantages are largely local, it has enrolled as members many of the leading collectors of the country. The Association knows no location, its field and efforts to spread interest in the subject is particularly all English speaking America, and, as a popular body bringing into organization at a popular cost widely scattered collectors, it develops that interest which will make the purposes and the advantages of the Society appreciated and in time produce patrons for the Society. The Society and the Association cannot be too closely identified.

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A cut of the Society's Building appears on opposite page.



## Side Lights and the Light Side of the Convention

(Contributed.)

It goes without saying when two or more collectors get together there is bound to be a good time. Certainly there was such at Philadelphia during our Convention. The early arrivals formed a general reception committee and stood on the steps of the Stenton and welcomed each new member as he came. Many put off registering and unpacking until he had talked it all over with everyone in sight.

President and Mrs. Zerbe and Duffield got there first, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Moore played a close second on promptness although nobody saw them until the reception Monday night—our country cousins were touring the city. They however redeemed themselves later by staying with the rest. Moore broke one of the hard and fast rules of his life by staying up after nine p. m.

Messrs. Marcuson, Clapp, Granberg, and the two Williams showed up Monday morning. Wood got in on Sunday and got busy right off. Many took side trips to the Mint as soon as they got there, while others began to scour around among the curio shops and coin dealers. A business meeting of the Board was called in the afternoon but spent most of its energy in talking to reporters and welcoming the new arrivals as they came. An overflow meeting was held outside in the hall composed of Sears, Low, Niklewicz, Ashbrook, Henderson, Elder, McLachlan, Brodstone, Adams and Higgins.

Henry Chapman's reception on Monday night brought the crowd together for the first time. A few were on their job and had on their glad rags, but most of them came any old way and had just as good a time. It began to rain before the company broke up which inspired the following:—

Elder took in the reception and enjoyed himself the while,

But his joy was turned to sadness when the rain fell on his tile.

While on the subject of hats, Clapp with his "frat" hat band was a beacon for every college man in Philadelphia and was stopped repeatedly by old college chums who recognized his fraternity colors. "Sunny Jim" (not Clapp this time, though he had a permanent smile as well) ran him and Elder a strong opposition with a straw hat. Although the close season was on, nevertheless "Sunny Jim" was excused as he had just time to catch a steamer from Europe to get to the Convention and did not have time to get a more sombre dip.

Tuesday evening was free night and many of the members went to the theatres. However, the majority got together in the parlor of the Stenton and heard "Uncle Joe" tell the history of his past life in Kansas and Nebraska. Hills, Brodstone, Adams and Dr. Comparette told things worth while and it was not until the wee small hours that the company broke up. Sears and Newcomb played bridge until Wednesday at another parlor party. Mr. Low corrected proof and Tom Elder was nowhere to be seen. Misner arrived in the evening and extended the glad hand to everybody.



Wednesday morning found the committee on resolutions hard at work, and Adams, already nearly laid up with writer's cramp reporting for Mehl's Monthly, bore the brunt of the "whereas" and "resolved" dope sheets this committee was framing up. Dave Williams got off some poetry in the resolutions but forgot the following:

Joe Mitchelson, Joe Mitchelson,  
We know that you're all right,  
But won't you please inform us  
Where you were on Monday night.

To all accounts all the exhibits "Uncle Joe" had to show was an antique tooth puller and a lot of old second hand spectacles.

Wednesday the boys were pretty much scattered but they showed up in good style in the evening at the sale. Mr. Voetter came all the way from Mexico, and as far as we know, was our champion long distance man. Sears went to sleep during the sale and bought several lots he did not want.

Thursday the boys got their picture taken and were told to say prunes at the moment the camera was snapped, so as to have pleasant expressions. This accounts for the grin on Elder's and Newcomb's faces. Joe must have been thinking of Monday night by the look on his face. No! You are wrong, that is not Wood's wife beside him in one of the pictures, and does not "Harry" look fine between his two gigantic supporters. Zerbe instead of saying prunes looks as if he was tasting them.

After this ordeal the sporty bunch went to the ball game and our Montreal friend broke all records by taking this in also. He got so excited he refused to keep seated. In the evening the crowd had a dinner and Joe wedged in between two ladies made things hum. Later all went to the theatre where Eddie Foy took off Hamlet, Maud Raymond took off several characters, and the chorus took off all they dared.

Everyone inquired for Chicago.

Nearly everybody inquired why Dr. Wright wasn't present. He was much missed by all.

Higgins surprised everybody by lugging a big family Bible into the meeting of the Board of Governors Monday afternoon. He had located it in Philadelphia, having been in the possession of members of his family for over 200 years. Let's hope he makes proper use of it.

Duffield explained that the reason his grip was so heavy was because he had part of a brass cannon in it. (Gun money.)

Mrs. Wood's little boy Howland positively refused to go home without making an over-Sunday trip to Baltimore to get a look at the pretty girls down there. At last accounts he was still looking.

Zerbe had his photo. in about all the Philadelphia papers. A picture snatcher for one of the papers managed to get a snap-shot of Wood, Duffield and D. A. Williams in front of the Stenton on Monday, which was reproduced Tuesday. Williams spent the rest of the week trying to run down that photographer.

The several lengthy addresses of Secretary Wood were delivered too rapidly for the stenographer to take down. Those which appear, following the last page of cover, have been supplied through the absent treatment.

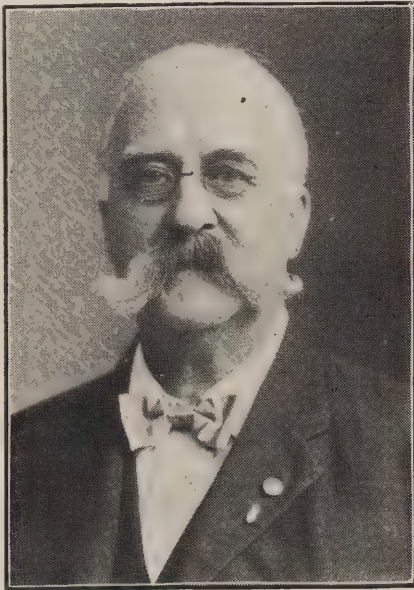
Doctor Henderson says he is going to obtain a patent right for the use of "Ohio" as his name for purchasing at coin sales. The name of the Buck-eye state shall not be defamed by any undesirables.

As every member was a fine fellow each one deserves special mention, but the editor says space is limited and we can only grind a few, and we hope all will take it in good part whether mentioned or not. Dave Williams lost a five dollar bill, which does not look good for our future Treasurer. Adams said that he would never write up another convention, as it kept him too close to his union suit. Duffield talked constantly which is a good sign for a future Secretary. Wood picked out the tallest people to go around with and consequently was lost from view at times. Sears, Newcomb and Wood were strong on the social end which forced Harry Chapman to keep his weather eye open on these three. Zerbe was not the free lance at this Convention that he was at some of the others, he had his wife along. Joe Chase and his cane were hurriedly called home about as soon as they got to the Quaker City. Jenness found an easy chair and stayed put. Henderson did not limit himself to coins but gathered a market basket full of jewelry and crockery. Every member had a little remembrance from Mrs. Zerbe in the shape of a pin with a copper coin with three ribbon streamers, yellow for gold, gray for silver and green for paper money. Ashbrook tried in vain to get the new gold coins with the motto on them, while others wished he had not tried so hard. McLachlan had a coin known as a touch piece, which is meant to heal the sick, not to get money out of a person with, and it worked a charm on Clapp and Chase if their radiant faces were any sign. Niclewicz was kept busy telling how his name should be pronounced and in losing his meal ticket. The members missed Granberg's valise, the absence of which is explained by the fact that Leon was not on hand to carry it for him. Joe Geis kept everybody in order and dodged all the social features, while others dodged the meetings and took in all the entertainments, all got their money's worth however. Harry Chapman did ten men's work and not content with that did his best to get Wood married and even went so far as to kidnap him at Atlantic City and introduce him to several eligibles. Mr. and Mrs. Burfield were the Siamese twins. Wood took a young lady to the theatre and promptly went to sleep, this is a bad one on Wood. Everyone claims to have had the best time at the Convention, therefore no prizes have been awarded. Higgins stay was of short duration but he made himself heard while he was there. Elder lived in high state at the University Club, while Uncle Joe kept his hair brush at the Bellevue-Stratford, and all the rest get honorable mention.

Like all coin collectors, each man has his characteristic points, everyone was a good fellow, and it goes without saying that one and all went back to their homes, for it is a matter of record that coin collectors have homes, feeling better for mixing with their fellows, and feeling sorry for those that could not come, and the little tri-color badge of gold, silver and green will carry its message of good-fellowship and sociability far and wide, and will be a reminder as time goes by of that very good time spent at the Philadelphia Convention of 1908.

**Revived Interest of an "Old School" Dealer.**

With the enthusiasm of a new collector Captain John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia participated in the late Convention and its social features. Mr. Haseltine is far from being a new collector, he is one of the few remaining representatives of the old school of numismatic collecting and commercialism, when rare pick ups of today were to be found in passing change, and before prices became attached to balloons.



**Captain John W. Haseltine.**

Captain Haseltine says he received his right for living on September 6th, 1838 in Philadelphia. 1859 to 1861 found him a merchant in New Orleans, and during this, a time demanding the forcible backing on an opinion, he fought a rifle duel and winged "his man" in the ear. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was commissioned by Governor Curtin, raised a company of cavalry and entered the service of the Northern cause as First Lieutenant, August 20th, 1861, and was assigned to the Second Regiment, Penna. Vol. Cavalry. Was promoted to Captain October 1, 1863 and continued with the army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He took part in many of the hard fought battles, including, Bull Run, Gettysburg and Gains Mills. He had three horses shot from under him, and was severely wounded at Deep Bottom in August 1864.

His interest in collecting coins and stamps began in 1867, and 1868 found him a dealer in these items. His discovery of the New Jersey Washington cent, and the 500 and 1,000 mill pieces was an interesting addition to the Colonial and early pattern series. His dealings with the Economites disclosed their long stored hold of early silver, and from which he obtained the specimens which were used in the sale, the catalogue of which, has long since been known as "Haseltine's Type Table." No near equal number of varieties of our early dollars and half dollars have ever figured in a sale to permit the cataloguing of as many types. In 1885 he gave up the coin and stamp business and went to New York where he had charge of his brother's art gallery. Returning to Philadelphia in 1897 he resumed the coin, stamp and curio business.

Joining the Masonic order in 1877 he has been actively identified and has been honored with the highest offices of the order.

Three score years and ten were Captain Haseltine's on September 6th, of this year, which found him hale and hearty and with a host of friends to do him honor. He greatly appreciates his election to honorary membership in the American Numismatic Association at the late Convention.



## New Records and Surprises at the Wilson Sale.

The auction sale of the fine collection of the late James B. Wilson, catalogued by Mr. Tomas L. Elder, held at the Collectors Club New York, October 5th, 6th, and 7th, was in several respects the most notable sale of coins held in New York for many years. Many members of the A. N. A. who came from a distance to attend the Convention remained east specially for this sale, and the many unusual lots attracted a large attendance and the mail bids of many.

The notable lot (346) of the first days sale was the O under bust 1838 half dollar. Spirited bidding led the price to \$570 at which Mr. Elder purchased it for an unannounced buyer. Mr. V. M. Brand and Mr. E. S. Sears trailed in the bidding at \$560 and \$551 respectively. Mr. Brand was the purchaser of the 1827  $\frac{3}{4}$ , lot 502 at \$355. The lot of note on the second day, for price realized, was the 1802 half dime, lot 784. Mr. H. O. Granberg was the purchaser and was closely chased to that price. The previous record for this coin is said to have been \$360 paid by Mr. W. F. Dunham of Chicago. Interest and prices in the third day's sale, while notable for the prices realized for superb condition copper cents, found their greatest interest in the Territorial gold pieces. The  $\frac{3}{2}$  Templeton Reid, lot 1174 was purchased by Mr. Brand for \$335 and the "C Bechtler, Assayer" \$5 specimen, lot 1175 became the property of Mr. Granberg for \$785 as did also the "50" incuse "slug," lot 1185, \$260; and the 1855 round \$50 piece, lot 1198 for \$455.00. All of which prices we believe are new records. Other notable lots were:

60—1863 gold proof set.....	177.50	1018—1804 cent, perfect die, one	
62—1865 gold proof set.....	220.00	of the finest known.....	100.00
90—1794 silver dollar.....	180.00	1057—1822 cent. proof.....	31.00
132—1851 silver dollar.....	59.50	1060—1824 cent uncirculated....	21.00
232—1797 $\frac{3}{2}$ .....	75.00	1176—1834 \$5 Bechtler.....	54.00
235—1802 $\frac{3}{2}$ uncirculated.....	30.00	1180—(1834) $\frac{3}{2}$ Bechtler.....	67.00
284—1815 $\frac{3}{2}$ uncirculated....	25.00	1181—(1834) $\frac{3}{2}$ Bechtler differ-	
650—1796 dime uncirculated....	13.00	ent .....	75.00
654—1798 dime uncirculated....	30.00	1182—same, not as fine.....	58.00
655—1800 dime uncirculated....	20.00	1186—1851 \$50.....	150.00
775—1797 $\frac{1}{2}$ dime uncirculated.	30.50	1190—1849 \$5 Mormon.....	40.75
934—1836 dollar, Gobrecht in		1192—1849 $\frac{3}{2}$ Mormon.....	90.00
field .....	104.00	1193—same, not so fine.....	80.00
971—1793 chain cent, uncir.....	54.00	1194—1849 \$5 Oregon.....	70.00
973—1793 chain cent, uncir....	56.50	1205—1860 \$10 Pikes Peak.....	50.00
974—1793 wreath cent uncir....	81.00	1209—to 1221 gold $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$	
992—1795 cent. thick.....	57.50	.....	1.60 to 6.40
1001—1797 cent.....	21.75	1256—to 1259 "Bryan Dollars"	
1022—1806 cent "superb".....	40.50	1409—Sommer Island six pence..	45.50
1030—1809 cent uncirculated....	38.50	.....	3.10 to 4.00
1032—1811 cent perfect date....	43.00	The sale comprised 1409 lots and re-	
1056—1821 cent uncirculated....	21.00	alized about \$13,000.	

## Fifty Years of Base Ball.

The exciting finish and general extraordinary interest in the struggle for supremacy in our national game in both of the major leagues of 1908, makes apropos at this time, a reference to the metal card issued by the Pioneer Base Ball Club, Springfield, Mass., 1858.

This card (herewith illustrated) was struck by the late J. A. Bolen, one



whose die sinking products are of frequent reference by our cataloguers. This medal is listed as No. 1 (one), by E. L. Johnson, Springfield, 1882, in his list of Bolen's Medals. He states: "dies cut in 1861 on the order of Chas. E. Vinton, who still retains them, 75 in copper and 125 in white metal were struck at the time the dies were made."

Mr. Bolen's own list of his medals published in Providence in 1905, a short time before he died, in addition to the foregoing, states:—"While in business as a die sinker I received my first order for a medal, which is No. 1 of Catalogue, and my spare time afterwards I would pass in cutting dies for a card or medal for myself. I received very few orders for this class of work, there being very little demand for it; most of those wanting such work done would send to some large city.

Among the surviving members of the Pioneer Base Ball Club are Mr. Daniel J. Marsh, Treasurer, Springfield, Mass., Five Cent Savings Bank, and Mr. W. H. Walker, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. Marsh in writing on the subject under recent date, states, that Mr. Vinton placed the order for him, and that of the original forty members of the club but six are living. The club played its first game in 1857, but was not formally organized until 1858, their play grounds being Hampden Park, which was opened in 1858. Mr. Marsh states that in addition to the medals struck in white metal and copper, a few were struck in silver, and one or two in gold. The dies are not known to have been destroyed, but have disappeared. They were in the possession of the executors of Mr. Vinton's estate about a year ago, but have been stolen or mislaid. It is not known that any of these cards were struck after the original order. Those in copper are rare and only a few are known to exist in white metal.

Z.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Largest and most active Numismatic Organization in the World.

For particulars address the  
General Secretary.



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### LOCAL SECRETARIES.

J. B. Chase, Jr. 91 Francis St., Brookline, Mass., for New England.  
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S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., for Ontario and Western Canada.  
S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

### REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

1090, C. W. Bartlett; 1091, A. J. Shannon; 1092, A. H. Kauffman; 1093, Frederick T. Miller; 1094, Frank J. Hartter; 1095, A. Hepner.



**New Honorary Members elected at the 1908 Convention.**

Captain John W. Haseltine, 29 South 17th, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lady Evans, M. A., Britwell, Berkhamsted, Herts, England.

Prof. Oscar Montelius, Stockholm, Sweden.

**APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.**

The following applications have been received by the General Secretary. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

Austin L. Weamer, Livermore, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and Rev F. M. Line.

C. R. Harris, Scandinavian Amer. Bank. Seattle, Wash.

Vouchers:—

B. N. Rooks and H. Wood.

A. W. Brockmeyer, 327 Windsor Ave., Narberth, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and J. L. Zerbe.

Frank H. Stewart, 35 No. 7th, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vouchers:—

J. M. Henderson and Farran Zerbe,

John L. Washing, 167 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe, J. M. H. Black and Wm. H. Gardner.

Henry Hammelman, 1521 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vouchers:—

George H. Burfeind and Henry Chapman.

George W. Devanny, 113 So. 11th, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and Howland Wood.

Henry S. Adair, Box 691, Columbus, Ohio.

Vouchers:—

Dr. C. H. Hoffhine and Dr. Henderson.

Joseph H. Wright, 333 Bellevue Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Vouchers:—

Herbert Niklewicz and H. Wood.

H. A. Ramsden, Box 214, Yokohama, Japan.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and H. Wood.

Miss Ella Clay McMichael, 227 W. Seymour St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Vouchers:—

Henry Chapman and H. Wood.

S. Guthman, Macon, Ga.

Vouchers:—

H. Wood and J. B. Hall.

L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.

Vouchers:—

H. Wood and F. G. Duffield.

Frederick G. McKean, 1220 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vouchers:—

B. H. Collins and Farran Zerbe.

Malcolm Storer, M. D., 5 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.

Vouchers:—

H. Wood and Horace L. Wheeler.

W. A. P. Thompson, Coatesville, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Henry Chapman and Howland Wood.

William M. Cahill, 181 Sip Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and Frank C. Higgins.

J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Henry Chapman and H. Wood.

Alexander B. Andrews, Jr., 230 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, B. C.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and J. L. Zerbe.

S. A. Ravidon, Londonville, Ohio.

Vouchers:—

Dr. J. M. Henderson and Geo. T. Schwartz.

#### CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio.

C. W. Cowell, 821 West 8th, Ave., Denver, Col.

Daniel Innes, Care Innes Shoe Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Howard C. Laible, 310 Scotten Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A. Reimers, 528 Oak St., San Francisco, Calif.

William F. Schulz, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

George E. Baldwin, Bcx 243, North Adams, Mass.

G. F. Landon, Box 1081 Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Frank C. Higgins, 5 W. 104th St., New York, N. Y.

George H. Burfeind, 1111 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

J. E. Carswell, Box 666, London, Ont

George H. Anders, Norristown, Pa.

H. R. Ellsworth, 2335 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. W. Scott, 36 John St., New York, N. Y.

George T. Hart, 24 Arlington St., Lynn, Mass.

Frank C. Higgins, 5 West 104th, St., New York, N. Y.

E. C. Stevens, 290 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

Arthur H. Brewer, 74 W. Main St., Norwich, Conn.

Theo. J. Garlic, Tulave, Calif.

Chas. T. Philips, 1805 Monroe St. Wilmington, Del.

E. H. Adams, 240 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

L. Payne, Box 526, Bastrop, Texas.

W. T. Smith, 283 Wellington St., Sarnia, Ontario.

Through a typographical error in the last issue Mr. Herbert Niklewicz had his name mis-spelt if no typographical error occurs this time the name is here as it should be.

HOWLAND WOOD,  
General Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., Oct. 25, 1908.

### Obituary. Mr. Benjamin Betts.

With a long active life that brought feebleness in his last days, Mr. Benjamin Betts, one of the oldest collectors in this country, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, October 2. Mr. Betts was over eighty-six years of age, and from early life up to very recent weeks was actively interested in numismatics. He was one of the founders, and perhaps the last one, of the American Numismatic Society and was its President from 1870 to 1873. For many years he was a frequent contributor to numismatic literature, his publication on the Admiral Vernon medals, and the John Law medals were notable works. He was the acknowledged best authority on Mexican and South American proclamation medals.

### Obituary. Mr. J. N. T. Levick.

The Association and numismatics in general has lost a good patron in the death of Mr. J. N. T. Levick which occurred at his home in New York early in October. Mr. Levick's identification with numismatics in New York, is attributed to 1859 in which year he issued a metal card. His collector associates in those days were the late Messrs. Cogan, Bushnell, Betts, and many others well known of the period. Mr. Levick's various collections sought market at different times. One being sold in 1863. His notable collection of Hard Time tokens was sold during the past year. He was a member of a company of New York volunteers, serving during the war with distinction, and was commissioned a Captain.

The history of the American Numismatic Society with which he was identified from its early days, mentions Mr. Levick as the one who, March 8, 1866, proposed the establishment of a monthly journal and which led to the publication of the American Journal of Numismatics, which has been continuously issued either monthly or quarterly since May of that year. He was a regular attendant at the New York coin sales during his years of health and numbered among his acquaintances the leading collectors of the country. He was about eighty years of age, and his interest in our subject was continued up to the day of his death. Of an amiable disposition he made and held many friends. He is survived by his wife.



## THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



Room 1622, Masonic Temple.

President, Virgil M. Brand.

Secretary, Ben G. Green.

The 57th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening Oct. 2nd, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Kelley, Green, Verkler, Carey, Tracy, V. M. Brand, Simpson and Excell.

Messrs. Arthur L. Seligman, Chas. H. Conover, Frank Howland, Sally Rosenberg and Dr. Ed. Bert were elected to membership.

Mr. Carey exhibited a collection of foreign copper coins in fine to uncirculated condition, numbering over 500 pieces; and Dr. Merrill showed U. S. and Pioneer gold and an obsidional piece of Luxemburg.

Mr. George Walston and Dr. Ed. Burt were present as visitors.

A copy of Dr. Courteau's work on Canadian Boquet Sous was added to the library. Magazines received since last report were THE NUMISMATIST. Spink's Numismatic Circular, Philatelic West and Numismatische Correspondenz. Auction catalogs were received from Henry Chapman and Low; with fixed prices from St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. and priced catalogs from Green and Low.

Adjourned to meet Nov. 6 1908.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.

### A Fine Proposal. N. Y. Members Attention.

Editor Numismatist:—

In response to your suggestion to a correspondent that I be referred to with reference to a local Numismatic circle of members of the A. N. A. I would state that I have long had this in mind and have had the pleasure of meeting others so inclined.

If all of our members in and about greater New York who would favor a fortnightly or monthly gathering at some convenient spot, will communicate with me and if possible give some hint of the kind of organization they would most favor, I will convene a meeting at a very early moment so that we may benefit during the approaching winter.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK C. HIGGINS.

5 West, 104th, St., N. Y.

## The DeWitt Smith Collection Sold.

Chicago is to be congratulated on its acquisition of the great gold coin collection of the late DeWitt S. Smith of Lee, Mass., and individual congratulations to Mr. Virgil M. Brand, president of the Chicago Numismatic Society who is the reported purchaser. New York and other papers reported the sale of the collection to the Field Museum of Chicago for \$35,000. We have it on the best authority that Mr. Brand was the purchaser and that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York was a rival for its possession.

Coin experts regard this as the most complete collection of the various gold pieces that passed current in the early days of California, Oregon, Utah, and Colorado. Several of the coins, such as the five-dollar pieces issued by the private minting firms of Dunbar & Co. and Dubosq & Co. at San Francisco in 1850 and 1851, were picked up at a little in excess of face value. If offered at public sale today they would bring a thousand dollars or more each. He paid \$1,310 for a ten-dollar gold piece issued by the private assaying firm of J. S. Ormsby & Co. at Sacramento in 1849, and always was an important factor at the big coin sales.

Devoted to American gold coins in particular, yet Mr. Smith lacked a specimen of the famous New York Brasher Doubloon, struck in New York in 1787. When a specimen of this rarity was disposed of at the Stickney sale in 1907 he bid up to \$6,100 for it, but, discouraged, then stopped, and the coin was knocked down to a Philadelphia collector for \$6,200, the highest price ever paid for a coin.

In Mr. Smith's collection was also said to be a \$25 gold coin issued by Templeton Reid in California in 1849. Other than this specimen none is supposed to be extant. The Philadelphia mint collection had one of these odd denominations twenty five years ago, but one of the exhibition cases was broken into and the piece, together with several other rare California issues was stolen. Collectors place a value of \$5,000 or more upon this \$25 piece.

Mr. Smith took a special interest in the small California gold pieces and is said to have had no less than three hundred and five varieties of the quarter, half and dollar denominations.

Mr. Smith also had a very complete set of all the American silver coins, which he disposed of a short time previous to his death.

## Convention Pictures.

Those desiring the Convention group photograph may have same by sending \$1.00 to Mr. Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is an 8 x 10 photograph mounted on card. Taken on the steps of the Mint and every member whether he attended the Convention or not should have one.

Subscriptions for a print on heavy plate paper for framing of the Convention group and the group key of names as appear in this issue, at twenty-five cents each, will be received by The Numismatist, Tyrone, Pa.

## A Little Say from the Sanctum.

To present the proceedings of the convention as fully as they deserved, was more than sufficient for an ordinary number of THE NUMISMATIST.

### DOUBLE NUMBER

To spread it over two numbers meant a continued story, much of which would be old lacking in forcefulness and interest. The preparation of copy and cuts, at best, promised a delayed issue. We have not caught up with the calendar since our effort to get together and keep a'going the publication requisites of our magazine. Weighing it all, we believe we have did that which is best in issuing a double number, Oct.-Nov. Not one number to cover two months but the reading matter quantity of two numbers under one cover. In this form, the convention is not only presented complete, but the current items of a two months issue are covered. In all it is a big paper, that is, a big American numismatic paper for a monthly. Extra copies of this issue will be 25 cents.

\* \* \*

Our supplement, the Membership List, for the first time printed in convenient form, we believe will be appreciated by every member of the

A. N. A. The previous publication of

**MEMBERSHIP LIST** the membership list has been in a regular

issue of THE NUMISMATIST, occupying valuable space to the exclusion of matter of the day and of more value for future reference. The list, which is published at the expense of the Association, goes free to members only.

Extra copies may be had by remitting 25 cents to the General Secretary. The membership list will not be supplied with extra copies of THE NUMISMATIST. The membership addresses, in sheets in convenient form for affixing to mail matter, will be supplied to reputable dealers and advertisers for 50 cents for the entire list. Address, The Numismatist, Tyrone, Pa.

\* \* \*

Every little bit helps is what the publishers say when a stray dollar comes rolling in, (and they are not rolling up hill either) for back volumes of THE NUMISMATIST.

### VALUE OFFERED

We find that many of our members have all of the back volumes that are now obtainable, yet they would like to assist in the good work. That is, the work of completing the present year. We have had some contributions from a few members who ask nothing in return. Really we do not want contributions, we want to give something, in fact, good value if we can for every dollar received. Now if you do not desire any back volumes, perhaps your town library or schools would appreciate receiving a subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, or, perhaps you know of some new collectors with which a few sample copies of THE NUMISMATIST, would be a good missionary for the A. N. A. For every 50 cents received we will send six copies of the paper, and a dollar will bring a years issue to any of your public educational institutions.

\* \* \*



The December issue will follow this in a very short time. Any copy intended for that issue should be in promptly. Our advertisers should at

**STRAY  
SHOTS**

once send copy for any announcements they desire to make before the January

number. Our next issue will be the only one for pre-holiday messages. We are grateful for the liberal quantity of manuscript that has come to the Sanctum from various contributors. It

will be published in due time, some is so good that we are preserving it for special issues. Manuscript not immediately printed is none the less appreciated. When a topic of numismatic interest suggests itself, let us have a suggestion, or better yet, the subject in form for publication. Any delay, or errors in addressing, attending this issue should be immediately reported to the publishers. We believe we now have a complete and correct address list.

### New \$2.50 and \$5.00 Gold Pieces.

That which has been anticipated for months is now a fact and a decidedly new and novel departure in United States coinage appears in the new type \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces which were just issued the first was in November. The great novelty in the new coins is that the design is incuse, instead of being raised or embossed, as is the general coinage in the world. The planchets are not milled, the field from edge to edge being one flat surface, with the design struck in, or sunk. The periphery (so called edge) is reeded.

At last we have the features of a real Indian on our coinage. The central design on the obverse, presents in profile the strong features of the male Indian, with long extending and wide full feathered head dress. Above the head is LIBERTY, which with six stars at right and seven at left, with date below, completes the border surrounding the head. B. L. P. in minute letters, indicating the designer appear below the head. The stars are five pointed.

The design of reverse, is, the much commented upon eagle that appears on the Saint Gaudens' type \$10 piece. The incuse design, even on the smaller planchets, emphasise or magnifies, the characteristics of this muchly feathered and greatly criticised bird. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in semi circle at tops, with the determination below. E PLURIBUS UNUM in three lines occupies the field in front of the eagle, in the opposite field IN GOD WE TRUST in four lines appear.

Those who appreciate an innovation, certainly have it in the new coins. General comments on the issue will be welcomed from our contributors.

## Value of Silver and the Dollar.

M. R. G's question in our inquiry and information department is timely for answer, for, during recent weeks silver bullion sold very near its lowest price since 1873.

For the silver in the United States silver dollar to be worth one hundred cents, or one dollar in gold, silver must be worth a fraction more than \$1.29 per ounce. Silver has not sold at this price since 1873, and it has only been the unquestioned credit and solidity of our government that has kept our silver dollar on a parity with gold.

The present bullion value of our silver dollar is about forty cents.

Wise as the fathers of our coinage system were, they could not anticipate or provide against the fluctuations of the value of silver, and legislation and political agitation since then—try as it mightily has done—has been able to control either the price or the output.

The first resolution of Congress to fix the purchasing price of silver for coinage purposes, (August 8, 1786) placed it a fraction less than \$1.15 per ounce. The act of 1792 under which our first silver dollars were coined gave silver the value of \$1.27 7-10 per ounce. The weight of the dollar was fixed at 416 grains and its fineness 892.4.

Coinage of dollars continued under this act until the price of silver had increased to make the dollar worth more for old silver than its purchasing power as a coin.

So far as silver dollars for circulation are concerned the value of silver prohibited their coinage after 1803; notwithstanding we have in evidence dollars dated 1804 and Mint records indicating a coinage in 1805; but the later records have been explained away by a treasury receipt, brought to light a very few years ago, showing the exact number appearing in the mint records as a dollar coinage for 1805 was for the delivery of Spanish milled dollars by the superintendent of the mint to the Treasury department. The Spanish milled dollar, at the time, being an acceptable legal tender in this country.

Under date of May 1, 1806, President Madison sent the following letter to the director of the mint: "In consequence of a representation from the director of the bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the president directs that all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar."

After 1803 no quantity of silver dollars were made for circulation until 1840. There was a very limited coinage in 1836, 1838 and 1839. Acts governing the silver dollar were passed in 1834 and 1837 changing the fineness of the coin to .900 and reducing its weight to 412½ grains providing for a coin containing 371½ grains of pure silver, and 41½ grains of copper to make it of servicable hardness and which governed the silver dollar coinage until its discontinuance in 1904.

The silver dollar as coined for domestic circulation is known as "standard." The coinage of silver dollars (Liberty seated type) was discontinued in 1873 and not resumed until 1878 from which year it was numerously coined until 1904.

Trade dollars weighing 420 grains were coined from 1873 to 1884,—after 1878 in proof only and not for circulation.

The present depression in the value of silver is attributed to general trade conditions, and, owing to the rice crop failure in India last year the Indian Mints ceased purchasing silver.

Z.

## New National "Emergency Currency."

Paper money under the act of 1908, but known as the Aldrich bill has made its appearance.

Except in some of the details the notes are identical with the present regular issue (series 1902) National Bank Notes. The most apparent difference, and which is for quick distinguishing, is that the seal, bank number and section of country letter on the emergency currency is printed in blue, instead of red on the regular issue. The two lines which appear on the upper left hand corner, reading: SECURED BY UNITED STATES | DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER OF one changed to read: SECURED BY UNITED STATES BONDS | OR OTHER SECURITIES. The THE before United States of America does not appear on the new issue.

The only apparent difference on the reverse is that at the top in the white field 1902 at the left of the central figure, and 1908 at the right. These dates which are for the years of series and act respectively are in the same queer printing as the usual reverse.

The only notes we have seen were of the five dollar and ten dollar denominations and were issued by the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia.

The National Banks of the country are far from being a mint in approving the provisions of the new law. It is the first national bank currency to be secured otherwise than by United States government bonds.

Bonds of states, counties, cities, towns and municipal corporations are, with certain qualifications, accepted under the new act. A tax is placed on currency issued against bonds other than government of five per cent a year for the first month, and one per cent per month for each additional month until the tax reaches ten per cent a year, which is the maximum. The law provides for all denominations, from \$5 to \$10,000 as in the regular national note. The act is to expire June 30, 1904.

The act does not appear to provide against the issue of cashier's checks and other forms of bank paper that were issued without taxation during the money stringency of a few months ago; considering this, the objections to the act and that money "on call" is offered as low as one half of one per cent and promises to be sufficient for the legitimate demand of business, circulation under this act may be limited, and as the notes bear a tax they will be retired as promptly as conditions will permit.

Now that the emergency is passed and its recurrence from causes similar to the late visitation can be provided against, we believe that a currency based on the best of securities is none too good, and for the government to make possible a national currency backed by other than government bonds is a dangerous step and in the wrong direction. In a prolonged struggle with a foreign foe no nation is stronger than its currency system is sound.



### Olympic Games—Syracuse Decadrachur.

Apropos to our illustrations of the medals of the late Olympic games at London and our description of the new two lira piece of Italy appearing in this issue, we present a part of Mr. H. Noel Humphrey's description of the gem in medalic art:

"Of the finest epoch, the celebrated and highly prized medallions (so called from their unusual dimensions: they are possibly decadrachms) bearing the head of Ceres or Proserpine, are the most remarkable. This type was early adopted by the Syracusans, whose worship of Ceres arose no doubt from the fertility of the soil and favorable temperature of the climate for the growth of corn which caused Sicily, at a later period to be termed the granary of Italy.

The execution of these heads of Proserpine or Ceres, under several variations of treatment, is beyond all praise.

The head described as Proserpine or Ceres is by some thought to be Arethusa; and the crown of sedges might appear to strengthen that hypothesis, particularly as Arethusa was worshipped as a river deity in many cities of Sicily. The primitive Syracusan type, the dolphin plays a secondary part round the fine head just described; in addition to which is the inscription (in Greek characters) SYRAKOSION, of Syracuse, or of the Syracusans, occupying the upper part of the coin. The reverse of this coin presents what may be considered one of the masterpieces of the art of die engraving; it is a quadriga, or four horse chariot, which, though on so small a scale, is yet treated with all the breadth and grandeur that Phidias might have imported to it as a metope of the Parthenon. The magnificent subject of the quadriga, accompanied by a figure of Victory crowning the driver, which forms so frequent a device on many ancient coins, records, most probably triumphs at the Olympic games achieved by the citizens of towns issuing coins of this type. The type in the present instance is accompanied by a complete suit of armor, a panoplia consisting of a coat of mail (thorax) helmet, shield, spear and greaves, (which were defenses for the leg; beneath is the word "Athla" signifying prize, or, in the Doric dialect, the reward of victory. Greek writers do not allude to such prizes being distributed at the Olympic games and only speak of the wreath, (using a great verb meaning to crown or cover with a wreath,) but there are records of prizes at similar games consisting of a golden tripod, etc. And Virgil especially mentions sacred tripods, arms, splendid robes and talents of gold and silver. It is possible that Pindar and other Greeks who allude to the subject considered the wreath the true symbol of honor and so did not allude to the prizes consisting of armor, etc." Z.

## Inquiries and Information.

We desire to conduct a department that will give general information, and unusual questions relating to numismatic subjects are solicited. We hope that this department will, through its queries, suggest topics for good articles. A brief question may produce a page reply that will be appreciated by all our readers. Questions, as the circumstances may suggest, will in most instances be referred to those most competent or available for authoritative reply. The co-operation of those to whom questions are referred is solicited. Questions regarding the value of coins, will not be answered in this department; that kind of information, and your money's worth of it, can be commanded by sending full description and five cents in stamps. Those who want information regarding the sale or purchase of specimens should write to our advertisers.

P. W. T.—What is the difference between "A. H." and "A. D." as used in reference to time as may be noted on many coins. Ref. to J. L. Zerbe.

N. P.—In what size bronze can I obtain a set of coins picturing all of the Caesars, want them all one portrait coin of each Caesar. Cost? Ref. to Dr. B. P. Wright.

J. H.—What is the import duty on coins, medals, and numismatic books, and under what condition, if any, can they be received duty free? Ref. to Mr. A. R. Frey.

L. K. B.—I believe there is an interesting story connected with the many varieties that furnished the specimens for Hazeltine's "Type Table." Can you tell me the story? Ref. to Capt. Hazeltine.

T. J. L.—Which is the rarest U. S. cent, 1793, 1799 or 1804, and how many of each date is now in existence? Ans.—The three dates mentioned are the rarest copper cents. If governed by date 1799 is the rarest. The clover leaf variety, (I believe by some called "strawberry") of 1793 is decidedly more rare than any variety of the dates

## WANTED, EXCHANGE, FOR SALE.

**A uniform charge of one cent a word for every word is made for all notices under this heading. Forms close last day of the month. Remit with order.**

WANTED—To correspond with anyone having "Bryan money" for sale. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 9

SALE:—Holy Land Coins: 10 cities 10c. 30 coins 25c; 125 for \$1. Various countries, modern copper and nickel: 10 kinds 10c; 30, 25c; 75 for \$1. T. J. Baldwin, 214 York St., Norfolk, Va. 9

WANTED:—Gold coins, all old U. S. and pioneer. I have rare pioneer gold for sale. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill. 9-6

WANTED:—Gold proof set of 1879, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$3, \$2.50 and \$1. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois St. East, St. Louis, Ill. 9

EXCHANGE:—1250 varieties Confederate money; 93 var. Continental; about all the Fractional Currency and many Colonial bills to trade for others. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill. 92

WANTED:—U. S. gold, especially early dates, state value, date, condition and price. Have Edison phonograph outfit to exchange for gold coins. A. A. Leve, Box 495, Syracuse, N. Y. 10

WANTED:—Evans illustrated history of the U. S. Mint in fine condition, cloth bound; both 1889 and 1892 editions J. P. Pittman, Winnebago, Minn. 10-2

mentioned. There are too many of the varieties of these dates to make practical any effort to ascertain the number in existence.

L. P:—Is the copper penny of Maryland, known as the Lord Baltimore piece unique?

Ans.—The copper penny of Maryland known as the Lord Baltimore piece, is not now unique for the reason that a second specimen was found by B. H. Collins, a Washington collector, some years ago. This was a poorer piece than the first discovered penny, which was in the Mickley collection at Philadelphia. Upon the sale of Mr. Mickley's collection the coin went into the Brock collection of Philadelphia, as did the second specimen. Mr. Brock presented the second piece to the Philadelphia Mint, and upon his death the other penny, with all his other coins, was bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania. These are the only specimens known of this very rare early Colonial coin, which has a record price of \$550. (E. H. A.)

## Non Cents.

### NOT LIKE HIS PARENTS.

From the Washington Star.

"Do you think Mr. Skinnum's baby will take after it's father?"

"Not at all. The other day they persuaded it to cough up a nickel it had swallowed."

### AT THE COIN SALE.

Oh, auctioneer, your ways are queer,

You glance around and holler,

And if a fellow nods assent

You take it for a dollar.

EXCHANGE:—Will exchange Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 American Journal of Numismatics, bound in two volumes, fine condition, for Vols. 39, 40, 41 and 42 unbound, must be in fine condition. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y. 10

FOR SALE:—Duplicate U. S. cents from my collection for sale cheap. W. N. Yates, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. 10

WANTED:—1-32 Tical, Siam silver bullet money to fill out my set; 1795-8-9 1801.2-3-U. S. dollars; 1795-1803, 5-6-U. S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollars; also rare U. S. coins. Will pay good prices. Let me know what you have. All letters answered. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo., collector of Indian relics, coins, curios, etc. 10

WANTED TO EXCHANGE:—U. S. dealers price lists and auction catalogues. Spain and Spanish America my specialty. I have for sale or exchange a complete set of Mexican Pillar Dollars, 1734-71 in fine condition. L. de Montenacken, Villa Leona Seville, Spain 10-2

EXCHANGE:—Canadian silver, uncirculated, for U. S. coins or medals—also England, France, etc. All collectors should write to me for price lists. H. Melancon, Dept. of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 10

WANTED:—Rare stamps, old coins, Continental and Confederate notes, odd bills, tokens and medals. Will give in exchange mining stocks, bonds, building lots, typewriter, etc. John L. Washing, 167 State St. Bridgeport, Conn. 10-2

FOR SALE:—Rare coins over one hundred years old, post free for six cents. Louis Bohn, Jr. 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa. 10tf

FOR SALE:—Irish Times, weekly, \$2.17 the year. Post Card collectors chronicles, oldest of its kind, exchange column, 61 cents the year. Quebec Tar-centennial Wolfe China plates \$1.50. R. James, Box 64, Station B., Montreal, Canada. 10



## AUSTRIA AND THE VOWELS.

A motto using the five vowels was adopted by Frederick III, Emperor of Austria (1440-93) and in Latin was written Austria Est Imperare Orbi Universo (Austria is to rule all the world.) In the light of later history it has been done into English as Austria's Empire Is Obviously Upset.

## MONEY.

What the devil makes and the parson takes,  
What the landlord must have, alack!  
The father stows it, the son blows it,  
And the devil gets it back.

## TROUBLESOME COMFORTS.

Bank tellers call \$2 bills, "she" notes  
They do not explain why, more than to  
say they are confusing and make  
trouble.

ANA is said to be the name of the  
best girl of several of our bachelor  
members.

## DIFFICULT ANYWAY.

It may be impossible to take something from nothing, but you come pretty near it when you take the conceit out of some people.

The warden of the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania located in Pittsburgh was not without humor when he assigned an exbanker, convicted of embezzling some millions of dollars, to work in the bakery. He knew the former financier had evidently kneaded dough for several years.

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Date—1816, 1; 1826, 1; 1831, 1; 1848, 1;  
1849, 1; 1856, 1.  
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# THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., DECEMBER, 1908.

No. 12

## The Bigelow-Pratt Gold Pieces — New \$2.50 and \$5.00

BY HOWLAND WOOD.



The new gold half and quarter eagles are out. To most people these came unheralded and with very little warning. The public press has very little to say about them although they depart much more from the accepted standards than the Saint-Gaudens' pieces did.

The chief departure from the world's accepted standard of how much money should be made is the treatment of the background or field. Heretofore, the field of the coin has been the most depressed part, while the design has stood out in more or less greater relief. On these new coins the background has become the foreground and is now on the same plane with the highest part of the relief. The design is formed by countersinking into the field. This design is in relief as in other coins but is differentiated from the background by an incuse line, the shape of which follows the outline of the relief. The idea of depressing the design below the face of the coin originated with Dr. William S. Bigelow of Boston, who commissioned Mr. Bela L. Pratt, a noted Boston Sculptor, to make the designs. These designs were submitted to Washington and were accepted several months ago.

A further innovation in United States money is that these new pieces have a true Indian head on them, no classical, or otherwise, female head that can stir up an argument, but a bona fide head of a red man with a genuine war bonnet. This head with the strong characteristic, virile features of our aboriginal race occupies nearly the whole obverse. Facing to the left the sweep of the neck and face is continued on in rough conformity to the outline of the coin by the feathered headgear so characteristic of the Indian of the plains. This war bonnet is depicted in a realistic manner and may be styled as treated naturally, while the bonnet on the Saint-Gaudens' ten dollar piece is treated after the classical manner in keeping with the conception of that piece. The

bonnet on the new piece rests well over the head of the Indian showing at a glance that it is no stiff formal structure but a row of feathers fastened together at the quill by a bead work band. At the junction of the quill and the feathers is another band composed of soft downy feathers, though on the coins they look more like a wreath of flowers. The termination of the feathers are without the small spider-like feathers as is often seen on war bonnets. A lock of hair on the temples is gathered together by a pendant ornament, and around the neck appears to be a flat bead necklace, while lower down a tooth necklace is suggested. The termination of the neck is artistically blended into the background, a very happy rendering as the truncation of the neck is generally a very unsightly feature on most coins. Below in small letters are B. L. P. the initials of the artist. Around the edge at left are six five pointed stars in incuse outline and at right seven stars, at the top is the word LIBERTY in incuse outline. In the exergue is the date 1908 incuse. As the background forms the uppermost part of the piece on both obverse and reverse there is consequently no mill.

The reverse gives us an opportunity of comparing this new countersinking scheme with the old method of cutting as the design is virtually the same as on the Saint-Gaudens ten dollar piece. The effect however, is different there being a resembling suggestion of the new twenty franc gold pieces of France. Several modifications and improvements have been made over the Saint-Gaudens eagle, the head is larger and more stately, a slight indication of a crest has been added, the neck has been broadened and joins the breast of the eagle much better, taking away the puffed up pigeon like effect of the other bird. The farther wing has been drawn in slightly and the feathers all over have been brought out more strongly. The leg feathers being correct on the previous eagle have not been shortened, as the general public at one time seemed to wish, but the angle of the feathers has been changed and curved a little, and now present a much more artistic treatment, the funnel-like appearance of the legs being done away with. The fasces of arrows on which the eagle stands has been made larger and is an improvement. Around the edge, in the upper half the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In the field at right behind the eagle's wing, IN GOD WE TRUST in four lines, and in the field at left, before the lower part of the eagle, E PLURIBUS UNUM in three lines. In exergue FIVE DOLLARS and on the smaller piece, 2½ DOLLARS. Otherwise the two denominations are the same except in size. Like on the obverse all the lettering is in incuse. The edges of both pieces are reeded. It is to be noted that on this issue, the motto "In God we trust" appears for the first time on a two dollar and a half gold piece.

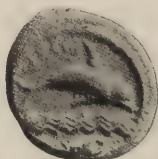
Taken as a whole the designs on the new coins are excellent, and the obverse design is the best that we have so far had on our new series. The lettering however, is bad, this is due to the fact that it is countersunk and consequently has not the legibility or character that it should have. The treatment has been well handled and the whole coin presents an artistic appearance. These pieces



give us the feeling of good die-cutting while the Saint-Gaulens' coins looked like very excellent castings, although the 1908 pieces with the motto restored are better examples of die work than the 1907 and early 1908 issues were.

Undoubtedly there will be strong differences of opinion as to whether the placing of a red Indians' head on our coins is a good idea or not.

Heretofore we have had Liberty only; as a whole, sitting down like "patience on a monument" waiting for someone to come up from behind and with her cap held out expectantly on a stick, or, half heartedly waiving an olive branch as on the trade dollar, or more boldly doing the same as on the new twenty. We have had her with just her head, with unbound tresses or hair loosely gathered up, or, with the borrowed cap of the freedman depicted in one guise or another, like the flower pot turban on our early gold or the tea roll shape like our silver; or the cornet, like a shell comb stuck in the fore part of the head. We have wavered back and forth with our Liberty, adorned first one way then another, now and then putting an Indian head dress on her, such as the beautiful panache on the three dollar gold piece, and the conventional gear as on our present cent. Whether disguised with flowers, grain, feathers or cap, the face has always been that of a conventional conception of Liberty, and the feathered bonnet of the Indian has always rested on the head of a white female, even though known as an Indian head. Now we come out with out any half way measures and boldly put on an Indian head, and although South American countries have done this before we now have a design typically American.



INCUSE  
COINS  
SIXTH  
CENTURY  
B. C.



These pieces present among modern coins an entirely new innovation in the process of designing and striking coins, and, in the 2600 years of coined money but very few parallels can be found. Certainly the idea never was popular, the only examples the writer has been able to find that offer in any way a similarity of method are some early Greek pieces. It will be noted that they belong to the Eastern section of the Greek coinage, for the most part on the Asian littoral, and of the very earliest periods. Moreover the same types are found later engraved in the regular way without countersinking, showing that the Greeks shortly abandoned the idea, either because of aesthetic reasons or on account of impracticability. The best example of this countersinking scheme is found on the reverse of several of the coins of Tyre of the VI century B. C. The pieces are of the dolphin and wave type with murex below, the reverse in incuse square enclosing owl with crook and flail all brought in relief by incuse depression following outline. The illustration of this piece given here shows the similarity of cutting with the new gold pieces. Another good example is shown on the

reverse of a stater of the Babylonian standard of the early VI century of Calymna, one of the Carian Islands. Obverse: Rude bearded head to left in crested helmet, reverse: Chelys in incuse depression adapted to its shape. Several of the electrum coins of Militus in Ionia offer good illustrations, both those that show on obverse two lion's scalps facing and placed neck to neck, and also specimens with a single lion's scalp. As with the Tyrian pieces the same types are found later cut entirely in relief. Some very early Samian electrum pieces illustrate the same idea and also some of the staters of the Rhodian Camirus of the fig leaf type. The only example I have found outside of the eastern division is a crude bronze of Carmo in Hispania Ulterior. A hurried search through the coinages of other ages has failed to bring out any other examples until comparatively recent times. Several pattern half Guineas of George III of England cut by Lewis Pingo in 1798 show the background of the field in relief with the arms countersunk in relief. As these pieces were but patterns it evidently goes to show that this scheme was rejected without a trial given, though the idea was partially used in 1793 and some other years on some Indian copper coins that have a broad raised border with incuse inscription. The same thing was used on the regular English issue of 1797 as on the familiar penny and two-pence.

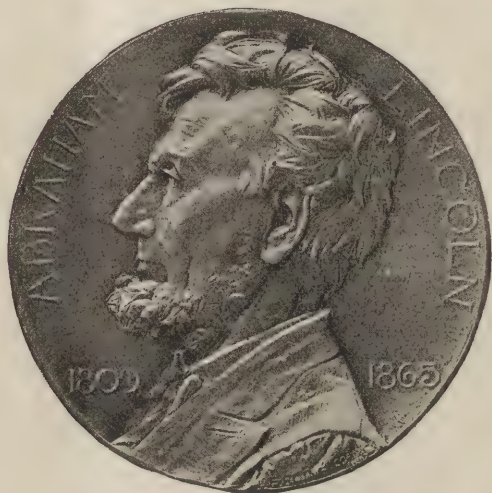
As has been shown the chief departure from the world's accepted standard of how money should be made is the treatment of the background or field. Heretofore the background of the coin has been the most depressed part while the design has stood out in more or less greater relief.

Whether the raised background idea has advantages over the old method of depressed background time will tell. The new coins, however, do not show it. If the reason for this innovation is so that the coins will stack all we can say is that coins with a sufficient mill have stacked without trouble before, and if the Saint-Gaudens gold did not stack the old method was not at fault, but the mint was. The difficulties of overcoming the high relief is no excuse for the new Italian coins ably illustrate what can be done with a high relief. If this raised background idea was to afford a higher relief to the design than was the thought practicable with a milled coin, the pieces in question do not show it, as they do not seem to be executed in especially strong relief. The reverse is certainly in shallower relief than in any coin we have ever had with the exception of the silver three cent piece. If this flat field was intended to save the design from wear and thus preserve the artistic aspect of the coin for a long while, this appears to be a bit of false philosophy, for this raised background certainly detracts from the design at the start by obtruding itself too much into the foreground, and the necessary incuse outline causes false lights and wrong interpretations on various parts of the relief. If this idea was to preserve the coin when old these depressed lines will act as crevices and will catch and hold the dirt. The design may be saved but it will likely be obliterated and disfigured by everything that lodges therein. As the coins are now, they look unfinished, as if the waste metal had not been cut away, and the most charitable thing that we can say is that the coins have not as yet been finished.

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The Lincoln Centennial Medal by Roine.

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THE production by Edouard J. Roine of Paris, in connection with the commemoration of the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, of a medal of the head of the martyred President, has suggested the preparation of a volume that will present in connection with the medal the most noteworthy and characteristic utterances of Abraham Lincoln. This volume, with medal, has now been issued in Bronze and Silver editions. The silver edition is limited to one hundred signed and numbered copies. The medal is not obtainable except with the book.

The volume contains, in addition to the medal itself, which is described as the most beautiful representation of Lincoln's features that has as yet been made, certain characteristic utterances of Lincoln; and to these have been added a scholarly essay on the origin and symbolism of the medal by Professor George N. Olcott of Columbia University, and a paper by Richard Lloyd Jones, describing the purpose and the character of the centennial commemoration. Edouard Roine, the designer of the medal, has long been recognized by the authorities on the subject as one of the great medalists of the world. Before giving his attention to medallic art, he had secured fame as a sculptor.

Roine was born in the Department of the Loire in 1858, and while still a young man, he became a student of Leopold Morice of Paris. His first reputation, at least outside of France, came to him through the exquisite reproduction in bas-relief which he had designed in 1900 for the Paris Exposition of that year. He received from the French Government a gold medal in recognition of the "Aurora of the Twentieth Century." The original of this work is in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, and a bas-relief replica has been secured for the Gold



Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and a second replica for the Museum at Berlin.

One of Roine's more important productions is the Statue of St. Louis, designed for the St. Louis Exposition. Among the other noteworthy medallic designs by Roine are the marriage medal and the christening medal. In the latter, the artist has figured in a graceful fancy the birth of a child in the creation of the Goddess of Life floating from the clouds, dropping the infant into the cradle, and drifting away into space.

Professor Olcott says, in referring to the original design:

"What better symbolism could be found for the medal of our great Liberator and martyred President than a wreath combined of palm and oak? The palm symbolizes *victory*, not only the victory that restored to a great nation harmony and prosperity, and to countless slaves personal liberty, but the victory over his own humble circumstances and lack of opportunity, a victory won through dauntless courage and firmness of conviction. Lincoln has, without any act of Congress, been accepted by his fellow-countrymen as the Second Father of his Country. The branch of oak stands for peace, recalling that a great leader, another and a far greater Augustus, directed the destinies of his country through the darkness of Civil War, and brought order out of chaos for the great Republic of the West, imperial in power, democratic in spirit, and refounded in the ideals of Abraham Lincoln."

On the 12th of February, 1909, the dies of the medal are to be cancelled and then deposited in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. After that date no more copies of the medal or of the book containing the medal can be produced.

Orders for this work will be executed by Mr. Lyman H. Low, to whom we are indebted for our subject matter and cuts.



### Valuable and Novel Coin Necklace.



This, a relic of prosperity, was once the property of one of New York's wealthy families. It was a golden wedding present, made of fifty gold dollars, each dollar representing one year of happy married life. It was made for and presented to Mrs. Susan Anna Siler in the Centennial year, 1876. The coins in proof condition were obtained from the Philadelphia mint, each bears the date 1876 in which year the fiftieth wedding anniversary was celebrated. Each coin is separately mounted in an ornamental pendant and suspended from a flexible gold chain. The inscription, one character to a pendant, balanced in the middle of the necklace is: 1826 SAS 1876. The necklace was made by Tiffany, New York, every part of it is solid gold, weighs 175 penny weights. The coins, as preserved, are in the finest condition.

Like much of the world that has been great and grand, this gem of the goldsmiths art, was dissipated away. It is said this necklace was a part of a \$450,000 estate all of which was squandered, the necklace being one of the last things parted with, it being pledged to a Chicago restaurateur for \$125.00 worth

of wine. It was discovered by Dr. E. J. Bulgin, who purchased the rights of the heirs and redeemed it. It has been bought and sold three different times by Dr. Bulgin, \$450.00 being paid for it the last time of sale.

The necklace is now the property of Percy H. Greer, 1748 West 25th St., Los Angeles, California. This story of the necklace and illustration have been furnished by Mr. Greer, who takes this opportunity of offering it for sale. Mr. Greer says the necklace must be seen to be appreciated and would make a very rich and novel gift.

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### Baltimore University gets fine Collection of Coins

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The John Hopkins University of Baltimore, Md., has just been made the recipient, through a friend of the institution who does not care to have his name disclosed, of a rare collection of coins formed between 1850 and 1880 by the Marquis de Molins, a Spanish diplomatist, who served as Ambassador in Paris and London. After his death it passed into the hands of Don Antonio Vives, the well-known collector and numismatist, of Madrid, from whom it was recently purchased.

The collection comprises more than 3,000 specimens and includes coins of the Roman republic, gold, silver and copper; of the Roman Emperors, gold (44), silver and copper, and 337 coins of the Iberian and Roman-Spanish cities and colonies issued prior to the reign of Caligula.

In this series of early Spanish coins lies the chief value of the collection, many of the known issues represented being excessively rare and several specimens in this collection being, so far as is known, unique. Many years would be required to form another such Spanish collection, and it would be most difficult to secure so many well-preserved specimens. The main interest of this primitive Spanish coinage lies in the fact that it represents early Iberian art and that it furnishes the best original material for the solution of the many problems connected with the Iberian language and Iberian epigraphy.

Don Antonio Vives, the last owner of the collection, by whom it was to some extent enlarged, is the author of the standard work on the coinage of the Spanish Moors, "*Monedas de las Dinastias Arabigo-Espanolas*," Madrid, 1893. He formed the collection of Hispano-Moorish coins now in the National Archaeological Museum at Madrid, which the Spanish Government bought from him for 110,000 pesetas (about \$22,000), and he owns the best private collection of primitive Iberian bronzes, to which reference is made in many publications on this subject.



## New Drei Marks. "Thalers" Again Current Coins.

As a result of persistent agitation on the part of the Conservatives throughout Germany the German "thalers" or three-mark pieces, which were withdrawn from circulation two years ago, have been reintroduced. The restoration of these coins is chiefly due to the fact that the agricultural sections of the population have by centuries of use become so accustomed to them that the decimal coinage system was resented as a positive hardship. In the many districts in which from time immemorial incomes and values have been reckoned in thalers the more modern system of calculation by marks has never become general, and the withdrawal of the traditional unit, which was regarded with almost superstitious veneration, was viewed with profound misgivings since the unsophisticated countrymen could not rid themselves of the suspicion that they were not getting full measure under what they considered to be the "new-fangled" system. The five mark pieces are extremely unwieldy and notwithstanding all the efforts of the authorities have never become popular.

The foregoing is from a recent issue of the New York Evening Post. A specimen of the new three mark piece, now before the writer, does not show any departure from the usual characteristics of the current coins of Germany. The obverse presents a profile portrait of King Otto of Bavaria, around which is: OTTO KOENIG VON BAYERN. The center of the reverse is occupied with the German coat of arms, with: DEUTSCHE REICH 1908 DREI MARK surrounding. GOTT MIT UNS, divided by scroll, is incused on the edge.

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## "Poor and Holed."

Any one that has collected for some time and has knocked about at sales or among dealers and other collectors realize what an awful lot of poor and holed copper coins there are. The poor gold and silver coins, being worth more for their metal than the copper pass on to the melting pot in fairly short order, but the copper, lead and brass pieces, holed, mutilated, worn smooth or corroded seem to float back and forth a useless burden on the numismatic community.

What to do with these gypsies is a question. Every collector has a surfeit of them in his discard, every dealer has more than he wants of them, nearly every sale has some of them among its lots. Every grandmother's hoard and other sources of supply offered to the coin market have more of these worthless pieces than anything else, which help keep the market glutted. But what are we to do with them? every one wants to transfer them to some one else at something more than the price of old copper, and generally the beginner is landed with them or else an older but not wiser collector is tempted to buy a lot of these, beguiled by an alluring description insinuating some latent possibilities. Let us one and all put these out of the way, and, if not enough to sell for the melting pot, consign them to the ash barrel and thereby do away with this numismatic aggravation. W.

## **"United States Paper Money" New And Welcome Publication.**

Mr. George H. Blake, whose years of research have brought to him not only the most notable collection of the paper currency of the United States government, but detailed information regarding it, that makes him undoubtedly the best authority on this subject, has recently published what is the first complete, comprehensive, descriptive catalogue of the various issues, their type and purpose, and including every denomination. Type notes are identified by numbers, while variations of signatures and seal, and re-issues are given a letter with the number of the original or main type.

During the preparation of this book Mr. Blake received assistance from the late Mr. Sullivan, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and also of his successor Mr. J. E. Ralph and other officials in Washington and N. Y., as well as prominent bank officials. The list of Fractional Currency and other information concerning it is probably the best ever published. It also has a complete table of the Coinage of all U. S. Mints. While of particular value to the collector and banker, it should as a reference work, be found in every library, both public and private.

The first paper money for general circulation issued by the United States government was produced less than fifty years ago. A greater interest should be taken in collecting it, particularly now, while many specimens can be had at a comparatively small premium, and adding new notes as they come out, which can be had at face value. Collections formed now will doubtless show a good profit when disposed of later on.

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## **Mark or Chapter Pennies.**

G. W.'s inquiry in the September issue has received the following reply from Mr. Poillon to whom the question was referred.

Mark or Chapter Pennies are pieces of metal which should be struck only in copper and as such are used in the ritualistic work in the Mark Master Masons Degree which under the system in use in the United States is the first of the four degrees worked in a chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Formerly large copper cents or English pennies were employed; of late years however, many chapters have had distinctive pieces struck bearing the name and number of the Chapter, except in Massachusetts, in which state neither lodges or Chapters are numbered. As a rule they bear the legend "One Penny." In some chapters an imitation of a Jewish half shekel in silver is used.

It is of course improper to explain the use of these pieces, as to do so, would be to reveal the esoteric work of the chapters. One of the earliest pieces of its kind is a small piece struck by Excelsior Mark Lodge No. 216 of Philadelphia, Penn. (Marion 306,) this is barely 15-16 inch in diameter—the size now in use is 20-22.

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### A Fine Investment.

The elegant address delivered by Mr. Lyman H. Low at the late A. N. A. convention and published in our last number, has been published in full with portrait, in several publications, including Mehl's, Philatelic West, and Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News of Boston, Mr. Low's interest in the Association, and the time and expense incident to preparing it and attending the convention have proven a very good investment, considering the wide publicity it commanded for him as a numismatic expert.

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### Would Pay \$5.00 A Year.

We greatly appreciate the many good words received regarding The Numismatist; commendation for the past, appreciation of the present, and encouragement for the future, to use the words of Mr. H. B. Alexander of Chillcothe, Ill., is to present a synopsis of the numerous letters we have recently received.

Mr. Alexander writes:—"I thank you for your prompt filling of my order for book volumes. I find the back numbers very interesting and instructive; I would not part with them. The double number is fine; I get the fever worse with every number. I am in favor of paying \$1.50 per year or as much more as may be necessary. I would rather pay \$5.00 per year than be without The Numismatist." Several volumes of The Numismatist from 1894 to 1900 are yet obtainable for \$1.00 per volume delivered. The price of The Numismatist for next year will be \$1.50, and if worth \$5.00 in the past, we expect to make it worth as much more in the future.

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### Coins Good Investment At Going Prices.

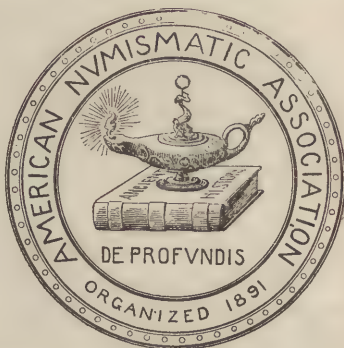
Mr. J. W. Scott in the Metropolitan Philatelist says: "It is surprising how many people, not regular collectors are interested in old coins. Our publishers late auction sale was noted in some of the N. Y. dailies and these notices were copied into a number of papers published in various cities with the result that we have received nearly one thousand letters making enquiries regarding old coins in the writer's possession. Naturally very few of these have any value because coins in the hands of a number of people are not rare. A week seldom passes without a lot of coins being submitted to us by the administrators of some estate. In fact it is safe to say that at least a quarter of the adult population of the country have a small hoard of obsolete coins in their possession. Of course these people cannot be considered coin collectors, they simply save anything curious that comes their way. Numismatics is making rapid progress in the country, the N. Y. Sun publishes a column article in every Sunday issue and numerous notes are constantly appearing in the public press. Collectors are increasing and the demand for U. S. cents, half dollars, and gold cannot be supplied except at advancing prices. The buyers of real fine coins have made enormous profits in the past but we venture to say that buyers of rare specimens today will realize quadruple the investment inside of ten years.



## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Largest and most active Numismatic Organization in the World.

For particulars address the  
General Secretary.



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First Vice President—Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.  
Second Vice President—P. O. Tremblay, 489 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Can.  
General Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.  
Acting Treasurer—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.  
Librarian—Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 112 Mechanic St., Watertown N. Y.  
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D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.  
J. E. Waitt, 66 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
E. H. Adams, 240 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

### LOCAL SECRETARIES.

J. B. Chase, Jr. 91 Francis St., Brookline, Mass., for New England.  
Frank C. Higgins, 5 West 104th St., New York, N. Y., for New York and New Jersey.  
Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.  
Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ East State St., Columbus, Ohio, for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill., for Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.  
Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for the Western States.  
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for the Southern States.  
Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q. for Eastern Canada.  
S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., for Ontario and Western Canada.  
S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

### REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

1096, Austin L. Weamer; 1097, C. R. Harris; 1098, A. W. Brockmeyer; 1099, Frank H. Stewart; 1100, John L. Washing; 1101, Henry Hammelman; 1102, George W. Devinny; 1103, Henry S. Adair; 1104, Joseph H. Wright; 1105, H. A.

Ramsden; 1103, Miss Ellen C. McMichael; 1107, S. Guthman; 1103, L. T. Brodstone; 1109, Frederick G. McKean; 1110, Dr. Malcolm Storer; 245, W. A. P. Thompson; 1111, William M. Cahill; 1112, J. P. Hale Jenkins; 1113, Alexander B. Andrews Jr., 1114, S. A. Raridon.

Through a typographical error in last month's report Mr. Raridon's name and address was wrongly given. It should be S. A. Raridon, Loudonville, Ohio.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to February 1, 1909 the following applicants will be declared elected to membership in the February report.

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

Arthur H. Brewer  
74 West Main St.,  
Norwich, Conn.

Wesley H. Hayes,  
110 Jaques St.,  
Elizabeth, N. J.

Samuel C. Wheeler,  
141 Walnut St.,  
Montclair, N. J.

E. C. Eisengart,  
235 Charles St., Mt. O. Sta.,  
Pittsburg, Pa.

Thomas W. Wallace,  
2545 Central Ave.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Howard Biddulph,  
7 Broad St.,  
Bloomfield, N. J.

Emil Machwirth,  
201 Oak St.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank Howland,  
703½ Main St.,  
Little Rock, Ark.

Frank Schussler,  
2002 East Washington St.,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

A. F. Holden,  
Care of Plain Dealer,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

L. G. Pendergast,  
Care of Vandalia 25th St. Yard,  
Terre Haute, Ind.

## VOUCHERS.

Farran Zerbe  
J. L. Zerbe

Herbert Niklewicz  
Howland Wood

Farran Zerbe,  
J. L. Zerbe

Milton P. Lyons,  
Otho J. Bierly

Howland Wood,  
Dr. C. C. Tynell.

Farran Zerbe,  
Frank C. Higgins.

Henry Chapman  
Howland Wood.

Farran Zerbe,  
Ben G. Green.

H. R. Ellsworth,  
Howland Wood

Farran Zerbe,  
E. M. Baker,

Howland Wood,  
Farran Zerbe.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

A. G. Heaton,  
Studio 45, Carnegie, Hall,  
New York, N. Y.

Frederick T. Miller,  
P. O. Box 866,  
Fort Worth, Tex.

Charles Blumenschein,  
6441 Halsted St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Franklin C. Holmes,  
Hotel Hinman, 7th & Figueroa Sts.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

H. D. Stroud,  
5325 Madison Ave.,  
Chicago, Ill.

J. B. Chase, Ja.,  
13 Congress St.  
Boston, Mass.

During the year we have admitted 186 new members besides taking back a number of old members. This increase makes this year the greatest one in our history. The nearest approach to this year was in 1905 when 144 members were taken into the Association. The most satisfactory evidence of the strength of the A. N. A. is the decrease of the resignations and number of delinquents, this has been reduced a quarter. To day we are stronger and more active than ever before, and with this, my last report, I will shortly cease my duties as your Secretary. The labor has been pleasant and it has brought me into touch with many of you. I wish that I could have been in closer touch with all of you, but time and circumstances have forbidden this, though the inclination has not. Thanking you one and all for the assistance, and courtesies extended to me, I beg to ask in return that you extend the same good will to my successor, Mr. Frank G. Duffield, whom I most heartily and warmly commend to you. It is through each one of you that we gain and prosper and it is by you and by your efforts, fellow members, that we continue on growing and strengthening, and every member is just as much an integral part of the Association as are the officers. I wish you all a prosperous new year.

Until January 1, all dues should be paid to me, after that date to Mr. Duffield. Notices will not be sent out until after the first of the year. It will facilitate matters greatly if every one whose dues end now remit the same to me at once. Remember the dues are now \$1.50.

Brookline, Mass., Dec. 8, 1908.

HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

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### Mr. Elder A Benedict.

Heralding the last of bachelordom, (n. d.) attributed to the later part of November 1908, may be the subject for a card, that will be an interesting contribution to the numerously issued series of Mr. Thomas L. Elder.

The brief information reaches us that Mr. Elder and Miss Sophie Faskett Hawley of New York, were married in New York, and enjoyed several days following at Atlantic City.

Bon voyage thru life to Mr. and Mrs. Elder.



### How About A Local Society.

"There are many Wooster people who are interested in the subject of numismatics and coin collections, and it is possible that there are enough who are interested in even a very small way to form an association in this city.

All such persons George J. Schwartz would be glad to meet at any time at his home to talk over the subject with them and it is possible that such an association might be formed."

The above little notice in a Wooster, Ohio, paper speaks for itself. We trust that it will put an idea into other collectors' heads in other cities. How many men are there in different towns and cities working alone in their coin pursuit because they know of no other collectors near them. It does not necessarily follow that there is only one coin collector in a given city, possibly there is another coin collector on the next street, and ten or a hundred others in the same city. This state of affairs may go on for years, but why let it?

Every town and city should have a Numismatic Society as nearly every town and city has a stamp society. It need not strive to be a deep learned gathering, but a little socialable affair, meeting first at one collector's house then at another's. It would be surprising to see how many there are that collect coins and how many good friends and acquaintances might be formed by this mutual hobby.

Mr. Schwartz who is one of our very good A. N. A. members seems to be of the right stuff and has plenty of good red blood coursing through his veins. Before very long we ought to hear of the Wooster Numismatic Society, and we are sure that every one interested in the science will now look forward to seeing other societies spring up in other places. One small notice like this may mean a lot.

H. Wood.

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### "Security" Ably Supported.

Editor of The Numismatist,

Has the Association aspired to a coat of arms? I should judge so after viewing the convention photograph in the mammoth double number just out. The central group in this picture seems to indicate this. The host of the occasion as the shield, hands "per fess," with the President and the Secretary, dexter and sinister, acting as heraldic supporters. If this be so, I suppose the proper description of this group would be, as on the reverses of certain large Roman first bronze coins;—"Security standing facing, with a child on either side."

Very truly,

Constant Reader.

If we were to give space to all the comments regarding the late Convention's group picture it would require a special serio-comic edition, with subjects from spinach patches to ancient heraldry.

## THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



Room 1622, Masonic Temple.

President, Virgil M. Brand.

Secretary, Ben G. Green.

The 59th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening Oct. 2nd, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Ripstra, Lewis, Tierney, Kelley, Green, Verkler, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Tuckerman and Doctors Merrill and Bert.

Mr. Swift was present as a visitor. Mr. Wm. Hesslein was elected to membership.

The election of officers for 1909 resulted as follows:

President, V. M. Brand.

Vice President, F. Elmo Simpson.

Secretary, Ben G. Green.

Treasurer, W. F. Dunham.

Censor, T. E. Leon.

Librarian, Chester Dunham.

Curator, M. P. Carey.

Executive Board, J. B. Holmes, W. F. Dunham and Dr. F. B. Merrill.

On motion the Society voted to hold semi-monthly informal meetings on the third Friday evening of each month, except where previous meetings had been arranged for that night.

Under exhibits Mr. Leon showed proof quarter and half eagles of the new design, a set of Mormon gold and a set of copper patterns of California gold coins. Dr. Merrill showed some half eagles and Pioneer gold.

Magazines received since last meeting were Mehl's Monthly for November and December, Chicago Collectors Monthly for October and the Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's, Numismatic Circular and the Numismatist for November. Auction catalogs were received from Green and Low; catalogs with fixed prices from Steigerwalt (3), Geo. N. Olcott and Sally Rosenberg; and a priced catalog from Green.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 8, 1909.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.



## THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

156 Street, West Broadway,  
New York City.

A large and appreciative audience graced the auditorium of the American Numismatic Society's building on Monday evening November 16th. Following the report of the officers an instructive and entertaining lecture was delivered by Miss Agnes Baldwin. Miss Baldwin, who is of the Columbia University faculty, took for her subject "Coin Types: Their Origin and Development." The lecture, which was illustrated by stereopticon, was a conversant presentation of the subject. It was notable that the ladies, who formed a good portion of the audience present, were much pleased and interested with the lecture.

The Society's building is now open to the public every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

## The Boston Numismatic Society.

A meeting of the above named society was held Friday evening Nov. 20 at Dr. Storer's office. The President, Dr. Green presided, and the following members were also present: Messrs. Storer, Wheeler, Stiles, Marvin, Trowbridge and Wood. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Crosby tendering his resignation. On account of the high esteem that Mr. Crosby was held it was voted to make him an honorary member of the Society.

Dr. Storer exhibited sixteen medical medals including the rare medal of Dr. John W. Francis by Brenner of which only three impressions were struck. Mr. Marvin exhibited the Drake medal and Mr. Trowbridge some Columbian souvenirs. Mr. Wheeler showed the large centenary medal of the establishment of the Catholic church in Boston, the dies were cut by B. L. Pratt. Mr. Wheeler also showed some foreign crowns in very fine condition. Mr. Wood showed a medal commemorating the restoration of the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and two Japanese pieces very similar to the bullet money of Siam. Mr. Stiles exhibited several No. Carolina bills, and Dr. Green showed eight Pine tree shillings and the subdivisions all in remarkably fine condition. During the evening Mr. Wood exhibited the collection of Mr. Stearns who was unable to be present. This collection numbering over 250 specimens of Pine, Oak and Willow Tree pieces is undoubtedly the finest in existence, nearly every known variety being included. An especially fine N. E. six pence was also in this lot.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary



## Important Request.

On account of the extra labor of turning over the offices of Secretary and Treasurer to the newly elected officers there will be a delay in sending out the notices of dues to the A. N. A. and subscriptions to the Numismatist. As about ninety per cent of these expire at the end of the year, it will facilitate matters if each of these members and subscribers will remit to the Secretary, Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass., the amount of their indebtedness at once. The fee in either case is now \$1.50 a year. Remember this.

### A Letter that is to the Point.

The following extract from a letter received the other day speaks for itself. It furnishes still one more proof that a collector to keep interested in coins must constantly enlarge his circle of numismatic acquaintances. It has yet to come to our notice that anyone has become the loser by proposing a name to the A. N. A.

—"I cannot understand the reason of some dealers for not assisting the A. N. A. I know that every dealer has some clients who know of no other dealer and buy of no one else but of that certain dealer, and, of course, when this client joins the A. N. A. he may not give this dealer all his patronage. But I have found out that when one is gotten into our Association, it arouses more interest in him, and while he may not give that particular dealer all his trade, on the long run he will buy more goods from that dealer than had he not joined the A. N. A. I know this to be a fact from my own dear self—was the first man that started me to collect coins, that is he was the first dealer that I knew of, I used to buy at every one of his sales, but was about getting tired of the thing when I learned of the Numismatist and the A. N. A. and when I did join the Association and got in touch with the other dealers I felt new numismatic life within me which has been increasing from time to time until now, I believe, it is where I am destined to live my natural life a "coin crank."

## A New Numismatist.

**1909** The Numismatist, new from cover to cover, in fact a new Numismatist will make its bow with the January number. Terse and neat, authoritative and typographically correct, presenting the numismatic news of the world, will be the aim and purpose of the Managing Editor and his able Associates.

Commencing in January our forms will close on the fifth of each month, and the publication will be mailed about the fifteenth.

All advertising contracts and existing rates expire with this issue.

A better magazine and a greater circulation with increased benefits to both reader and advertiser.

The price of The Numismatist and membership in the American Numismatic Association will be \$1.50 for 1909.

The A. N. A. new yearly membership cards will be issued to all members as their dues are paid to December 1909.

The Numismatist wishes its readers a Joyous Christmas season and a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

\* \* \*

The articles on the New \$2.50 and \$5.00 gold pieces; New National "Emergency Currency;" and Olympic Games—Syracuse Decadrachm that appeared in our last issue, were not intended for publication in the form they appeared. In the rush to close the forms the most available standing type was used, instead of what had been approved and corrected.

## Inquiries and Information.

We desire to conduct a department that will give general information, and unusual questions relating to numismatic subjects are solicited. We hope that this department will, through its queries, suggest topics for good articles. A brief question may produce a page reply that will be appreciated by all our readers. Questions, as the circumstances may suggest, will in most instances be referred to those most competent & available for authoritative reply. The co-operation of those to whom questions are referred is solicited. Questions regarding the value of coins, will not be answered in this department; that kind of information, and your money's worth of it, can be commanded by sending full description and five cents in stamps. Those who want information regarding the sale or purchase of specimens should write to our advertisers.

**W. H. D.**—How many varieties are there of the United States cent, 1807 over 1806, and what are the descriptions? Are any of the following described varieties of the cent really in existence, 1797, Knobless 9; 1802, 1-100 over 1-000; 1823 over 1822, reverse of 1823; 1853 over 1852? Ref. to Mr. B. H. Collins.

**J. M.**—What is the process of minting, alloy of metal, or composition that makes the current minor coins of Sweden a light brown color and without lustre? Ref. to Mr. J. de Lagerberg.

**H. A. Ans.** The notes issued by the Bank of England are of the following denominations: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 pounds sterling. The Bank of Ireland, and the Bank of Scotland are separate and distinct institutions from the Bank of England. S. H. H.

The A. N. A. membership booklets were not forwarded with the Oct.-Nov. issue as announced but were mailed separately.

## WANTED, EXCHANGE, FOR SALE.

A uniform charge of one cent a word for every word is made for all notices under this heading. Forms close last day of the month. Remit with order.

WANTED—Old pistols of the United States and foreign countries. O. T. Bierly 6710 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

FOR SALE—Exchange and Mart, England's greatest collector's paper. Established thirty years. Columns devoted to Coins. Bric-a-brac, etc. Year \$3.68. R. James. Box 64, Station B., Montreal, Can.

WANTED—To correspond with anyone having "Bryan money" for sale. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 9

WANTED:—Gold coins, all old U. S. and pioneer. I have rare pioneer gold for sale. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill. 9-6

FOR SALE—Coin Cabinet for sale cheap. Also have several hundred large cents (no rarities) for sale or exchange. John W. Haarer, 705 Townsend St., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED — Correspondence solicited with a northwestern collector of Indian basketry. Robert Speir, 6 Portsmouth Terrace, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED:—U. S. gold, especially early dates, state value, date, condition and price. Have Edison phonograph outfit to exchange for gold coins. A. A. Leve, Box 495, Syracuse, N. Y. 10

WANTED:—Evans illustrated history of the U. S. Mint in fine condition, cloth bound; both 1889 and 1892 editions J. P. Pittman, Mt. Union, Iowa. 10-2

EXCHANGE:—Will exchange Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 American Journal of Numismatics, bound in two volumes, fine condition, for Vols. 39, 40, 41 and 42 unbound, must be in fine condition. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y. 10

FOR SALE:—Duplicate U. S. cents from my collection for sale cheap. W. N. Yates, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. 10

WANTED:—1-32 Tical, Siam silver bullet money to fill out my set; 1795-8-9 1801.2-3-U. S. dollars; 1795-1803, 5-6-U. S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollars; also rare U. S. coins. Will pay good prices. Let me know what you have. All letters answered. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo., collector of Indian relics, coins, curios, etc. 10

WANTED TO EXCHANGE:—U. S. dealers price lists and auction catalogues. Spain and Spanish America my specialty. I have for sale or exchange a complete set of Mexican Pillar Dollars, 1734-71 in fine condition. L de Montenacken, Villa Leona Seville, Spain 10-2

EXCHANGE:—Canadian silver, uncirculated, for U. S. coins or medals—also England, France, etc. All collectors should write to me for price lists. H. Melancon, Dept. of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 10

WANTED:—Rare stamps, old coins, Continental and Confederate notes, odd bills, tokens and medals. Will give in exchange mining stocks, bonds, building lots, typewriter, etc. John L. Washing, 167 State St. Bridgeport, Conn. 10-2

FOR SALE:—Rare coins over one hundred years old, post free for six cents. Louis Bohn, Jr. 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa. 10tf

FOR SALE:—Irish Times, weekly, \$2.17 the year. Post Card Collectors Chronicle, oldest of its kind, exchange column, 61 cents the year. Quebec Tar-centennial Wolfe China plates \$1.50. R. James, Box 64, Station B., Montreal, Canada. 10



# The Collection of the Late Dr. George F. Heath.

Part 1 to be Sold by Mail Auction January 15, 1909.

By Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

The first part of the numismatic collection of the late Dr. George F. Heath, who for so many years was the editor of this paper, herewith is offered for sale at auction. On several occasions the Doctor stated that he wanted Mr. Howland Wood to sell his coins, and in accordance with this wish Mrs. Heath forwarded the collection to Mr. Wood to catalogue and sell. After much deliberation it was decided that the best results could be obtained by offering these coins for mail auction in the columns of the Numismatist. Pres. Zerbe as manager of the publication kindly offered the space free of cost for the disposal of these coins.

As nearly every member of the Association and nearly every subscriber to the magazine was more or less acquainted with the Doctor through his leadership of our Association it is hoped that all will respond liberally by sending in many and good bids. Let us say that every member of the Association should possess one or more of the late Doctor's coins both from this sale and from the other sections that will follow. Send your bids in early to Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Terms cash. Parties unknown to me must send money on lots bought for them before delivery of goods. Bid so much per piece regardless of the number of pieces in lot. Sizes are given in millimeters. No charge made for buying. State lot number in bidding.

## CROWNS AND THALERS.

All are crowns unless otherwise stated.

- 1 Augsburg, Ferdinand III, 1643, Bust in Armor, rev. View of city, V. fine, 43 m m.
- 2 Brandenburg, George and Albert, 1540, Busts facing; rev. cross and five shields, good, 40 m m.
- 3 Brunswick Henry Julius, 1597, Truth Crown, Obv. Christ blessing, and 11 coats of arms; rev. inscription, v. good, slight trace of solder, 40 m m.
- 4—Henry Julius, 1612, Wildman Thaler; obv. good, rev. v. good, 42 m m.
- 5—Christian, 1620, Crown, Obv. bust of Duke; rev. arms and Justitia & Concordia, good, 42 m m.

- 6—Christian, same but ins. In Speet Silentio, good, 42 m m.
- 7 Italy, Genoa, 1684, Madonna and Child; rev. Cross. Obv. good, rev. v. good. 41 m m.
- 8 Geldres, States General, 1620, Half figure of knight; rev. Arms, v. good. 43 m m.
- 9 Hungary, Ferdinand, broad crown, Kremnitz mint, 1555, half fig. in armor crowned, with sceptre, rev. arms, eagle and Madonna. v. good. 42 m m.
- 10—Rudolph II, 1604, Bust with ruff, rev. double eagle, Kremnitz mint, fine 43.
- 11—Ferd. III, 1657, rude bust, rev. eagle, good, 45.
- 12 John Huss, 1717, Huss at the stake, Second jubilee of the Reformation, good, 41
- 13 Lucca (Italy) Crowned arms, rev. St. Martin dividing his robe with a beggar, 1747 v. good, 43.
- 14 Tuscany, Cosimo II, 1621 crowned half figure, rev. arms, good, 43.
- 15 Naples Republic, 1798, full figure, rev. Ins. good, 43.
- 16 Nuremberg, Jos. II. 1768, eagle, rev. view of city, fine, 41.
- 17 Papal, Innocent XI, 1676-89, portrait, rev. Ins. good, 43.
- 18 Piacenza, Edward Farnese, 1631, Armored bust with ruff, rev. St. Antonious, v. good, 41.
- 19 Poland Sigismund III, abt. 1628, half figure crown'd, with ruff, rev. arms, rare, v. fine, 42.
- 20 Ragusa, R. Hacusin, 1765, half fig. with wig, rev. arms, good, 41.
- 21 Russia, Anne, 1733, bust decollete, rev. eagle. fairly good, 40.
- 22 Salzburg, Paris Archbishop, 1651, Madonna and shield, rev. St. Rupert, ex. fine, 42.
- 23 Saxony, Three brothers crown, 1592, half figures of the three children of Christian I, rev. arms, v. good, 41.
- 24—John George I, 1624, Elector in full armor with large sword, rev. magnificent shield, fine 44.
- 25 Saxe-Altenberg, John Philip and three brothers, 1625, Obv. John Philip, rev. the three brothers, v. good, 44, rare.
- 26 Saxe-Coburg, John Casimir & John Ernest, 1599, bearded bust facing, rev. 14 shields, abt. fine, 40.
- 27 Schaffhausen, 1622, Ram rushing from building, rev. eagle, good 40, rare.
- 28 Styria, Leopold the Great, 1684, laur. bust with draped armor, rev. arms, mint state, 48.
- 29 Transylvania, Gabriel Betheten, 1621, half fig. of Waiwode in armor, rev. arms, fairly good, 44.
- 30 Tyrol, Archduke Ferd (1569). Thaler, crowned half fig. in armor, rev. Burgundy shield and fleece, n. d. fine. 40.
- 31 Arcnduke Leopold, 1624, bust, uncrowned, religious robes, rev. arms, ex. good, 43.

- 32 Same ruler, 1632, crowned half fig. with sceptre, rev. shield, v. good 41.
- 33—Leopold, Hog-mouth, 1691, laur. bust in armor, rev. arms, fine 42.
- 34 Venice, Francis Contarini, 1623-25, Scudo, arms, rev. cross, v. good, 41.
- 35 John Cornelius, 1625-30, Scudo, arms and cross, fine, 41.
- 36—Louis Manin (last Doge) 1790, female bust, rev. lion and gospels, good, 40.
- 37 Zeeland, 1687, armed warrior, rev. 7 linked shields of the Unit. Provinces, v. good, 42.
- 38 Austria, Maria Theresa, 1780, Levant Thaler, v. good.
- 39 Basle, 1879, Shooting fest 5 fr. Soldier with great sword, rev. 23 shields, proof, scarce.
- 40 Bremen, 1863, Jubilee Thaler, ex. fine.
- 41 England, Victoria, 1893, veiled and diademed bust of Queen, set of crown, half cr., florin, shil, six & three pence, unc. bright 6 pcs.
- 42 Tuscany Chas. Louis & Marie Louise, 1804, 5 L. busts jugate, for Florence, v. good, 35.
- 43 France, Napoleon I, 1812, 5 fr. fair.
- 44—Louis XVIII, 1821, 5 fr, fine.
- 45—Same counterstamped with cannon, good.
- 46 Frankfort, July 1862, Schutzenfest Thaler, Germania standing, rev. eagle, v. good. scarce.
- 47 Greece, George I, 1876, 5 Drachmai, unc.
- 48 Hamburg, 1895 5 mks. arms and eagle, brilliant.
- 49 Hanover, George V. 1864, Thaler, proof surface.
- 50 Italy, Napoleon I, 1808, 5 Lire, good.
- 51—Humbert I, 1879, 5 Lire, unc.
- 52 Lombardy, Prov. Govt. 1848, beautiful standg. fig. rev. ins. Milan mint,
- 53 Saxony Mining Thaler of John V. 1860, abt. fine.
- 54 Spain, Republic, 1870, reclining figure, abt. fine.
- 55—Amadeus I, 1871, head, fine.
- 56—Alfonso XIII, 1891, baby head, fine.
- 57 Turkey Mustafa III, 1769, Piastre, Islamboul mint, v. good, 39.
- 58—Abd-el-Mejid, 1858 Piastre, proof, 37.
- 59 Venice, Republic, 1848, Lion, rev. ins. 5 Lire, fine, rare.
- 60 Mexico, Ferd. VI, 1758 8 Reals, Arms, rev. Pillars, unc.
- 61—Same, but date 1755, fine.
- 62—Chas. III, 1760, 8 Reals, arms, rev. pillars, v. good.
- 63—Chas. IV, 1860, 8 Reals, head, rev. arms, unc.
- 64—Republic, 1892, 8 Reals, Eagle & lib. cap, unc.
- 65—Maximilian, 1866, Peso, half, 10 and 5 cents. good. 4 pcs.
- 66 Central America Republic, 1842, sun & mtns. rev. tree, bright.
- 67 Guatemala, Fundador, 1866, Peso, head rev. arms, fine.
- 68—Seated fig. 1895, Peso, unc. bright.
- 69 Honduras, 1887, Liberty, flag & book, unc. but not sharp.



- 70 Salvador, 1894, head of Columbus, rev. arms, Peso, unc.
- 71 Panama, Balboa, 1904, unc.
- 72 Cuba, 1897 Souvenir dollar, unc. bright.
- 73 Porto Rico, Alfonso XIII, Peso, 1895, bright.
- 74 Bolivia, 1853, head of Bolivar to l. good.
- 75—1871, Boliviano, Arms, rev. ins. fine.
- 76 Brazil Joseph I, 1756, J. crowned, 600 Reis, barely good.
- 77 Brazil, Joseph I, 1771.640 res, arms and globe, good.
- 78—Pedro II, 1863-1889, 2000, 1000 and 500 Reis, two with head, bright, 3.  
pcs.
- 79 Coquimbo Peso, struck during revolution of 1859 by Pedro Gallo, good,  
edges bruised.
- 80 Chili, 1881, Peso, Condor rev. arms, bright.
- 81 Ecuador, 1884 and 1888, Sucres, head and arms, one struck at Birming-  
ham the other at Santiago. v. good and bright. 2 pcs.
- 82 Peru, 1833 8 Rls., standing figure and arms, v. good.
- 83 Peru, same as last, barely good.
- 84—1872 and 1883, sols, seated figure, fine. 2 pcs.
- 85 South Peru, Cusco, 1838, 8 rls. sun rev. castle and volcano, scarce, good.
- 86 China, Canton prov. set of five pcs, dollar, half, 20 ten and five cts,  
bright, 5 pcs.
- 87 Cochinchina, Ming-Mang, Dragon dollar, 14th year or 1833, scarce, fine,
- 88 Hawaii, 1883, dollar, half, quarter and dime, good to v. good, 4 pcs.
- 89 Hong Kong, 1866 Victoria, dollar, Queen's head, v. good.
- 90 Japan, Mitsuhiro, dollar, 1st. issue 1869, proof surface, tarnished.
- 91 " " yen or dollar, value in English, 1888, proof.
- 92 " " same ringed, fine, tarnished.
- 93 Japan, Cho Gin or long oval ingot of base silver of the Bunsei period,  
about 1820, 100x33. v. good.
- 94 New Guinea, 1894, 5, 2, 1 and half mark, bird of Paradise, unc. bright  
4 pcs.
- 95 Philippines, Alfonso peso with obv. ground down and advt. card of Doc.  
Brown of Spokane and owl engraved on it. Brown sent out a number  
of these at Easter 1900.
- 96 Siam Bullet money, 4, 1, half, quarter and eighth ticals, largest one  
rare, all good, 5 pcs.
- 97 Straits Settlements, 1904, dollar, head of king Edward, unc.
- 98 Congo, Leopold II, 1887, head and arms, rare, unc.
- 99 German East Africa, 1891, Rupee, half and quarter, scarce, tarnished  
proofs, 3 pcs.
- 100 Mombasa, Br. East Africa, Rupee, half, quarter, and two anna in silver,  
and anna in copper, 3 are proofs other two unc. 5 pcs.
- 101 Mozambique, 1848, Onca or 6 Crusados, crude rect. bar, 22x34. as good  
as generally found, rare.

## WAR MEDALS, BADGES AND DECORATIONS.

- 102 United States, Grand Army badge, new. bronze.
- 103 England, For long service and good conduct, no riband, obv. Shield and arms, rev. Ins., edge, Durh. L. I. fine. silver.
- 104—, Afghanistan, 1878-79-80, bust of Queen crowned and veiled, rev. Indian troops and elephant, edge, 1-18th. Regt. no riband, v. good. silver.
- 105—Cabul to Kandahar, Lord Roberts star, 1880, crowned star, V. I. R. in center, bronze, v. fine.
- 106—, Egypt, head of queen, diadem and veil, rev. sphinx. Bar, The Nile 1884-85. Edge, 1-R1, W. Kent R. riband. Pin hole dents otherwise v. good, silver.
- 107—, Egypt, as above, 1882, bar, Tel-el-Kebir. Edge, D-L Regt. Riband. Fair, much pitted, silver.
- 108—Egypt, as above, bar, Suakim 1885. Edge, G-P, R. H. A. no riband, v. good. silver.
- 109—, Naval medal, For long service and good conduct, Diademed head of Queen. Rev. Ship, Edge, Wm. Beaver, Lg. Seaman, H. M. S. Royal Adelaide. Riband. Ex. fine silver.
- 110—, Crimea, 1854, Diademed head of Queen, rev. Victory crowning Roman soldier. Bar, Sebastopol, edge, 17 Regt., Riband. V. good, silver.
- 111 France, Medal given by Nap. III. to the veterans of the Napoleonic Wars 1853. Head of Nap. I. wreath edge crowned, bronze, perfect, riband.
- 112 Same as above but without riband, v. good.
- 113 France, Nap. I.. Star of the Legion of Honor, Knight's cross, silver and enamel, slight chips in enamel in three places, otherwise very fine, riband.
- 114—, Third Republic, 1883-85, war medai Tonkin China Annam, obv. Head, rev. names of battles, no riband, silver, v. good, 30 m m.

## Coins for Sale

Liberty, U. S., One Cent:  
 Date—1795, 1; 1797, 2; 1798, 1; 1800, 1.  
 Liberty on Head.  
 Date—1816, 1; 1826, 1; 1831, 1; 1848, 1;  
 1849, 1; 1856, 1.  
 Half Cent, U. S., 1804, 1.  
 Make best offer to

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Attorney.

96 Westminster St. Providence, R. I.

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## Extra Announcement!

January Public Sale of the Fine Coin Collection of a prominent New Yorker, now deceased.

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By order of the estate I am now preparing a Catalogue of this very important collection, which contains among a wide variety of American and Foreign pieces the following:

\$5 "North Carolina Assayer 150 Gr." Bechtler, the same variety which sold in my Wilson Sale for \$785.00.

Fine N. E., Pine Tree, Oak Tree and Standish Barry issues.

U. S. Proof sets from 1855 to date.

U. S. Dollars of 1836, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852 and 1858.

Some rare patterns, including gold dollar of 1836, Liberty seated half dollar of 1838, silver dollar of 1875 and a "Stella."

Rare and choice cents of 1793, 1794, 1801, 1805, 1806, 1809, etc.

Fine Ancient Roman gold Aureii.

Rare foreign silver, including crowns of Edward VI., Elizabeth, Cromwell, etc.

Brunswick pieces including 1½ and 4 thalers; rare Papal silver, etc. Also

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U. S. Gold \$2½ piece .....	\$ 3.50	Panama 2½c silver coin .....	.25
U. S. Gold \$3 piece .....	6.00	U. S. 20c piece .....	.50
U. S. Gold \$10 St. Gaudens coin- age, 1907, uncirculated... ..	15.00	U. S. Isabella 25c coined for.... Woman's Board World's Fair, Chicago .....	1.00
U. S. Gold \$20 1907, uncirculated	35.00	Worlds Columbian Half Dollars, uncirculated .....	.75
U. S. " \$20 1908, " .....	25.00	Lafayette Dollars .....	2.50
U. S. " \$1.00 Lewis and Clark 1905 .....	3.00	U. S. Trade Dollars .....	1.50
U. S. \$1.00 St. Louis, 1903, uncir.	3.25	Confederate State notes, complete 1894, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 .....	2.00
U. S. Gold Pioneer Gold \$10 (fine) Augustus Humbert, 1852 .....	35.00	State of Tennessee \$1,000 bond, full coupons, all signed .....	2.50
Mexican Gold \$1.00 pieces .....	2.00	Cape of Good Hope Bank Notes, 5 shillings sterling .....	.50
U. S. Gold \$1.00 pieces .....	3.00	Broken Bank Notes, 10 varieties, nice collection .....	1.00
California Gold either round octa- gonal \$½ size charms .....	.30	C. S. A. State Notes, 10 varieties nice collection .....	1.00
California Gold either round or oc- tagonal \$½ size charms .....	.60	C. S. A. States Notes, 25 varieties fine collection .....	2.00
U. S. 2c Copper Coins .....	.10	State Bank of Augusta, 4 notes to Sheet, range in value \$1.00 to \$20.00, per sheet .....	.50
" 3c Silver " .....	.15	Old Japanese Paper money, 15c per note, two for .....	.25
" 3c Nickel " .....	.10	Idaho Territory Bonds, \$100 to \$1000 .....	2.50
" 5c V Nickel " without the word cents. ....	.15	Idaho Territory Warrants .....	.50
Confederate State Postage Stamps unused, set of (4) 2c, 5c, 10c 20c .....	.50	Arkansas State Bonds .....	2.50
Herald, April 15th, 1865, full ac- count of assassination of Lincoln	1.00	Louisiana State Bonds .....	2.50
Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, 25c each, 5 different kinds .....	1.00	Jefferson Davis Badges, Macon Reunion, U. C V., Oct. 26, 1887	.25
Chinese Copper Coins, 2 varieties	.10		
U. S. ½c pieces 20c each, 5 differ- ent varieties .....	1.00		
Philippine ½c U. S. new .....	.25		
Holland ½c piece, new .....	.20		

## Numismatic Books

Those having for sale books on numismatic subjects, new or second hand, and complete volumes of standard numismatic publications, bound or unbound, will please communicate with me, giving description, condition and price. Those desiring to purchase numismatic works, may have, for request and a stamp, such information as I may have to give.

**J. L. ZERBE,**

Tyrone, Pa.

## Wanted!

### Bryan Dollars and Dimes

in the baser metals, such as lead, iron, tin, copper, etc., also

### SILVER DOLLAR

issued by Spaulding & Co., Chicago, with cart wheel on reverse.

**Howland Wood**

93 Perry St. Brookline, Mass.

## Washington Coins

An interesting and rare lot of coins with portrait of Washington will be offered in my next sale to take place in the early part of 1909. This collection contains many rarities in superb condition.

Other coins—some very rare—will also be offered.

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**B. MAX MEHL**

NUMISMATIST

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



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## DR. JACOB HIRSCH

Numismatist

Arcisstrasse 17. MUNICH, GERMANY

## Mint Marks.

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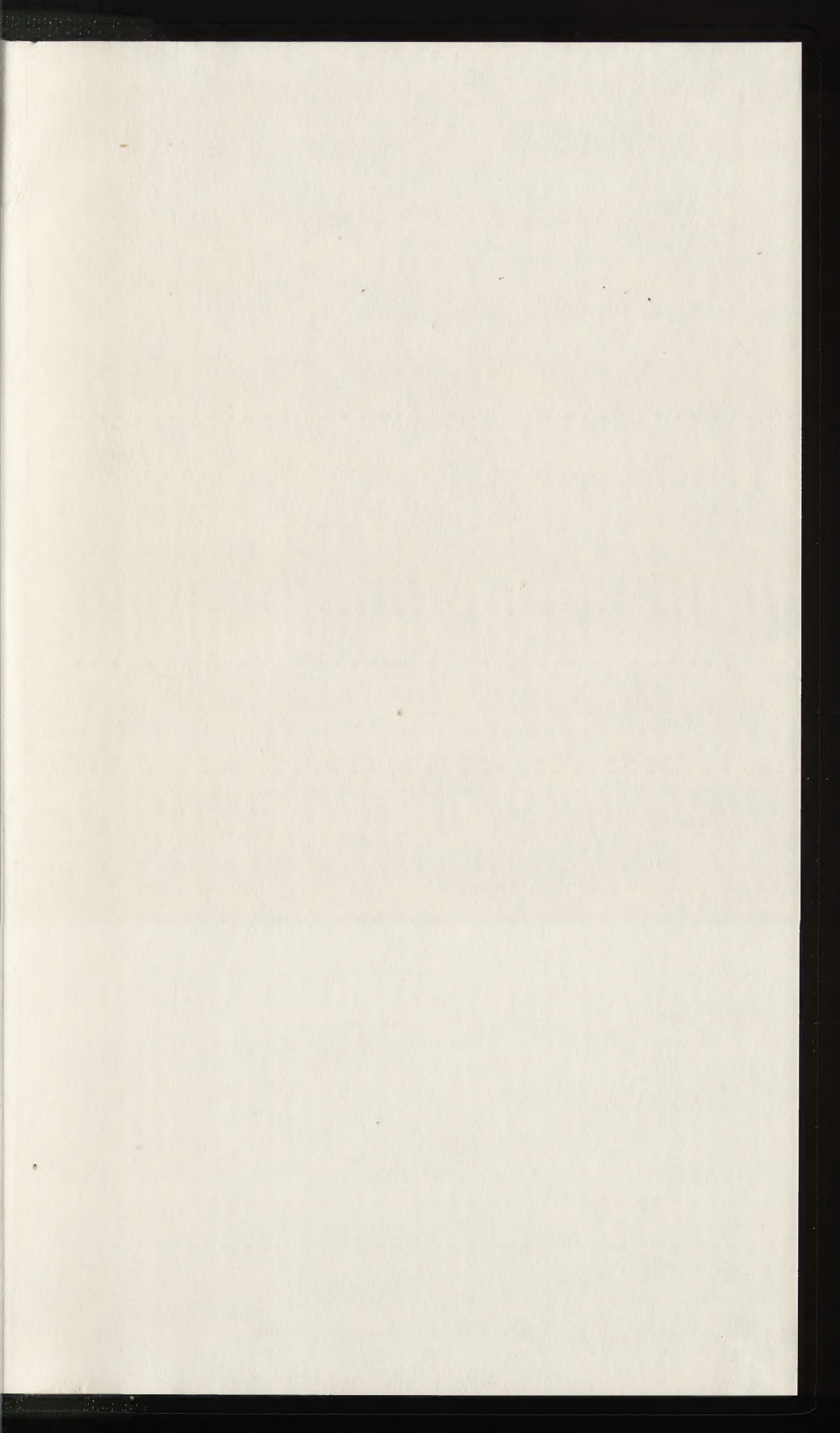
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